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WORLD CONTROL OF MINERALS IS PREDICTED

Concentration of Main Supplies in Britain and America Raises Issue

CANADA HAS BIG ROLE GEOLOGIST DECLARES

Shows How Politics Blocks Free Flow of Metals Demanded by Economics

"Concentration of world mineral resources within a few countries is gaining increasing attention as a significant factor in international relations.

Recently Sir Thomas Holland, retiring president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, advocated that the United States and Great Britain exercise their control jointly in the interests of world peace. A few days ago, Dr. Charles K. Leith, distinguished geologist of the University of Wisconsin, discussed the problem at the Williamstown Institute of Politics. The following is from Dr. Leith's address.

By DR. CHARLES K. LEITH
Geologist, University of Wisconsin

With the vastly increasing consumption in recent years—the world has consumed more of its mineral resources in the last 25 years than in all of its preceding history—we have come to give our attention more and more to the really large sources of supply which figure essentially in meeting this demand.

We find that for every one of the mineral commodities a few large sources supply a very large part of the demand. Perhaps a dozen copper deposits supply 80 or 90 per cent of the world's needs. Three or four manganese deposits, a few nickel deposits, a few immense iron ore deposits supply the demand of the world.

The world's essential mineral resources are irregularly distributed over the earth, bunched in a few places. Its principal mineral deposits are scattered to a very remarkable extent around the north Atlantic basin and the control of the mineral deposits of the world, both commercial and political, is pretty well divided between the United States and Great Britain. Perhaps 80 per cent of the total mineral resources of the world is controlled by these two groups.

An Industrial Civilization

In the north Atlantic countries, is found a type of civilization which has been based fundamentally on development of natural resources, starting with the industrial revolution which required an abundance of coal and iron.

Nowhere does it seem possible for any other country or group of countries to develop the type of advance that has been shown by north Atlantic countries since the industrial revolution. The Far East is deficient in these essential minerals. Japan has neither coal nor iron. China has coal but not iron in sufficient quantities. Australia lacks iron.

Nowhere in South America is there coal which will support an iron and steel industry, and the same is true of the West Indies. The Mediterranean lacks both coal and iron. As we go through the entire list and consider the supplementary minerals, we find in each case a situation which indicates very little promise for anything in the nature of an industrial development.

We also see throughout the world an awakening public consciousness of the value of mineral resources and a remarkable tendency to nationalize resources, using the term nationalize in its broadest sense of tightening the hold on natural resources. There are very few countries left where it is easy to go in and explore without going through negotiations with the Government.

At the same time, there is an equally strong tendency toward the incorporation of resources into great commercial companies of international scope.

Two Contrary Movements

I think that on the one hand there is a great movement going on to preserve that flow of minerals, which is absolutely required by nature's erratic distribution of minerals among the nations. On the other hand, we see a tendency toward political isolation, a putting up of barriers of various kinds in a great many places, and we have the problem of determining what the outcome will be In some places the interposition of political barriers is creating commercial difficulties, bad international feeling and political problems.

Canada is experiencing a very rapid expansion in its mineral industry. Exploration is going on at a

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

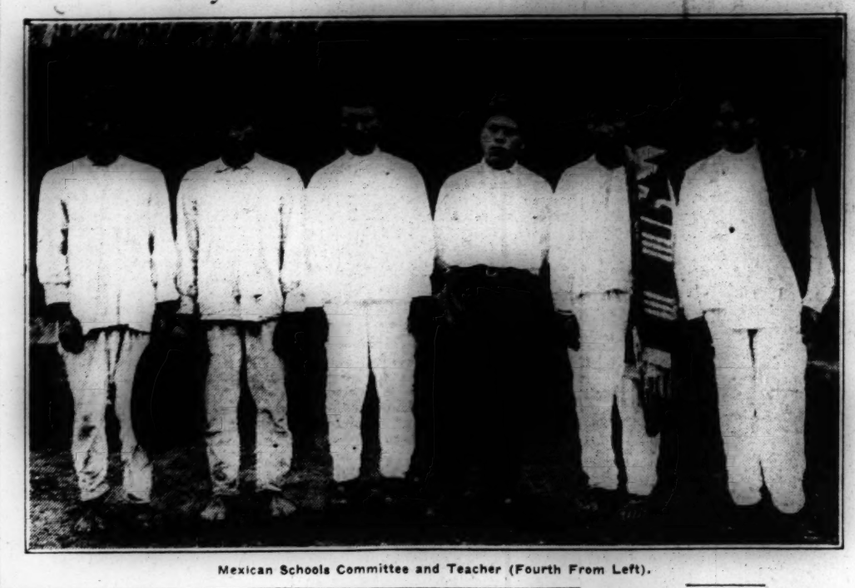
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 19
Sporting News—Page 18
Financial News—Pages 16 and 17

FEATURES

Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 6
Advertised Feature Article 6
Growing Fresh Vegetables in the Cellar!
Carlsbad Cavern 7
Radio—Aviation 8
Antiques and Interior Decoration 9
Educational 10 and 11
Art and Theatrical News 12
Music News of the World 13
Book Reviews and Literary News 14
The Home Forum 15
"Be thou strong and very courageous"
[With German Translation]
Daily Features 22
Editorials 24

They Take Education to Isolated Districts



Mexican Schools Committee and Teacher (Fourth From Left).

DUCE EXTOLS FASCISM AS ORGAN OF STATE

Insists on Claims of Secular Education in Address to Grand Assembly

ROME (AP)—On the morrow of the sweeping reorganization of the Fascist Ministry, with the relinquishment by the Duce of all but one of his Cabinet posts, the Premier, Benito Mussolini, reviewed the work done by the Fascist Government in an address to the Grand Assembly of the party in the Venezia Palace.

About him sat the great leaders of Fascismo, and in front of him was the uuper hierarchy of the party.

The Duce, after recounting the Government's achievements and its plans for land reclamation on a vast scale, dwelt at length on the relations between church and state before taking up the intriguing question of the reorganizaiton of the Ministry.

State's Duty to Educate

He minimized the importance of certain differences of views between Rome and the Vatican, saying the new rules established by the Lateran treaties were working well. But he emphasized the point that the change in name of the Ministry of Public Instruction to the Ministry of National Education was intended to confirm in the most explicit manner the idea that the state has not only the right, but the duty, to educate people instead of merely instructing them.

His views appeared to be somewhat in conflict with the previously expressed opinion of Pope Pius XI.

Speaking of the recent reorganization of the Cabinet, the Duce said the new administration bears still more the Fascist imprint, which, however, did not mean that the dictatorship will not permit criticism.

What is forbidden, he emphasized, is attack on what are the fundamental ideas of the Fascist revolution. Otherwise criticism was helpful.

He read a letter from the Secretary-General, Augusto Turati, in which this prominent party leader expressed a desire to return among the rank and file, having completed a term of three years in office.

King to Appoint Secretary

"This letter, of perfect Fascist style, I have answered today ordering Signor Turati to remain at his post and continue his task."

While denying the reported suppression of the Fascist Party as a political unit, the Duce announced that the party was becoming an organ of the state. The secretary of the party will henceforth be appointed by royal decree and the federal secretaries by decrees of the Premier.

The Duce stated further that on Sept. 7, 1929, the strength of the Fascist party in Italy was 1,020,000

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Palestine Turns to Reconstruction

JERUSALEM (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Plans for reconstruction of the towns and villages which sustained damage during the Arab-Jewish fighting are going forward.

The Zionist Executive here is constituting an advisory committee for the reconstruction work, composed of one representative each of the National Council of Palestine Jews, the Labor Federation, the Merchants' Association, and the Anglo-Palestine Company.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British government commission under Sir Walter Shaw, former Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements which is to investigate the recent disturbances in Palestine is now completed and, it is reported, will leave England for Jerusalem early next month. Its members are Sir Henry Betterton, former Secretary in the Ministry of Labor in the Baldwin Government; R. Hopkin Morris, Liberal member of Parliament, a leading educationist of Wales, and Heny Snell, member of Parliament, long a Labor member of the London Common Council. T. I. K. Lloyd of the Colonial office, will be secretary of the commission. The terms of the commission's reference are to inquire into the immediate causes of the recent outbreak and make recommendations as to steps to avoid a recurrence.

Representative Cole Urges Travel Fund

By United Press

Buenos Aires

AN ANNUAL appropriation of $1,000,000 to permit United States Representatives in Congress to travel abroad in order to learn the "other side" of international problems is favored by Cyrenus Cole, Representative from Iowa.

Mr. Cole spoke at a luncheon gt the American Club for United States members of the Pan-American road delegation. In addition to the $1,000,000 appropriation, Mr. Cole announced he advocated higher salaries for United States ambassadors and commercial attachés, declaring he was convinced the cost of living in Buenos Aires was much higher than in Washington.

Chinese Note Held Blow to Peace Moves

Soviets Regard Reply as Withdrawal From Recent Conciliatory Position

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet press expresses dissatisfaction at the tone of the latest Chinese note on the Chinese Eastern Railroad question, contents of which have been published.

The note, which declines the Soviet amendments to the original Chinese proposal—these amendments being the immediate installation of a new Soviet managing director, change of the Chinese head of the railroad and the giving of instructions to Chinese, besides Russian, employees on the railway to abstain from subversive propaganda—is interpreted here as withdrawal from the more conciliatory Chinese position of two weeks ago.

The Izvestia observes: "The Chinese usurpers again demonstrate to the whole world that they create obstacles to regulation of the conflict, and that they must bear the full responsibility for the strained situation in the Far East and the consequent menace to peace."

Massed Attack on Drug Traffic Looms at Geneva

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The coming discussion in the fifth committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations on the opium question is likely to get to grips with realities this time.

There is already a long list of speakers who are determined to express their thoughts on the failure of the various countries to enforce their regulations against illicit traffic, and in this connection a resolution by Mr. de Casiros, Uruguay, criticizing the League of Nations for its failure on the drug question will afford a useful handle for discussion.

The next points to be debated are the recent seizure cases, which have been of a startling character, particularly the Naarden case, on which the Dutch representative promised to offer explanations, he having already announced the intention of his Government to screw up its regulations against illicit traffic.

The French representative will also explain measures which are to be enforced in France for better supervision of manufacture, import and export of dangerous drugs. Furthermore, the fifth commission is prepared to consider sympathetically the demand of consuming countries for better representation on the opium committee, their point being that their complaints are not at present properly attended to.

CHILE REPORTS SURPLUS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Chilean treasury will finish the present calendar year with a surplus of $6,000,000, Secretary of Treasury Rodolfo Jaramillo informed a joint budget committee of Congress.

MEXICO PLACING SCHOOLS WHERE NONE EXISTED

Government Supplies Rural Communities With Teachers and Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Placing schools in rural communities where there have never been schools before has been the most important part of the Government's educational program during his administration, President Portes Gil told the Mexican Congress in his annual message on Sept. 1.

Faced with a shortage of money, he was forced to appeal to the rural communities themselves for co-operation in the opening of new schools, the Government paying the salary of a teacher and providing books, pamphlets, and professional aid of various kinds. In this way, by means of a "rural circuit" system, 582 "headquarters" schools were established with 2099 dependent schools.

An innovation of the year was the opening of open-air theaters in rural schools to provide isolated pleasureless places with something new to do, the theaters being for grown-ups and children alike. In 85 schools in the Federal District and in about 50 per cent of the country schools such theaters have already been established.

A newspaper called El Sembrador ("The Sower") has been founded by the Federal Educational Department, and is sent to all official schools. It carries important news simply and interestingly written, as well as household, health, farm and industrial hints, songs, poems and pictures. Mexico's best revolutionary artists contribute illustrations, among them Diego Rivera, Roberto Montenegro and others. The newspaper is issued in two editions, one for pasting on the walls of village schools or stores, and the other in tabloid form to be read by the teacher to children and adults.

Another feature of federal education this year was the emphasis on co-operative instruction, for the strongest hope of the native communities lies in their co-operation, the President believes. In the technical schools of the Federal District 132 co-operative societies of teachers and pupils have been formed, with a total of 6000 members and in the primary schools 76 students' and 13 parents' co-operatives.

The national government schools have 5075 teachers in the federal district and only 5512 in the rest of the country, a disproportionate balance in favor of the small capital district. The number of government schools was 4117 in 1928, and in 1929 this number has increased to 6805. Total attendance in these schools in 1928 was 499,353, but in 1929 it had risen to approximately 841,000, a great increase in general attendance being reported all over the country.

The greatest increase was in the number of rural schools, which have increased from 3392 in 1928 to 6073 in July, 1929.

In 1928 there were in the entire country 13,972 elementary and primary schools maintained by the federal, state and municipal governments.

Sabotage in Shipbuilding Charged by Soviet Police

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

MANY arrests have occurred in Leningrad in connection with the announced discovery of large-scale sabotage in Soviet shipbuilding organizations.

According to announcement to the police which investigated the cases a group of persons heading shipbuilding work deliberately and systematically mismanaged ship construction for the purpose of injuring the Soviet Government and to compel placing of shipbuilding orders abroad. It is alleged that losses as a result of this sabotage total 18,000,000 rubles.

Farm Bureau Demands New Tariff Change

American Federation Goes on Record as Officially Opposed to Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Criticism which the biggest farm organization in the middle West has been shying at the proposed new tariff was brought to a climax when the American Farm Bureau Federation went officially on record in opposition. The Farm Federation's Board of Directors settled its policy at a two-day session here.

The complaint of these farmers is that the tariff isn't what it was supposed to be. The tariff, they say, was to be revised to help the farmers and it hasn't worked out that way.

While the Farm Bureau's strength is concentrated in the Central West, its organization is national. It has influence in South, West and Far West. Peculiar point is given its antipathy to the new tariff as a purported form of farm relief by the dominant part the Farm Bureau Federation played in the long struggle of the McNary-Haugen bill. The federation supplied the driving power in that campaign and carried it to the last ditch. Therefore it is now the more critical of such measures as were originally planned to help the farm and have been turned as it feels, to other purposes.

The resolution adopted is this:

"President Hoover, in calling Congress into special session for a specific purpose of adjusting the tariff rates, said in his message that he favored an effective tariff upon agricultural products that would compensate the farmer's higher costs and higher standards of living, and that the Government has a special mandate from the recent election to revise the agricultural tariffs.

"The President further stated it as his opinion that the test of necessity for revision of industrial rates is in the main where there has been a substantial slackening of industry during the last few years with consequent decrease of employment.

"Many of the rates of duty on farm products now proposed in the Senate bill be partly ineffective either on account of large surpluses or failure by Congress to impose duties on competitive foreign products like java starch, blackstrap molasses, casein, oils, and fats.

"Therefore be it resolved, That the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation urge the Senate and the Congress as a whole to ajust the tariff rates as above suggested and in keeping with the purposes for which the extra session was called."

Turks and Greeks Still Stirred by Angora Problem

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BEYOGLU, Turk. — Notwithstanding notes exchanged between Greece and Turkey since the deadlock in Angora, negotiations have not brought a settlement any nearer and relations between the two countries appear to have suffered.

Turkey is now preparing a reply to the last Greek communication and it is believed the former intends to retract all sacrifices consented to during the Angora pourparlers and to claim resumption of liberty of action. Accordingly there seems little doubt that unless some immediate development toward settlement occurs, the Turks will proceed to seize Greek property here as reprisals.

Rumors that Turkey is preparing for hostilities with Greece are, however, totally unfounded.

British Troops Begin Evacuation of Towns Held in Rhineland

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Aldershot, Catterick, Colchester, Lydd, Newcastle, Portland, Sheffield and Tidworth are each preparing to welcome their fraction of the 6000 home-coming troops, comprising the remaining British contingent on the Rhine whose withdrawal from Germany has just commenced.

Families traveling in advance of the personnel are being conveyed by ordinary rail and steamer via Ostend and Dover. Animals go by the Antwerp-Harwich route, while heavy vehicles, baggage and stores are being sent by barge down the Rhine, thence by ship to ports nearest destinations in Britain.

The last contingent will leave Germany Dec. 13, when the Union Jack over British Rhine army headquarters at Hotel Hohenzollern, Wiesbaden, will be ceremoniously hauled down in the presence of the British commander-in-chief, Sir William Thwaites, and staff.

Sir William, in a farewell order to the army, referred to the end of "the watch on the Rhine" which, he says, "will become a tradition of which all ranks of the British Army may be justly proud; for during the whole course of occupation the troops have gained lasting prestige for themselves and for the whole British Army by their bearing and efficiency, exemplary behavior, and consideration and courtesy toward the German nationals."

While the "zero" for British troops is set for Dec. 13, there will be no termination of British representation on the interallied Rhineland High Commission until next June, when the last French troops are withdrawn from German soil.

FIVE-POWER NAVAL CONFERENCE SLATED FOR LONDON THIS FALL; MILLIONS SPENT IN ARMS TRAFFIC

Britain, United States, France, in Order, Do Most to Keep Europe Armed

OTHER NATIONS ALSO DO ACTIVE BUSINESS

Jugoslavia and Rumania Prove Largest Buyers of War Material Since World War

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Recently reported inquiries for ships to convey 1800 tons rifles and 10,000 tons of ammunition from "a continental North Sea port," to Gruzh or Sushak on the Adriatic, has drawn attention to the fact that Jugoslavia and Rumania since the World War have been the chief arms-importing states of the Balkans.

Not being manufacturing countries themselves, they purchase their war material wherever obtainable abroad. Their consignments have varied greatly in amounts at different periods. In three years ending in 1922, Rumanian arms purchased from Great Britain were valued at £302,000.

In 1920 Jugoslavia bought from France 10,000,000 francs' worth of percussion caps. Its military imports in 1922 totaled nearly 31,000,000 dinars (£90,000).

Rumania took from France 130,000,000 francs' worth of heavy projectiles in 1920 and 12,000,000 francs' worth in 1921. In 1921 it also obtained from France 42,000,000 francs' worth of cartridge cases, being approximately half of French exports of that munition; also rifles worth 500,000 francs and 1,000,000 francs' worth of powder.

Record of Balkan Imports

Since 1921 Rumanian and Jugoslavian arms imports have continued. Values totaled $1,100,000 in 1922; $800,000 in 1923; $500,000 in 1924; $1,0000,00 in 1925; $500,000 in 1926 and $200,000 in 1927. Figures for the period since 1927 are not available, but are believed to have been considerable. The Monitor learns that one transaction alone, in which private Britissh arms firms were concerned for supplying "a Balkan state" with weapons last year ran into £1,000,000.

The seizure of a consignment of machine guns upon th Hungarian frontier caused a League of Nations investigation in March, 1928.

Such imports are part of the international traffic in war material which, despite all peace efforts, still amounts in value, taking all world countries into account, to more than £8,000,000 annually. Figures compiled for the League of Nations show that in six years ending 1927, arms worth $247,000,000 were supplied by manufacturing countries to those states which were unable to make weapons for themselves. This is independent of warships, airplanes, tanks, armored cars, which, if included, would materially swell the total.

Most of this arms traffic is entirely legal at present and is conducted openly except that manufacturing firms concerned in it do not usually, themselves, give publicity to the profitable business they are doing, since public opinion does not favor their transactions. Roughly, 30 per cent of exports are from Great Britain, 20 per cent from the United States, 15 from France, while Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Japan supply most of the remainder.

No Effort to Stop Traffic

Exports from Germany and Austria also are appreciable, but being strictly controlled under post-war conventions the relation from "enemy" countries have not hitherto materially affected the situation. The converse applies to the importation of arms by such states as Bulgaria and Turkey, where trade also has been regulated by the Allies.

It is true the great majority of world powers including both Great Britain and the United States have signed the League of Nations convention in 1925 controlling arms traffic. This convention has not been brought into force, however, as it is not yet generally ratified. The only countries which so far have ratified are France, Holland, Poland, Egypt, China, Liberia and Venezuela. A number of speakers at the recent League of Nations Assembly urged signatory nations to ratify but so far without effect.

One reason for non-ratification, apart from that of unemployment which might be caused in arms factories, has been, it is argued, that the arms convention, to be effective, should first be reinforced by regulations controlling private armament firms since, otherwise, the publicity it provides would operate unfairly in the case of states unable to make weapons.

As stated by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood in the House of Lords, May 14, 1925, "smaller countries and non-producing countries said you wish to control our purchase of arms, no doubt by a system of license and publicity, but still you wish to control. But that will put us at a certain disadvantage. All you big countries which produce your own arms are entitled to produce them for yourselves without any publicity or control at all."

INTERVENTION TO HALT MERGER

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago Association of Commerce has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to intervene in the application of the Wabash Railroad to acquire control of nine other roads in order to form a fifth trunk line in the East.

America to Scrap Worn-Out Destroyers

By the Associated Press

Washington

BECAUSE the boilers and engines of 67 destroyers in active service are unsatisfactory and show signs of wearing out, the Navy Department announced at least 35 and possibly all of these ships would be decommissioned with a view to their eventual disposal.

The great preponderance of destroyers which America has held over Great Britain may thus be greatly reduced. The present American destroyer force is 262, compared with 184 for the British fleet.

Admiral Hughes said this move did not figure in the recent arms limitation discussions, although it was considered by the American experts during the exchanges.

Geneva Proves World Affairs Attract Women

Americans Conspicuous in Numbers, Though Nation Is Officially Absent

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A hall utterly without beauty or dignity, forming part of an edifice which houses an ancient hotel, is the scene of the deliberations of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

A fair idea of its size may be derived from the estimate that the main floor would accommodate two tennis courts crowded rather closely together. The woodwork is brown, the walls and ceilings a rather dirty yellow, without effort at fresco or decoration.

The speakers' rostrum, back of which hang mustard-colored curtains, rises in four stages from the main floor—to give suitable gradations of eminence, as a flippant friend remarks, to "the nobs, the bobs, the tippi-bobs and the tippi-bobs royal."

Today the chairman is a delegate from Persia, chairman of the Council and therefore ex-officio temporary chairman of the Assembly. Despite a rather fierce beard, he seems the mildest of men, and reads in a somewhat piping voice a speech which breathes only international harmony.

Occasional salvos of applause punctuate the speech. The hall is well filled, two or three rows of spectators, sitting or standing, surrounding the tables occupied by the delegates.

Before the latter took their places the floor looked like a schoolroom prepared for an examination. On each table lay a square paper pad with inkwell and pens symmetrically disposed.

But in a few minutes confusion supplants order; documents, portfolios, dispatch boxes, books are

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Assembly Adopts Root's Formula on World Court

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Saturday was America's afternoon in the Assembly of the League of Nations—one might almost say Miss America's fête day at Geneva—for there were so many American ladies in the galleries. They had come to witness adoption by the Assembly of the revised protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice as proposed by the jurists conference for removing objections felt by United States to entrance to the Court.

Nicholas Politis, the Greek delegate, amid a burst of hand-clapping, mounted the tribune and explained the steps by which the happy result had been obtained, paying special tribute to that eminent American, Elihu Root. All that had now to be done, he explained, was that the protocol should be formally approved by the Assembly so that it might be open to signature, and this was done. That it will be subsequently unanimously accepted by governments concerned was the hope that underlay the proceedings which forged a new link between the Old World and the New.

FARMING BY MAIL COURSES IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—More than 6000 persons are already taking free correspondence courses offered by the Mexican Department of Agriculture which were first started about two months ago. The courses include chicken and fowl raising, hog and rabbit raising, bee-keeping, as well as tanning hides, preserving fruits meats, and vegetables, horticulture and other subjects.

The applicant's postcard brings a questionnaire, and the subsequent lessons,

France, Japan and Italy to Be Asked to Help Revolutionize Navy Lists

MacDONALD-HOOVER PLAN NEARS SUCCESS

Seeks to Cut Navies of World to Minimum and Put End to Arms Competition

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, after extensive negotiations have formulated a program of naval "principles" which, if consummated in a treaty, will completely revolutionize naval establishments.

They have agreed to undertake a general naval conference, to include France, Japan, and Italy if possible, early in December of this year to bring about the desired agreement. The exact date is expected to be fixed when Mr. MacDonald visits Mr. Hoover in October. London will be the place where the proposed gathering will be held.

The MacDonald-Hoover formula is designed to bring about a vast reduction in the total naval tonnage in the entire world, to slash billions of dollars from naval expenditures, to put an end to competition in naval construction and thereby end armament agitation, which has inculcated fear and distrust among peoples and nations, and finally to bring about a situation whereby, stabilizing naval establishments by 1936, when the Washington Disarmament Treaty expires, the naval powers may convene in an atmosphere of good will and understanding further to reduce and limit their navies.

New Method of Reduction

In evolving their plan for an agreement, Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover have developed a new method of reduction. Instead of scrapping ships the United States and Great Britain propose to accomplish the same end by obsolescence; that is, retaining and counting in for parity purposes, existing craft and then, as they become outmodeled and useworn, to take them out of the service without replacing them.

This theory is a vital phase of the MacDonald-Hoover formula, for, by means of it, the proposal will be put forth at the naval conference to seek delay in the replacemen: programs covered in the Washington Disarmament Treaty. Such a step, if successful, not only will have the most important effect in cutting down capital ship (battleships and aircraft carriers) tonnage, but will greatly reduce the submarine fleets of the British and American navies and by 1936 do away with at least two-thirds of their existing destroyer establishments.

Two other "principles" have been established by Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald. One provides for parity between the United States and Great Britain in all categories of naval ships, this equality to be realized by 1936, and the second that Great Britain shall have a cruiser fleet whose tonnage while in excess of that of the United States by some 30,000 tons, nevertheless will be equalized by the latter having a larger number of 10,000-ton cruisers carrying eight-inch guns.

Learn Where They Stubbed Toe

Discussions in the preliminary negotiations between Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald brought out that Great Britain, with world-wide dominions, protectorates and colonies to police and protect, and many more naval bases than the United States, wanted the light cruiser type of ship, while the United States with a naval problem requiring vessels of great steaming radius, because of lack of naval bases, insisted upon heavy cruisers. It was this difference that was largely responsible for the break-up of the 1927 Geneva conference.

However, at that time Great Britain held out for a minimum of 450,000 cruiser tons, which made impossible the task of equalizing superior tonnage by a disparity in big cruisers. Mr. MacDonald's cruiser figure is approximately 340,000 tons, a reduction of great proportions and a concession of the highest importance, for it makes possible the utilization of the "yardstick" device for working out a comparative parity between the cruiser fleets, while, at the same time, giving each power approximately the type of such ships it prefers.

The United States Government would have preferred a lesser gross tonnage in cruisers, but Mr. Hoover did not consider the chief issue in this phase of the problem to be one of tonnage, but of type of ship. As a result of this conciliatory policy on the part of Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover, the only difference that now exists between the two countries on the cruiser question is what proportion of American cruiser strength should be represented by 10,000-ton cruisers with 8-inch guns with the balance necessary to achieve parity in light cruisers carrying 6-inch guns.

Settlement Hinges on Cruisers

An agreement on this point is contingent on Great Britain being willing to limit itself to 15 10,000-ton cruisers and to concede a larger number than 15 of these 10,000-ton ships to the United States, which, it is understood, demands it

In the current preliminary exchanges, one problem which has entered with great weight into con-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

CHACO PARLEY KEPT GOING BY MAJ.-GEN. McCOY

American Representative Induces Commission to Extend Good Offices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The thin thread holding together the Bolivian-Paraguayan negotiations to settle the Chaco dispute has been turned into a stout cord by the action of Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy in continuing the unofficial life of the commission of inquiry and conciliation.

The official life of the commission, consisting of representatives of five neutral governments and two interested powers, lapsed on Sept. 13, with no final settlement achieved. By an adroit move of the chairman, however, the good offices of the individual members of the commission have been extended, and the five neutral governments, as well as Paraguay and Bolivia, have been asked if they are prepared to continue efforts toward an amicable settlement on a semiofficial basis. General McCoy is holding the commission together until replies are received.

Peace Steps Taken

The steps taken toward peacemaking since the sanguinary encounter last December, which threatened immediate war in South America, are:

1—On Aug. 31, General McCoy sent to the interested parties a proposal for arbitration.

2—On Sept. 9 the two governments accepted the theory of arbitration, but objected to the proposed application in this case.

3—On Sept. 12 the day before the commission's existence ended, General McCoy sent an identic note to the two nations—seeking to reconcile their divergent views on the points to be arbitrated. A reply to this note is expected shortly. The chairman virtually proposed a preliminary arbitral tribunal, which will decide the question which will later be arbitrated.

Disputants to Forget

Meanwhile the commission's resolution of conciliation has been adopted, in which Bolivia and Paraguay agree to forget the December incidents, to restore the status quo ante in the Chaco region, and to resume diplomatic relations.

Three major questions remain for settlement: where the dividing line shall be drawn in the disputed Chaco Boreal; whether Bolivia shall receive a river outlet at Bahia Negra, and whether Paraguay shall be granted the strip south of the Rio Verde, in accordance with the earlier award.

The Chaco Boreal, a territory of 180,000 square miles, lies between Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, and the Argentine, with territorial limits so vague that last December they threatened to precipitate a South American war.

Skirmish Causes Trouble

On Dec. 5, 1928, Fort Vanguardia of Bolivia was attacked by Paraguayans, and a few days later a counter-attack was made on Fort Boqueron by Bolivians. The International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration had just convened in Washington, and at the first meeting proposed settlement by amicable means and proffered its good offices. After first withdrawing, the Bolivian delegation finally acquiesced in the plan.

On Jan. 3, 1929, a protocol was accepted by representatives of the two powers, providing a commission of inquiry and conciliation including a delegate from the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Uruguay and Cuba besides two delegates each from Paraguay and Bolivia.

Ox-Cart Trail

Approach to the Gran Chaco is made by tedious carts drawn by oxen. A railroad runs from Sao Paulo, Brazil, to Porto Esperanca, and will ultimately go to Corumba, Brazil, an important town in the northeast sector. The region is a flat table-land, bordered by marshes and much of the northern part of the territory is so inundated in the wet season that oxen sink to their shoulders, and travel is impossible. To the south the region is salubrious and fertile.

A colony of 1300 pacifist Canadian Mennonites have settled in the southern area and have done wonders in agriculture and cattle raising. A wood known as quebracho, Spanish for ax-breaker, grows in the area and is used in making dyes. Reports of oil have come from the almost unexplored area. Some 30,000 Indians live a nomadic life in the area.

The area is admittedly the chief danger spot in South America. Bolivia maintains 25 armed posts and Paraguay 27, strategically located to check the advance of the other.

Stimson Lauds Commission

Commenting on the work of the McCoy commission, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said:

"I have learned with great satisfaction of the success achieved by the commission of inquiry and conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay, in having effected the restoration of diplomatic relations between these two sister republics. This clears the way for consideration of ways and means to settle the fundamental controversy between them, out of which grew the incidents of last December, now happily conciliated.

"Aside from the gratification which will be felt throughout the continent, the fact will not be lost sight of that these happy results have been achieved through the cooperation of the two interested governments with the neutral commissioners representing, in effect, all the republics of this hemisphere. We have devised an instrument which can be used at any time and which, in this case of its first application, has fully justified itself. The method of conciliation has been added to the practical means at our disposal for advancing the Pan-American ideal. I am particularly gratified that this commission representing the first precedent of its kind has sat in the capital of my country."

Blue-Gray Reunion Backed by Reese

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—John Reese of Broken Bow, Neb., past commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., predicts that northern and southern veterans of the Civil War will some day unite, despite the unfavorable attitude shown by the Sixty-third National Encampment in rejecting a resolution for a reunion.

In view of his retirement as head of the Grand Army, Mr. Reese was reluctant to indorse or condemn the reported statement at Lubbock, Tex., of Richard A. Sneed, commander-in-chief of the United Veterans of the Confederacy, that the encampment's action was "characteristically un-American."

"Our conclusive gesture in signifying national harmony was sealed with Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse," the Confederate head said. "Our gray hairs should be white banners symbolizing entity of peace in the ranks of the Nation. Within a few years there will not be a survivor of the great conflict, and our hope should be to give to our children the heritage of a loyalty which is not sectionalized."

The northern leader reiterated that he personally favored a reunion. "It would be an evidence of brotherly love and forgiveness and a demonstration of a Christian spirit between the two bodies," he said. "Such a reunion would show that we are one united people in patriotism and loyalty to our country. It should be understood that we meet under one flag, the Stars and Stripes, our national emblem. It is my opinion that a reunion will take place, although it may not occur in my day."

Irish Free State Rejects Compact

GENEVA (AP)—The Irish Free State tossed the first stone into the machinery being assembled for the limitation of European tariffs looking toward a European confederation of states when Prof. John O'Sullivan, speaking before a committee of the League of Nations, declared his country could not undertake to participate in a two-year tariff truce proposed by the French and British delegations at the League assembly.

W. D. Euler of Canada reserved his government entire freedom of action regarding the French and British proposal for a tariff truce. Among other grounds for this position the Canadian cited impending tariff developments with other countries and the possible consequence of the necessity of seeking other markets for Canadian products.

Patrick McGilligan, Foreign Minister of the Irish Free State, signed on behalf of his Government the compulsory arbitration clause of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Flowers From Skies to Herald Florists

Six airplane-loads of flowers dropped from the skies will welcome to Boston the twentieth anniversary convention of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association at the Hotel Statler, Sept. 17, 18, 19 and 20.

The unique "bombing squadron" will take off from the East Boston airport, with its fragrant and colorful load, Wednesday at 12:30. At the same time more than 1000 balloons, each with an order attached for a $5 plant or cut flower selection, will be released from the Hotel Statler.

Another feature of the convention will be the sending of large boxes of cut flowers to various institutions in and near Boston. More than 2000 members of the association, representing every state and several Canadian provinces, aer expected to attend the meeting, large numbers from California and other western states coming by airplane.

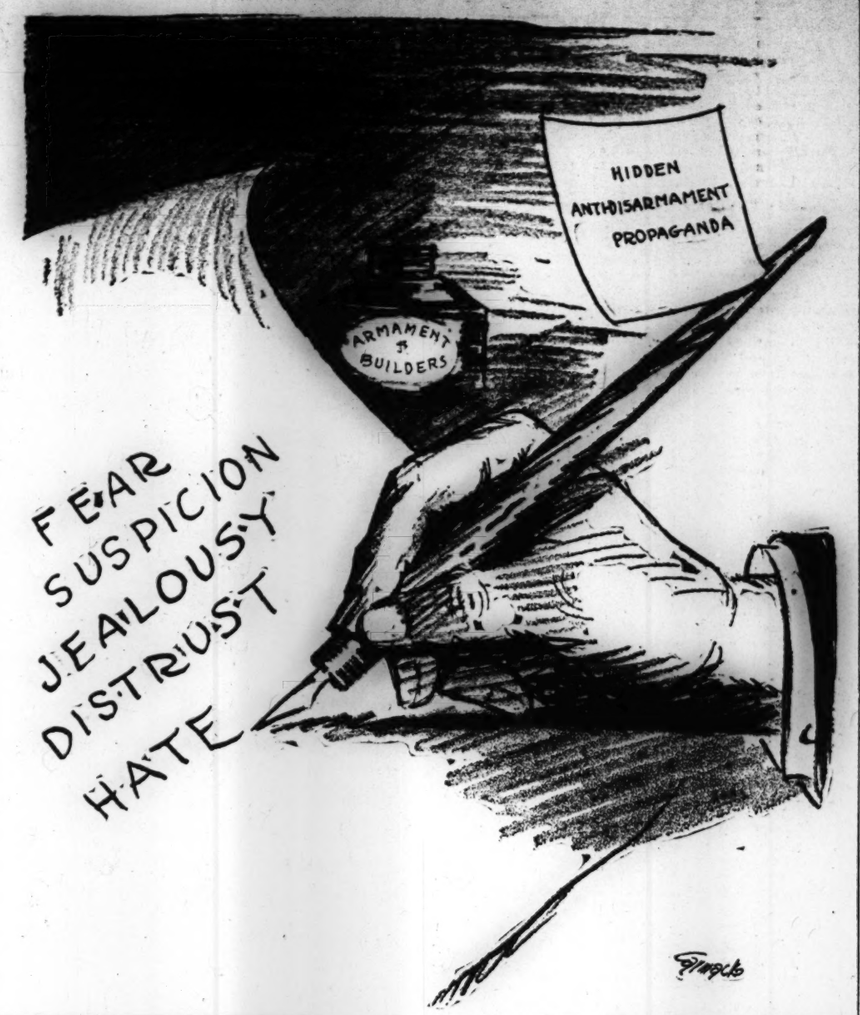
LIBRARY BOOKS SENT ON TELEPHONE CALL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Citizens of Birmingham can now order books from the municipal lending library by telephone and have them delivered in a van. The libraries committee have purchased a motorvan which has been converted into a traveling library.

When a reader at a branch library asks for a book which is at the central or at one of the other branches, the librarian speaks on the telephone and the required volume is rushed across the city in the van. A catalogue of the 200,000 nonfiction books, which are distributed over Birmingham's 23 free libraries, has been compiled.

The 'Poison' Pen



FISHER DEFENDS 'NEW CALENDAR' TO ACCOUNTANTS

Improvement in Federal Bookkeeping Emphasized by Hawaiian Delegate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Advocacy of calendar simplification by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University was a feature of the closing day's proceedings of the third International Congress on Accounting here. Professor Fisher reviewed the history of the movement for calendar simplification and stressed the need for what Moses B. Cotsworth, who spent his personal fortune urging calendar reform, called "an unvarying yardstick of time."

The congress has brought together leading accountants from 16 countries and the consensus among them was that its proceedings are bound to result in much progress toward the standardization of accounting practice.

Professor Fisher advocated the calendar reform plan advanced by Mr. Cotsworth, proposing the division of the year into 13 months of four weeks each. About 100 important manufacturing firms in the United States, he said, are now using the 13-month calendar for their interior accountings, and the replies to a questionnaire sent out by the American National Committee on Calendar Reform indicated that 93 per cent of the industrialists who replied favored the plan.

"Probably no phase of accounting has been so neglected as governmental accounting, due largely to the fact that governments have no competitors, their turnover in official and executive personnel is high, and they have failed in the past to make governmental services attractive to high class accountants," Oscar F. Goddard of Hawaii said. "Public sentiment now, however, is demanding greater efficiency in government and many cities have called in certified accountants to devise systems of accounting and to supervise their operation."

At the luncheon given by the Arbitration Association it was said that the use of existing arbitral facilities, by dispensing with litigation, saves time and money, avoids publicity and preserves credit and business friendships.

Members of the accounting congress and of the profession in general, because of their close association with the evolution of business relations, were urged to become more familar with the facilities for arbitration offered by the Arbitration Association.

Among the speakers were Homer A. Dunn, chairman of the arbitration committee of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants; Moses H. Grossman, an honorary president of the American Arbitration Association, and J. Pryse Goodwin of the firm of Pace, Gore & McLaren, member of the association's arbitration panel. Lucius R. Eastman, president of the association, was toastmaster.

LAWYERS MOVE TO PURIFY VIEWS IN PROFESSION

Organize in New York to Raise Standard for Law Enforcement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A group of well-known New York lawyers have just launched a movement to organize a lawyers' committee for law enforcement, designed to crystallize sentiment among members of the bar in favor of President Hoover's law enforcement program. They stand for prohibition enforcement and, in fact, the enforcement of all laws now upon the statute books.

One of the aims of the organization is to oppose through every possible means what is characterized as the "unlawyer-like and misguided efforts of some lawyers in volunteering their services in favor of making crime attractive and the violation of the law easy and safe."

Cornelius C. Webster, temporary chairman of the committee during its organization, said that already many lawyers have given assurance of joining the committee.

The committee would, he said, "advocate among lawyers a truly lawyerly viewpoint as to law enforcement, whereby lawyers will consistently refuse to allow personal opinion as to what the law ought to be to influence their attitude toward law which actually is."

Also, he said, they hoped to associate in one organization those lawyers who believe that it is a vital part of the ethics of the profession and of the duty of lawyers to be in the forefront of those who are supporting the enforcement of the law, as long as it is law, through every possible channel, irrespective of their personal views regarding prohibition. The committee, at the same time, hopes to "organize the efforts of a group of lawyers as a nucleus in bar associations and other bodies in favor of a stand for law enforcement and against action which hampers enforcement and aids nullification."

Adoption of these purposes would be "in a strictly democratic way by vote." He added that individuals had already come forward with other suggestions for activities in which the committee might engage, including "educational work among lawyers" and the "taking of a census of the entire body of lawyers in Greater New York as to the position of each one upon the question of law enforcement."

FREE STATE CENSORS NOT YET APPOINTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The Free State Censorship of Publications Act will not come into operation till toward the end of the year. The board of censors has not yet been appointed, nor has serious consideration so far been given to the personnel.

Certain important regulations still remain to be drafted, particularly those governing the manner in which complaints are to be lodged with the minister for justice.

GASTONIA COURT IGNORES PLANS OF COMMUNISTS

Judge Continues Inquiry Into Activities in Face of Mass Meeting Call

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—While Communists and members of the National Textile Workers continued plans for a mass meeting in Gastonia, eight members of the two organizations went into city court here and Judge Thomas J. Shaw in Superior Court continued his inquiry into anti-Communist mob activities.

E. M. Curry, city recorder, continued until Monday the cases of eight men accused of conspiracy to overthrow the State Government. The defense charged that the continuance, which was granted at the request of the State, was "merely a subterfuge to keep the defendants from performing their constitutional right in attending the meeting in South Gastonia." Bond for the eight was fixed at $1000 each.

The men are accused in a warrant issued at the request of H. M. Joyner, a city detective, with conspiring to overthrow the State Government in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties and that they gathered guns and ammunition in a conspiracy forcibly to hold public meetings at which to spread the doctrine of Communism.

Thaddeus Adams, a defense attorney, charged that the men had been locked up without any charge against them and that it was not until Judge Thomas J. Shaw, conducting an inquiry into mob violence in this section, threatened to release them that any charge was preferred.

Soviets May Partake in Kyoto Conference

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Soviet participation in the conference to institute pacific relations to be held at Kyoto at the end of October is considered probable, following a visit here of a group of American, British and Japanese delegates, who have departed for Japan via Vladivostok.

The American group included Roland W. Boyden, the American observer attached to the reparations commission; Jerome D. Greene of Lee, Higginson Company, New York; Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain, Columbia University; James G. MacDonald, chairman Foreign Policy Association, New York; Prof. William H. Kilpatrick, Teachers College, New York; Lewis H. Lorwin, from Institute of Economich at Washington, D. C., and Prof. C. Walter Young, from George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

During the conversations with the Acting Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, and the representatives of Soviet society, cultural relations with foreign countries and delegates emphasized the nonpartisan character of the institute, the pacific relations and the desirability of the inclusion of the Soviet Union as a power with large interests in a pacific area within the circle of its deliberation. The agenda of the forthcoming Kyoto conference includes discussions of the vexed and timely question of Manchuria.

KEY PICTURES GO TO NATIONAL GALLERY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—By the will of Mrs. Mary Lloyd Pendleton Abney, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, the National Gallery in Washington will receive a collection of Colonial furniture and family portraits from the household of the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

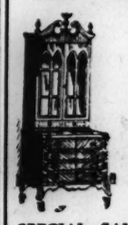
The collection includes a table and two chairs which were used by Francis Scott Key, a mahogany table, four old chairs and an old knocker from the Francis Scott Key house, and four family portraits, said to have been painted by Peter Lilly and Godfrey Kneller.

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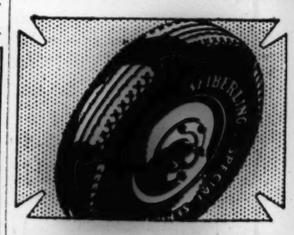
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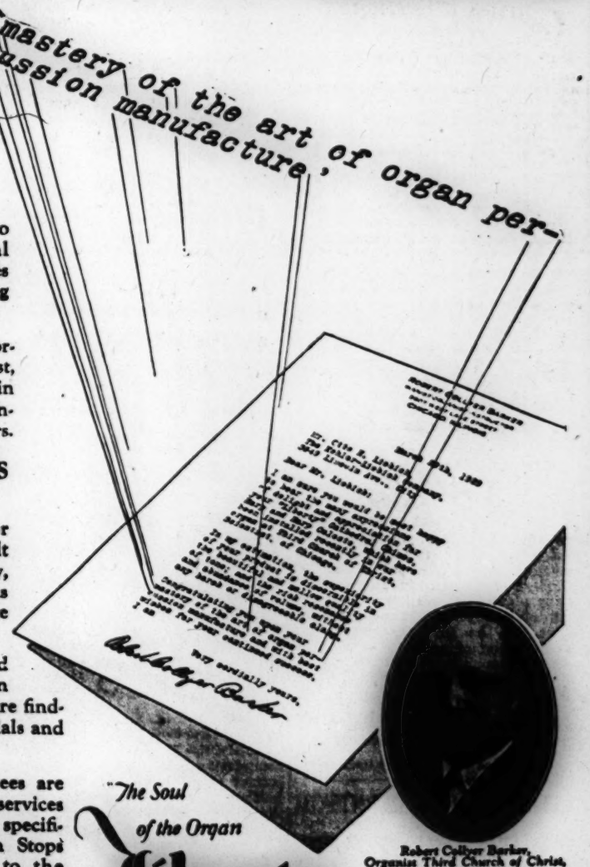
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TOURISTS' FREE CUSTOMS ENTRY RAISED TO $200

Declarations May Also Quote Wholesale Instead of Retail Figures

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Americans returning to the United States will be able to take in duty free, $200 worth of goods instead of $100 as at present, according to a plan now under consideration, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns. For a long while it has been argued that the arbitrary $100 figure was unnecessarily low and officials appear prepared to accept the fact, also that money values have changed since the war, the dollar purchasing today far less.

On top of this good news is the public admission that tourists should only be assessed by the American customs over and above $100 on wholesale and not retail value of articles bought abroad. In order to save time, the Customs men have generally accepted the passenger's retail price declaration and taxed him accordingly; while, in most cases, passengers have been unaware that they had a right to the present wholesale value as basis of taxation. The retail purchase price should also be given for comparison, and in any dispute the decision of the official Customs appraiser would have to be final. But in practice, a reasonable wholesale statement would be satisfactory to the Customs officers.

Experts here say the difference between retail and wholesale prices might be as little as 25 per cent or as high as 50. It is difficult at times to calculate the true wholesale value, but what the traveler should do is to demand, when buying a receipted bill, showing the retail price paid and the shop's nearest approximate estimate of the true wholesale price. On landing in New York, for example, with such evidence, the Customs men undoubtedly would give the tourist the benefit of assessment on the wholesale index.

This second announcement of tourists' privilege to submit wholesale rate was cabled here to the New York Herald from America, and roused much interest. Many Americans here went to their Consulate and verified the fact, while French shopkeepers were sincerely pleased because of expected increased sales as a result.

Altogether ways and means may be found whereby the wise tourist may take back legally more than $250 worth of goods without duty, instead of $100 which most tourists have hitherto accepted without question as their free limit.

Riot Costs Protested by British Columbia

VICTORIA, B. C. (AP)—The Government of British Columbia, which has suggested an island prison colony as a remedy for western Canada Doukhobor disturbances, will seek compensation from the Dominion Government for expenses incurred in handling the recent outbreak near Nelson, it was disclosed. The provincial authorities contend that the Doukhobor problem is one to be handled by Dominion authorities.

Sons of Freedom, a branch of the Doukhobors, encamped near Nelson, in a telegram to W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, requested aid from the Dominion authorities. They contended the colony has been accepted by Dominion authorities and asked that the matter be not left in the hands of the Provincial Government.

The Province's intention to seek compensation from the Dominion Government arises out of expenses incurred in quelling disturbances following a parade at South Slocan, B. C., about three weeks ago. More than 100 Doukhobors' men and women, were arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

DUCE EXTOLS FASCISM AS STATE ORGAN

(Continued from Page 1)

registered male members, 93,495 women, and thousands of Italian youth organized in groups of boys and girls.

"The Fascist régime gathers under its flag an enormous number of Italians who count for something. Italy has never witnessed before such profound moral unity."

Smaller Grand Council

The composition of the Fascist Grand Council was to be modified, Signor Mussolini saying that with the present 52 members it was impossible to discuss or decide anything in secret. The general staff of the party would be reduced to a minimum.

The Duce concluded by saying that the famous motto of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity was already beginning to weaken across the Alps. The three words, Authority, Order and Justice, motto of the Fascist régime, were becoming a reality.

"Are we reactionary?" The Fascist leader exclaimed.

"No, we are the precursors, the anticipators and the realizers of a new form of political and social life which has been tried under different forms in countries which represent the now obsolete ideals of the last century.

"Fascism is unique and the only new thing that the first 30 years of this century have seen in the political as well as the social field."

He announced that the Fascist land reclamation scheme would redeem 3,200,000 acres, with an expenditure of 2,300,000,000 lire and representing an effort of which Italy was proud.

Irrigation works to the extent of 274,000,000 lire would be undertaken. The general Fascist scheme of public works, he said, had already reduced the unemployment figures more than half, from 789,000 to 201,000.

BOY SCOUTS HELP PUT OUT BLAZING FOREST

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Assistance rendered by Chicago Boy Scouts, attending a summer camp in Michigan, in extinguishing a forest fire near their encampment, has won for them certificates of award from the Michigan State Department of Conservation.

The Scouts helped fight the flames for two days, patrolling the burning area and preventing the fire from spreading.

BRITISH ARMS MOVE TO OPPOSE FRENCH THESIS

Sweeping Proposal at Parley Expected to Aim at Including Land Forces

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Lord Cecil is to make a highly important statement before the coming Disarmament Commission, which, it is expected, may turn out to be not at all to the liking of the French delegation. He intends, it is learned, to define the ideals on which the Preparatory Disarmament Commission should take up its work after a naval agreement. For this purpose he is anxious that land, sea and air armaments should be recognized as independent subjects for a final disarmament conference, that the question of limitation of the number of troops and their period of instruction should be admitted, and that there should be limitation of war stocks and budgetary limitation.

At the same time he is willing to concede some kind of supervision over the carrying out of an international agreement for reduction of armaments. The French are reacting against these proposals, because they maintain that limitation of the period of training is but another method for limiting reserves, which they have always refused. The French also complain that Lord Cecil is going back on the decisions concerning limitation of war stocks.

French Objections

France has constantly advocated control but the French delegation will uphold its objections on the other points in Lord Cecil's resolution on the ground that it is useless to give instructions to a preparatory commission through the medium of the League of Nations because the United States and Russia, who are members of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission would object to this dictation. Moreover, Hugh S. Gibson having already given the decision of the United States concerning limitation of stocks of war, it would merely irritate the United States to reopen this question.

Meanwhile the French insist on the interdependence of land, air and naval disarmament. Many believe they attach too little importance to the fact that there is a government in power in Britain which is not prepared to accept the decisions of its predecessor, which continually yielded to the French view in Preparatory Disarmament Commission, but will insist on the disarmament conference having a free hand to discuss fundamental questions.

Britain's Bolder Stand

Meanwhile an animated debate is stated to be on behind the scenes between the British and French delegations on the subject of Lord Cecil's resolution or memorandum, which has been sent to the French in draft form for their views before Lord Cecil speaks in the Disarmament Commission. It is possible therefore that Lord Cecil may modify some of his points, but the MacDonald Government has given instructions to the British delegation to take a bolder stand on disarmament at Geneva, and it is therefore important that the British Government's views should be set on record.

Canadian Plea for Peace

The speech of Sir George Foster, Canadian delegate, in the Disarmament Commission on the proposed convention for financial assistance to states in time of crisis has caused considerable interest from the American viewpoint. Peace, owing to the excellent relations between the United States and Canada, has, Sir George explained, become a habit of thought on the American contiaent, and he objected to a convention which is based on the possibility of war, as beginning from the wrong end. What was needed was something which would make the world think in terms of peace. He proposed, therefore, that instead of financial assistance being given to states, the aggressor should be boycotted.

The Kellogg pact, added Sir George, meant that not only should states not go to war but that they should discover every means of preventing war. The important thing therefore, was that nations which possessed the decisive elements such as war material for waging war, should withhold them from the aggressor. Sir George Foster believed that that was what the United States would like to see done.

He suggested that action against war should be developed along these lines. Moreover, he argued that the unanimity clause in the financial assistance convention would diminish the value of the convention because one state could hold up the whole business of granting such assistance.

Sir George's speech made a considerable impression, for if the United States were to declare in favor of cutting off supplies to an aggressor state this, it was thought, would greatly facilitate the task of the League of Nations in putting the sanctions into force.

WAIT! THAT CITY DUMP MAY BE A TIN MINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—A Los Angeles firm has worked out a process for salvaging old tin cans, recovering both the tin and the steel used in their manufacture, that is of more than passing interest to western mining camps, where upon the old garbage dumps there are many millions of these tin receptacles. An average of from 12 to 15 tons of pure tin are recovered monthly from between 12,000 and 15,000 tons of these old cans.

The pure tin is molded into 55-pound ingots and used to make new cans. The labels are removed from the "empties" by a mangling and shredding machine. The cans are crushed, put into an incinerator, then through water and a vat of caustic solution. The separated steel is put through a hydraulic baler under a pressure of 7000 pounds per square inch.

Castle Ruins on Towering Cliffs Greet Tourist in Big Polish Park

Gypsy Music and Quaint National Costumes Mark Passage of Boat Along Picturesque River That Divides Poles From Czechoslovakia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Untrodden paths, entirely new to the tourist, have brought many of the foreign visitors to the great national exhibition at Poznan to some of Poland's unrivaled beauty spots. Chief of these is the beautiful valley of Pieniny, that has become a national park.

Here the River Dunajec bends in and out between high mountains, richly clad with tall fir trees, their formidable cliffs crowned by ruins of castles that formerly played a great part in the history of Poland.

There is the Castle of Czorsztyn, the seat of kings, bishops and robbers, which finally passed into the possession of Austria, to be returned again to Poland in the form of a picturesque ruin. Four tiny boats, each containing one person, are tied together and propelled by two mountaineers in gay national costume down the river.

At every landing place the visitor is greeted by gypsy music, at every bend of the river some unexpected sight meets the eye. Here one finds the famous "Jump of Janosik," the Polish Robin Hood, and further on a ruined cloister dating from the earliest middle ages, with a background of fantastic shaped rocks or cliffs.

The natural artistic gifts of the peasants are most attractive, while to the architecture of their cottages, mostly wooden with interesting carvings, are added beautifully decorated interiors, the utensils for common use being ornamented according to individual taste.

One bank of the river is Polish and the other Czechoslovakian, so that the visitor must be provided with a frontier pass.

Tourism is still young in Poland; it does not offer the comforts and luxuries of Western Europe, but the tourist will be rewarded by meeting with a greater spontaneity, a hospitable welcome, and a nature free and untrammeled.

BOY WHITTLES MODEL OF FAMOUS AIRPLANE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — With only newspaper pictures for his blueprints, Lous H. Frahm has constructed a miniature model of the huge German Dornier plane recently built at Lake Constance, Switzerland.

For three weeks this Chicago boy measured and whittled and fitted and painted until he finally turned out a "speaking likeness" of the 12-motored plane which is capable of carrying 100 passengers. The tiny Dornier is blue and silver, having a 24-inch wing spread and measuring 20 inches from tip to tail. Twenty-two slits were whittled out to represent portholes on each side. The pilot's cabin, too, was properly placed. Tiny propellers spin and whirl in a stiff breeze or when placed near an electric fan.

Change in Radio Law Not Backed by Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Ira E. Robinson, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, announced that proposals for radio legislative changes sent by Bethuel M. Webster, general counsel of the commission, to the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Couzens is chairman, represented the personal views of Mr. Webster and did not commit the commission.

Mr. Robinson's statement was contained in a letter to Oswald F. Schuette, executive secretary, Radio Protective Association. In his recommendations Mr. Webster had urged revision of the zoning system, and repeal of the so-called "antitrust" clause, said to stand in the way of a merger of telegraph and wireless companies.

Mr. Robinson, in his letter, states that the commission itself has not sanctioned the proposal to repeal sections of the radio act, as this would be a matter of legislative consideration outside of its province. It was explained at the commission's offices that Mr. Webster was asked by Senator Cousens to submit recommendations for legislative changes, following his testimony May 17, 1929. These recommendations were forwarded Aug. 26.

Ocean Mail Bids to Await Ruling

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rejection of all bids for ocean mail contracts until Congress clarifies the Merchant Marine Act of 1928 is recommended by Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General and chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee, of which Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the Shipping Board, are the other members.

The committee wants to know whether it should give preference to companies purchasing vessels from the Shipping Board, or whether contracts shall go to the lowest responsible bidder, regardless of where the ships were purchased.

Two bids for carrying mail from New Orleans to ports on the east coast of South America have raised the question. The Mississippi Shipping Company offers to carry the mail for $2.50 a mile; while the Munson Steamship Line will do it for $2 a mile, a difference of more than $1,000,000 in 10 years. The vessels of the Mississippi company were purchased from the Shipping Board.

CURACAO GOVERNOR CALLED TO HOLLAND

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch Government has summoned the Governor of Curacao, J. A. Fruytier, to come to the Netherlands to furnish further information concerning the raid on the Venezuelan rebels at Willemstad. Mr. Scholburg, the financial administrator, is appointed Acting Governor.

EMPIRE TRADE PARLEY PLANNED BY CANADIANS

Greater Imperial Commerce, It Is Said, Would Help United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—A conference of commercial and industrial leaders throughout the British Empire as a step toward the greater development of inter-empire trade is involved in a decision taken at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce conference now convened in Alberta, and plans were laid for taking measures to carry out the scheme.

William Butterworth, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, commenting on this decision, stated that the expansion of trade within the empire would not mean any lessening of commerce between the United States and Canada, but that Canada would expand so much under intensive empire trade that it would find more and more need for United States business.

The conference in Calgary went on record as favoring calendar reform, and also decided to appoint a committee to look into the claim that certain magazines and newspapers coming into Canada are circulating stories of immoral character.

An inquiry also will be made by the Chamber into the textbooks used in some of the provinces, which are believed to be of foreign authorship and publication, and to give an erroneous account of Canadian history.

The newly elected president of the Chamber of Commerce is J. H. Woods of Calgary, managing director of the Calgary Herald.

A motor tour of the Turner Valley oil fields, south of Calgary, has been made by the delegates, who surveyed Alberta's rapidly growing oil and natural gas industry.

Following a banquet tendered by the Alberta Government, the conference ended and the delegates left for Banff and Lake Louise.

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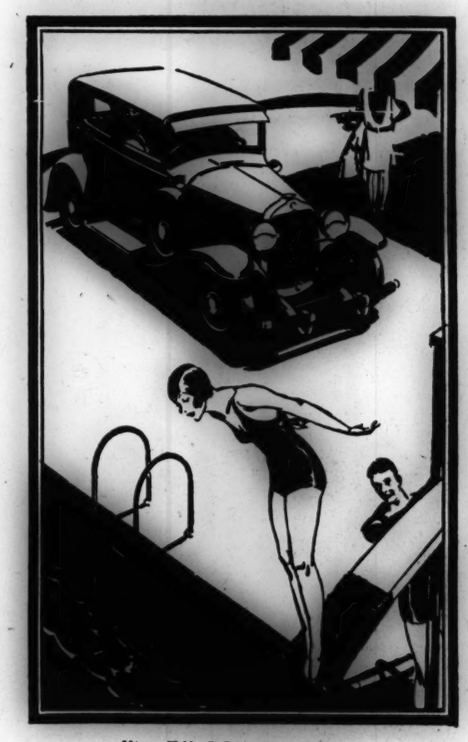
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SILKS AND VELVETS—FIRST FLOOR

MOTOR INDUSTRY IS UNDERTAXED, SAYS ECONOMIST

Tax Convention Told Trade Is Being Virtually Subsidized by State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Inequalities in taxes paid by motor vehicles formed a leading topic at the closing session of the convention of the National Tax Association here. Prof. Charles J. Bullock, of Harvard University, called the motor industry "parasitical," declaring that the share of taxation it should bear was being paid by other interests.

A majority report read by Virgil Gibbs, of the association's committee on motor vehicle transportation, urged equal taxation for all vehicles, whether for pleasure or commerce, based on their gross operating income and providing for a profit of 5½ per cent. This is the same basis governing railroad taxation. The report stated that, while railroads pay about 35 per cent of their gross operating income in taxes, motor buses pay only about 6 per cent, and declared this should be raised about 14 per cent. As this brought out a vigorous minority report objecting to equalization among competitors in the motor field, the association continued its committee on motor vehicle transportation, but withheld its approval of the majority report.

Maintaining that other interests were paying the large share of the motor industry taxes, Professor Bullock said that, through failure to tax motor vehicles in proportion with their use of such public facilities as highways, the Government was in effect subsidizing the industry.

General taxation was the subject of an analysis by William H. Blodgett, State Tax Commissioner of Connecticut. Mr. Blodgett declared that real property, which represented 61 per cent of the taxable wealth of the country, was overburdened by taxes in comparison with other wealth, and that it bears more than 77 per cent of the taxes. According to the latest figures available, general property taxes in 1927 provided 51 per cent of the country's total tax collections, amounting to $4,635,000,000, he said.

REIFSNYDER ANTIQUES FIGURE IN 'BENEFIT'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An exhibition of early American furniture, acquired by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Henry F. du Pont and others at the dispersal sale of the Reifsnyder collection last April, will be staged at the American Art Association Galleries here from Sept. 25 to Oct. 11 for the benefit of the Girl Scout movement, it has just been announced.

The exhibition also will include eighteenth century American portraits by Gilbert Stuart, John Trumbull, Charles Willson Peale, John S. Copley and others, and collections of old glass, lusterware and fabrics. Some of the pieces will be brought directly from the Pennsylvania Museum.

Eastern States Exposition Ready to Care for Annual Throng



Left to Right—Scene on the Grounds of the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield in Preparation for the Annual Fair the Week of Sept. 15. In the Center Is the Coliseum, and at the Right Is a Partial View of the New England Village That Is Being Built on the Grounds. The Large Building Is an Old Mansion Just Set Up. It Was From North Brookfield. The Buildings in the Picture on the Right Are the Different State Buildings. At Extreme Left Is That of Maine, Then Massachusetts, and at Extreme Right, With Tower Just Being Completed, Vermont. The Exposition Has Done Much to Prove Outside Attractions Are Unnecessary.

Bulgaria Gets Uneasy in Economic Straits

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA — The press and public opinion in Bulgaria are much disturbed by the sixth article of the Hague protocol, according to which a committee composed of representatives of 11 powers, including all Bulgaria's neighbors, is meeting this month to discuss Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian reparations.

It is feared here an attempt may be made to increase Bulgaria's reparations, or at least to convert them from political obligations subject to revision into ordinary debts of a purely financial character. Since Bulgaria is passing through a severe economic crisis, is paying her officials low salaries, observes all possible economies, and yet, despite that, can barely balance her budget, she feels any increase of the budget at the instigation of her neighbors, for economic or political reasons, would be a grave injustice.

The press is unanimously arousing the Nation to use every possible means of frustrating such attempts.

New Tablets Mark Old Baltimore Town

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Six bronze tablets, marking the boundary lines of Baltimore Town in 1729, have been unveiled as part of the celebration of the city's 200th birthday. They were presented to the city by the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The tablets are identical and of simple design. Each bears the legend, "Boundary Lines of Baltimore Town 1729." In the center is a map showing the principal streets, with six stars placed at the points where the six tablets will stand, and a small compass at the upper left. Below is the notation, "Erected by Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1929." The tablets are two feet wide and three feet high.

The ancient town was bounded on the east by Jones Falls, then a canal, but now a stream which runs for the most part in a covered tunnel. The map shows the location of Harrison's Marsh, now firmly paved, and the old bridge, across which early citizens trooped to the first theaters and which is now Gay Street. On the east side of the falls is marked Jonestown, then a separate community.

The nucleus of the modern city is contained in these narrow outlines. Then, as now, the principal streets were Long—now Baltimore Street, which cuts the map of the town in half, horizontally—and Charles Street. Other streets shown on the map are Light, St. Paul, Calvert, South and North (now Guilford Avenue). Today an important part of the business, shipping, shopping and financial districts lies in this section.

BRAZIL'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT NAMED

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Delegates from 17 states and the Federal District, representing the majority group in Congress, have named Julio Prestes de Albuquerque and Vital Soares, Conservative-Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, respectively.

The two men will be candidates for the period 1930 to 1934. The election will be held March 1.

HISTORIC FARM SOLD

HINSDALE, Mass. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. James Moore of Brooklyn, N. Y., purchased the old Haskell Farm of 90 acres, given by the Government to Roger Haskell as pay for military services in the Revolutionary War. Three generations of Haskells have lived on the farm, the house being one which Roger Haskell built of hand hewn timbers.

ALLAN HOOVER AT HARVARD

Allan Hoover, younger son of the President, is following in the educational footsteps of both his father and elder brother, Herbert Hoover Jr. Having graduated from Stanford University last June, where President Hoover took his college degree, Allan Hoover is entering the Harvard Business School, where Herbert Jr. graduated in 1927.

Eastern States Fair Shows Way to Co-operate for Better Farms

Exposition in Springfield Week of Sept. 15 Also Points Way to Benefits Derived Through Boy and Girl Activities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.— In its annual fair to open Sept. 15 and continue through the week, the Eastern States Exposition will afford a further example of what can be done through such a medium of co-operation, not only to improve the agricultural practice of a group of states, but also to revise and elevate the standards that govern agricultural exhibitions in the section and knit the interests of the urban and rural neighborhoods more closely.

In more ways than one this enterprise has been revolutionary. It has reached out for examples of quality in production and it has put the farmer in direct contact with the means of utilizing mechanical contrivances and improving methods and standards as no small fair could do, and it has nailed the fallacy that cheap vaudeville and games of chance are necessary to the success of an agricultural fair.

And, quite as important and impressive as anything else in this regard, it has demonstrated the value of putting boys and girls to the front as an integral part of the event. In many classes of exhibits, the work of the juvenile contingent constitutes one-third or more of the total volume of displays.

Other Fairs Follow Example

The example set by the boys' and girls' activities has had a notable effect upon other fairs in the section. Fair executives are convinced that these activities are of great value not only in enlisting the interest of the youngsters but in getting better co-operation from their elders. More pride and responsibility are manifest on the adults' part where the young people are enlisted in a vital and constructive way.

In adding, one by one, state buildings grouped along an avenue of the exposition grounds, a special element of co-operation and emulation is provided that is helping to bring the states into closer understanding. Each state sends its representative groups to mingle together, and on one particular day, Governors' Day, many officials gather from the various states.

For the person who goes as a sightseer the opportunity to see the finest livestock and farm products of various kinds is unusual. Largely through the enterprise of Mrs. James J. Storrow, a section of the grounds is being developed as a typical New England village, grouping old houses dating from Colonial times, church, store, inn and other familiar members of such a colony. In a number of these buildings the home department puts on its exhibits and demonstrations.

Three buildings are being added to the New England village group this year—an interesting old mansion of many rooms from North Brookfield, Mass.; a church from Salisbury, N. H., and a little law office with a quaint rounded roof, for many years the property of Zachariah Eddy at Eddyville on Cape Cod.

Birds Have Own Garden

Adjacent to the New England village is a bird garden, fitted up with the many things that promote the comfort and happiness of the winged creatures. Interest in this department is being stimulated by a pamphlet on the care of birds, circulated by the thousands by Charles J. Anderson.

Close by the state buildings and the New England village are the Mohawk Village, where the Boy Scouts congregate; the Junior Achievement building, where clubs run under this name are engaged in making and selling many useful things, and Camp Vail, where picked delegates from the 4-H clubs are assembled and where the club exhibits are shown.

Nearly 1500 head of cattle have been entered for the fair this year, and the display of horses is correspondingly large. The juvenile baby beef clubs have 78 sleek steers entered and 20 organizations are competing in the junior musical contests.

On the opening day, Music Day, the fair will be enlivened by the presence of the United States Marine Band from Washington, in addition to other musical organizations. Monday, Governors' Day, will bring in governors and other officials of the northeastern states and will be marked by the dedication of the Vermont Building. Maine and Massachusetts already have their own buildings, and New Hampshire soon will erect one. Other states exhibit in the Industrial Arts building, which will be completely filled with machinery and other exhibits.

PRIZES FOR POLITEST POLICE IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The politest policeman in each of the five boroughs of New York is to obtain recognition in the form of a medal and $20 in gold each year through the gift of Nathan Hirsch, according to an announcement just made here.

Mr. Hirsch was inspired to this action by the poster "Courtesy," which was hung in police headquarters by order of Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen recently. Mr. Whalen, who will be responsible for picking the winners, has accepted the gift.

NORWICH SCHOOL REOPENED

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Norwich University has reopened for its eleventh year. Class work started with about 300 students enrolled, numerous applications had to be refused because of lack of facilities.

DATE SET FOR ENTRANCE TESTS

The autumn examination of candidates for admission to the Massachusetts Nautical School will be held on Saturday, Oct. 5. This school prepares for positions as deck and engineer officers in the American Merchant Marine.

Rochester Women Back City Managers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Backing the City Manager League movement to "keep the new city charter in the hands of its friends," women voters here have organized to elect to the City Council at the first Rochester non-partisan primary on Sept. 17 the five candidates indorsed by the league as friendly to the letter and thought of the present government.

Organizing quietly for several weeks, the new women's unit has opened campaign headquarters in a down-town office building, arranged a mass meeting and issued invitations to all women voters in the city to affiliate. Mrs. Walter Meyers is chairman.

With the City Manager League, an independent organization, the women are backing Mayor Joseph C. Wilson, Vice-Mayor Isaac Adler and Councilmen Edward P. Flynn and Harry C. Goodwin for re-election and Charles Stanton for election to the Council.

The city manager government has been in operation in Rochester for two years. Stephen B. Story is manager.

ROLE OF CANADA IN BRITISH AMITY HIGHLY PRAISED

Sir Robert Borden Says Commonwealth Is Model for League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The British Commonwealth of Nations stands today as a model to the League of Nations and to destroy its unity would be a crime against mankind, declared Sir Robert Borden, Canada's war-time Premier, speaking before a Canadian Club luncheon in honor of the National Federation of University Students and other delegates to the second Imperial Conference of Students now in session at Montreal.

Speaking on "A Vista in Political Evolution," Sir Robert indicated the important part Canada had played in the world struggle, earning a voice in the peace councils that followed, and equality of status in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The assumption of such status, he said, also brought added responsibility from which the Nation cannot honorably recede.

"Not all the problems of the Commonwealth have been solved," he continued. "At international conferences, such a junior nation has its voice and influence in the British delegation. We have yet to determine a method by which Great Britain shall be assured that she speaks for herself and her sister nations when vital decisions must be taken in the intervals between conferences."

World peace, he said, rested upon the education of the nations in the will for peace.

"Treaties, even significant as the Briand-Kellogg peace pact," he said, "are not more than gestures unless behind them lies a compelling force of public opinion sustaining the ideal of public right. In this essential education of the nations lies the League of Nations' most notable service to the world. But how can the League endure if the unity of the British Commonwealth cannot be maintained? See that its texture is kept firm. In strengthening it you serve humanity."

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FARMER URGED TO ORGANIZE IN SELF-DEFENSE

Co-operative Buying and Selling Called Necessary Way to Re-establishment

Farm problems that affect city dwellers as well as farmers are interestingly set forth in six interpretative articles on modern rural conditions written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by the secretary of the American Country Life Association and editor of Rural America. This is the second of the series.

By BENSON Y. LANDIS

When Marion Talley announced her retirement from opera to the farm Will Rogers is reported to have said that there has not been any singing on the farm since the days of Maud Muller. That was a poignant way of saying that there has been a great deal of distress. It has been largely economic. President Hoover has said that agriculture is "our most important economic problem." It is therefore fitting that in this series we should consider the economic resources and difficulties of rural life.

To begin with, it is usually the post-war period that we think of when we talk about the difficulties of our oldest industry. Economists generally state that agriculture was pretty well adjusted to urban and world business conditions for a decade prior to the Great War. Roosevelt's Commission, reporting in 1909, found economic conditions fairly satisfactory, at least much more so than our investigators of the post-war era. The war, of course, greatly stimulated agricultural production and prices were comparatively high, but with the summer of 1920 came deflation and consequently "the great depression" from which agriculture has never fully recovered. There was gradual improvement up to 1926, but since 1926 there has been no marked change.

Technician's Disagree

Among the first things to recognize is that there is disagreement among the technicians who are studying the farm industry and issuing reports. Their disagreements, however, are not so serious as those among persons who discuss the situation in newspapers and periodicals. You can read almost anything today about the rural situation. The result is that among urban people particularly there are many confused impressions.

Yet available knowledge of rural life and agriculture is constantly increasing. Prof. John Black of Harvard University has written a work on "Agricultural Reform in the United States," which opens with a most concise and accurate statement on "Agriculture Now," and the place of agriculture in the national and international scheme. But for the most part our knowledge is in technical reports and textbooks. Interpretation of our expert knowledge has lagged.

Forced to Sell

I heard recently a farm woman of New Jersey, of the finest old Quaker stock, tell the story of how she and her husband had been forced to sell the ancestral home. They had struggled for five years to hold it, but the burden of debt was crushing and it had to be sold. The family loved the farm community in which they lived so much that they decided to rent a farm near the old home. They succeeded in renting a farm of 120 acres for $600 a year. "But," said my friend, "the landlord will not make anything upon the transaction. He will have to pay $300, or one-half his rent, for taxes." A little later I asked Prof. Clyde L. King of the University of Pennsylvania if taxes frequently took half of a landlord's rent from a farm and he told me they did.

An Ohio farmer, who himself has weathered the storms of the post-war period very well, who owns his farm and has no debts, writes me of conditions in his neighborhood. He says it is far from easy to stand by while old neighbors lose their farms through failure, or because of foreclosed mortgages. If anyone doubts that there are great economic difficulties in agriculture today, let him simply consult the executives of insurance companies that have loaned money on farm mortgages. The values of land have been declining until market value in many instances is down to the face value of the mortgages. More than that, insurance companies have had to take over land upon which interest on the mortgages was unpaid. They have often done this reluctantly—because there was no other way. They are now struggling to operate the farms they have on their hands. They are sometimes employing managers for "chain farms."

High Taxes for Farmers

Although farm families comprise about 23 per cent of the population of the Nation, they have had during recent years only about 10 per cent of the national income. Prior to the war, agricultural producers had 26 per cent of the national income, but they then made up a larger proportion of the total population. It is estimated that agricultural producers should have at present 16 or 17 per cent of the national income instead of less than 10 per cent, in order to be on a basis comparable with that of the pre-war years 1909-13. Here is, perhaps, the chief fact about the farm situation and the chief cause of the movement for farm relief. Yet it is probably unknown to most of the farmers of the United States today!

There are other significant trend which might be considered by both urban and rural citizens. Farmers are more heavily taxed in proportion to income than any other large economic group. This was the conclusion of a study by the National Industrial Conference Board. The farmers pay mostly township, county and state taxes. Only a small proportion pay federal income taxes. One of the chief interests of the Administration during recent years has been to reduce the federal taxes of wealthy citizens. But little has been done by the states and counties about the farm group which pays comparatively little into the Federal Treasury. So conservative an economist as Richard T. Ely has said that farmers may become practically tenants of the state.

As to the purely industrial phases—which are now chiefly in the public eye—there are evident certain trends which account for the economic difficulties of the post-war period. Two of our best known agricultural economists, Profs. G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of Cornell, declare that "the phenomenal increase in the productive efficiency of the American farmer in the last generation has created conditions that never before existed in any country."

Although production per man has increased, the marketing system has, for the most part, remained wasteful and inefficient. Messrs. Warren and Pearson even say: "More important than all other causes of the agricultural depression is the increase in the spread between prices of products at the farm and at retail." We must remember that the agricultural industry consists of 6,000,0000 production units, practically unintegrated, and that there are perhaps 40 or 50 branches of that industry. Some of these branches compete strenuously with other branches.

In certain isolated areas there is a trend toward operating farms on a large scale so as to permit division of labor and the employment of expert management, but this phase is still experimental. A very recent report from the United States Chamber of Commerce indicates that 9000 corporations were engaged in farming in 1926, but that large-scale farming brings no better economic results than the family sized farm. We are bound, however, to hear more, rather than less about large-scale and corporation farming.

Poor Land Problems

Since 1921 one of the chief concerns has been exportable surpluses. Certain branches of agriculture are worried because a goodly portion of their crop must go abroad. Few people realize how vital export trade is to our farmers. Prof. Fred R. Yoder of the State College of Washington points out in his text on agricultural economics that recently we have been exporting "50 to 60 per cent of the cotton crop, 35 to 40 per cent of the tobacco crop, 20 to 25 per cent of the wheat crop and 12 to 15 per cent of the pork and lard produced."

It is a deplorable fact that many farmers are on land which a plow should never touch. It is so infertile that these people cannot possibly wrest a living from their land. The results are broken or thwarted lives The quantity of our "marginal" and poor land that is now in crop production is not known. We would need a national land survey to determine it. But every person working for rural improvement knows the difficulties of working with people who are poor because they live on poor land.

What Can Be Done?

Later on we will sketch what the Federal Government is doing and what is being suggested that it should do. It may be appropriate to state here, however, some of the non-governmental methods or programs which offer promises for rural improvement.

1. Farmers should form strong organizations for their own protection and for carrying on their business. We must remember that it takes a long time to build a permanent organization, sometimes a generation.
2. Co-operative organizations for both buying and selling are very important, though the general educational organizations, such as the Grange and the Farm Bureau, might be greatly strengthened if they had more constituency.
3. Popular education in regard to the trends within the industry, and particularly the national and international relations, should be extended. Voluntary study by local groups seems to promise much.
4. Much can be done by urban and rural leaders in co-operation. Particularly should intelligent urban consumers study the farm situation, and aim to do justly in the present situation.
5. City consumers of farm products could do much to help the reorganization and simplification of the distribution system. It costs too much now to distribute food. Much can be done if consumers start buying intelligently through group action.
6. "Paper from cornstalks" is an example of recent developments which seem to presage much for economic improvement. In other words, new industrial uses are being found for agricultural products. New inventions have helped the process. It is thought that when the commercial production of paper from cornstalks proceeds on a large scale, profits per acre of corn production will be considerably enhanced. A corporation is now functioning which intends to make the process practical.

Vacation Dollars Widely Scattered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Reports of hundreds of thousands of tours handled by motor clubs affiliated with the American Automobile Association show that the vacationist's dollar in 1929 was distributed more widely than ever before, according to Thomas P. Henry, president of the association.

The success of the season, Mr. Henry attributes to good touring weather, standardized motoring services, growing confidence in the comfort and dependability of the automobile, the making of new touring objectives available through highway construction and the competitive bidding of communities for the tourist's dollar.

All well-known summer resort areas had a share of the "good tourist crop"—with perhaps New England, the Northwest and the mountain sections, including Colorado and Utah, showing the highest average gains, according to Mr. Henry.

GENERAL GRANT FUND GROWS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Grant Monument Association has received a contribution of $10,000 from J. P. Morgan and of $5000 from Edward S. Harkness toward its $400,000 fund for completing and enriching the Gen. U. S. Grant monument on Riverside Drive. These and other smaller contributions, bring the fund now in hand to $121,676.75, it was reported.

Simplicity and Dignity Typify Design



Reprinted Fom the Detroit News

New Edifice of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit, Mich.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

DETROIT, Mich.—On the occasion of the opening of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, located at Chicago Boulevard near Grand River Avenue, here, the Detroit News printed the following comment:

"The new $350,000 edifice is one of the fine churches of the denomination. Simplicity and dignity are keynotes of the structure, with a façade of Doric columns supporting a pediment whose central motif is a book set in a wreath. The building joins an imposing group of churches bordering Nardin Park and serving the growing northwestern section.

"Fourth Church, a branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., was incorporated under the Michigan law in 1917. Since then the members have met in rental halls. For the past six years the congregation has met for services in the Ionic Masonic Temple at Grand River Avenue and Chope Place. Ground was broken for the new building on July 9, 1928.

"Plans for the building were drawn by Weston & Ellington, Detroit architects, and the contractors were the H. G. Christman-Burke Company. The organ was built by George Kilgen & Sons, Inc., St. Louis.

"Cream and golden Minnesota Mankato stone is used throughout the building, with a Doric colonnade supporting a pediment as the feature of the façade.

"The auditorium, equipped with an indirect lighting system, will seat 1100 persons, and accommodations for 850 children are provided in a Sunday school hall below the auditorium.

"Above the main foyer are the reading rooms, board of directors' rooms, literature distribution department, and offices."

Every State to Have Bird Sanctuaries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Establishment of a vast chain of bird sanctuaries extending throughout the United States was pictured before members of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners here.

Dr. W. C. Henderson, assistant chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, reported that the work of surveying areas suitable for the breeding, resting and feeding of migratory fowl already is under way. Seventy-five thousand dollars is available for the survey under the terms of the Norbeck-Andresen Act. Next year an appropriation of $200,000 will begin the task of acquiring this land; in 1931, $600,000 will be spent; and in each of the next seven years $1,000,000 will be spent.

The importance of co-operating with the Federal Government in this $8,000,000 program was stressed by a number of speakers, including Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Dr. Pearson took a leading part in working for the enactment of the bill.

Engineers Organize Pan-American Group

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—As result of an international engineering meeting called by the Engineers' Club of Mexico City a permanent Pan-American Engineering Society has been organized, whose first meeting is to be held in Denver, Colo., in 1931.

The United States, Mexico, and 10 other Latin American countries were represented in the Mexico City meeting. An organizing committee which is to formulate plans for the permanent organization and make arrangements for the 1931 meeting at Denver has been appointed. It consists of Alfonso Costello and Lorenzo Hernandez of Mexico City, Donald M. Baker, vice-president of the American Association of Engineers of Los Angeles, Gustavo Serrano of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, and Manuel Pelaez of Havana, Cuba.

The American official representatives at Mexico City were Donald M. Baker, Los Angeles; Arthur Richards, Trenton, N. J., and Harald Boedtker of El Paso, Tex., all members of the American Association of Engineers.

New Orleans Strike Divides Delegates

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—A plan approved by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car and Electric Railway Company Employees, for settlement of the New Orleans trolley strike threatened to become an issue on the floor of the street carmen's convention.

Rejection by the strikers of the compromise proposal was said to have divided the sentiment of the convention delegates, some believing that President Mahon should be upheld, and others taking the position that the striking men should continue to receive the support of the amalgamated associaton.

Mr. Mahon refused to comment on the case, other than to express disapproval of the New Orleans union's action and to say that when instructions from Mr. Green had been received the subject would be placed before the executive board of the International Carmen's Union and later before the convention at large.

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Police and deputy marshals were increasing their vigilance against strike disorders after an attempt to dynamite another street car. A car was blown from the tracks Wednesday night a few hours following rejection of a strike settlement plan by the carmen's union.

MORE WORK IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Bureau of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor reports that the August employment level in New York State factories was about 6 per cent above that of the same month last year and 2 per cent higher than in August, 1927.

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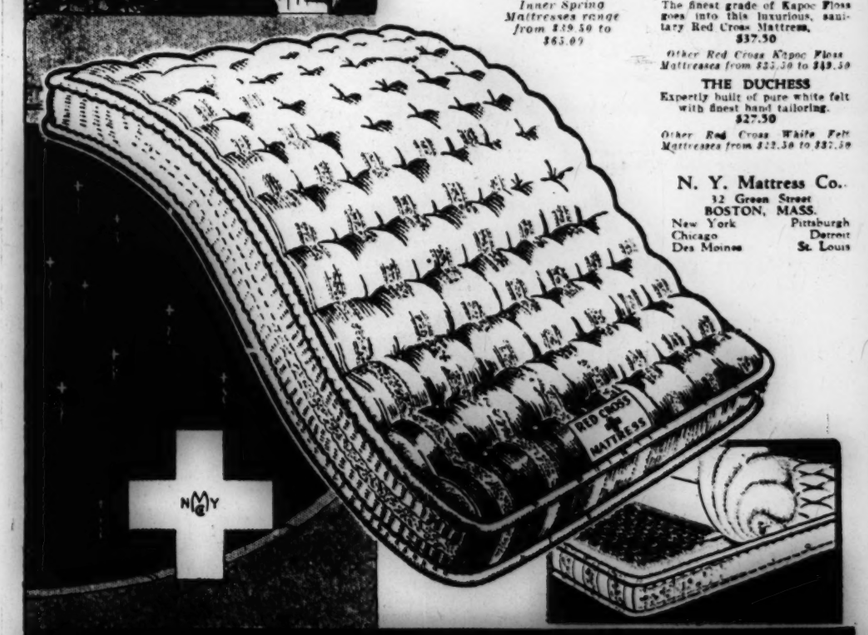
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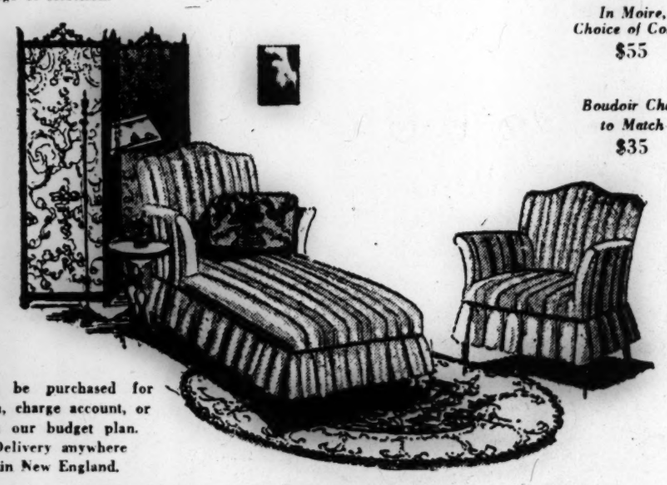
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BANKER DENIES MERGER IS PART OF GREAT CHAIN

Grouping of 40 in Midwest Is Declared to Be for Diversification

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Finding their present methods of independent operation inadequate to meet the banking needs of their communities, 40 banks in the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, and upper Michigan have united into one great holding company, the First Bank Stock Corporation.

Just as crop diversification brings year-round prosperity and a year-round income to a farmer, so it is hoped that the pooling of resources by banks serving different industries and areas, eliminating the hazard of a single source of income, will give a sounder foundation to the entire financial structure. The reasons for the consolidation are explained by Lyman Wakefield, president of the First National Bank in Minneapolis, and vice-president of the new First Bank Stock Corporation.

The organization is not intended to become part of any national chain, Mr. Wakefield makes clear, since it is designed to serve the northwest territory solely and exclusively, and the distribution of its stock is to be in small units all over the communities served.

"We believe that we have seen this territory retarded in its progress because of an unsettled and unsatisfactory general banking condition brought about through economic conditions, and not through the fault of the bankers themselves," Mr. Wakefield explains. "As a means of correcting the difficulties of the past, it has seemed that if we could bring about an advisory organization, properly manned and with sufficient banking experience to offer to all the individual units making up the chain expert advice and assistance in the management of their local banks, that there could be no question as to the benefits that would accrue to the territory as a whole.

"Our entire plan of operation has been formulated with the definite intention of retaining in the local community the strongest possible local interest in and control over the affairs of their bank.

"One of the strongest arguments for the grouping of banks over such a widespread and diverse territory as the Ninth Federal Reserve District is the increased strength inherent to all through the greater diversification of industry served by the group. Season needs of the many divisions of commerce vary greatly, but each division has a period of peak load in financing requirements. These peaks sometimes prove a heavy load on the resources of unit banks in communities of the single industry type, and diversification of banking will give a sounder foundation to the entire financial structure."

The association, Mr. Wakefield is careful to stress, has no intention of curtailing credit, or moving deposits from one section to another. "It is our intention," he says—"and we consider it our obligation—to supervise the administration of the units in our group in a manner that will materially increase their usefulness to the communities they serve."

C. A. Chapman, president of the First National Bank of Rochester, Minn., speaking for the small banks of the area, confirms the views put forward by Mr. Wakefield.

"It is only in this way," he says, "that we can secure the general adoption of accepted standards and methods for the protection of depositors, and a more intelligent development of all lines of business under the new world conditions."

WORLD CONTROL OF MINERALS IS PREDICTED

(Continued from Page 1)

rapid rate, and, with the aid of all modern methods, great areas are being covered with mighty strides.

Nowhere else in the world is there so large a potential area yet unexplored, and we now have pressure for mineral development coming from the United States and England and from all parts of the world because Canada is one of the few areas yet left where great discoveries can be made.

Canada ranks high in the world in the production of nickel. It is first in the production of asbestos, second in production of cobalt, third in gold and silver, fourth in lead and copper and sixth in zinc. Developments are now under way which promise further immediate expansion of production.

Some of the political and international implications involved are especially important. We see in Canada a tightening up by the Government on its mineral resources and at the same time an amalgamation of companies into very large units, a great many of which are of international scope.

Which Will Prevail?

The tendency to amalgamate on the one hand is commercially due to the physical facts of the situation. There is on the other hand a tendency to politically separate, to tighten up the government control, and the question naturally arises, which is likely to prevail in the long run?

The ultimate necessity of these things coming together is bound, however, to bring the governments together. If interflow of minerals is to continue and to continue on an even larger scale; if it is to be in the hands of large international companies and if at the same time the Government has taken a firm hold of a part of the material included in it, the Government is bound to be drawn into the discussion.

I think we can see going on between our two countries and between other countries in the world a series of international understandings in the way of treaties and tariffs, which are in substance providing a complexion of international understanding which makes possible the movement of this sort.

This is not an internationalization in the sense of turning the organization over to any supernumerary but an organization going forward step by step in a process of adjustment to the physical facts of the situation which is going to result in such understandings of a political nature that we can say with some safety that there is a measure of international control of mineral resources.

I would like to emphasize as one of the powerful factors in the future of world affairs the undoubted fact that the control of mineral resources rests between the United States and the British Empire, with Canada playing a large part in this.

CHICAGO TO LIGHT UP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Electrical displays on a large scale are planned in connection with Chicago's celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Light on Oct. 21, the fiftieth anniversary of Thomas Edison's discovery of the incandescent light. Grant Park will be the scene of a celebration sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Electric association.

Five-Power Naval Conference Slated for London in December

(Continued from Page 1)

sideration in attempting to bring about equality in all categories was the amount to be allowed for differences in the age of vessels in the different fleets. By this is meant what percentage should be taken into account as between an old ship and a new one.

It is obvious that a craft 20 years old is much less valuable, from a military standpoint, than a ship of the same tonnage of much later construction and with modern equipment. This part of the negotiations also took into consideration still another factor, what should be allowed for difference in gun power in making comparisons between light cruisers carrying six-inch guns and heavy cruisers carrying eight-inch guns, and still again semiheavy cruisers carrying eight-inch guns.

All these problems and factors including displacement by obsolescence comprise the "yardstick" method of measurement and have made possible the understanding that has been reached between the British and American governments.

The American and British fleets each have more than 1,200,000 tons of fighting ships in all categories. That the problems between the two countries has narrowed down to a question of whether some 30,000 tons more in British cruisers should be offset by three American ships equipped with 8-inch guns, or four or five cruisers with six-inch guns, indicates the progress that has been effected and why Mr. MacDonald is coming to Washington for a personal visit with Mr. Hoover.

See No Serious Obstacles Left

The United States Government has every hope that the two governments will find a solution of this chief remaining point. It is not regarded either by Mr. Hoover or Mr. MacDonald as a serious obstacle in proportion to the 1,200,000 tons of fighting ships that each of the two countries possesses.

According to official naval figures of combatant vessels of the American and British fleets, their respective tonnage in the various categories is as follows:

	United States	British
Capital ships	525,850	556,350
Aircraft carriers	82,500	107,550
Cruisers	255,000	420,140
Destroyers	310,429	241,330
Submarines	87,000	84,000
Total	1,260,779	1,409,370

The extent to which obsolescence is already playing its part in cutting down the American naval establishment is clearly shown by an announcement from Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, that due to age and continuous service, he has ordered decommissioned, with the view to their ultimate removal from the navy list, of 80 destroyers at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and 79 at the San Diego Navy Yard.

Fifty other destroyers now in active service have been inspected with a view to determining their fitness. At present there are 103 first line destroyers in service.

The agreement between the United States and Great Britain as to destroyers contemplates reducing their present combined strength by nearly 200,000 tons below present level by 1936. Before that year most of the United States destroyers will have become obsolescent.

Believe Way Well Paved

Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald have negotiated between themselves for two reasons: First, because it was the irreconcilable, at that time, differences between the United States and Great Britain which broke up the Geneva conference; secondly, it is the conviction of the two executives that if their countries can find a common ground of "guiding principles" that there is every reason to believe that the other naval powers, France, Italy and Japan, can enter into an international conference with confidence that an agreement will result.

With such a sound preliminary basis for the opening of negotiations between all the naval powers, the President and the British Minister then proceeded to fix the ultimate objective, which is the reduction and limitation of naval arms in all categories. As a first step in this direction the United States and Great Britain agreed to establish parity in all categories of naval ships, this equality to be reached by 1936.

By that date it will be necessary to review the Washington disarmament treaty, and, if by that year an equation in all categories can be secured, a firmer basis will have been established for another major step in naval curtailment. Another consideration which led to fixing 1936 as the year for reaching parity is that, by that time, in most categories equality can be achieved almost entirely by obsolescence without premature and costly scrapping of ships.

The United States will propose 1936 as the year for the accomplishment of parity at the formal armament conference in December.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, who has played an important part in the MacDonald-Hoover negotiations, emphasized that while the preliminary exchanges between the United States and Great Britain are of major importance in the effort to bring about a general naval agreement, the two-power understanding is still subject to the demands and attitude of the three other naval powers—France, Italy and Japan.

These three powers have been kept fully informed of the progress of the Anglo-American negotiations, Mr. Stimson said, and had cordially approved the proposal that the latter two countries should first tackle the problem. There is every expectation that a five-power conference will be held; certainly one in which the United States, England and Japan will participate.

Mr. Stimson Explains Position

As an illustration of what he meant Mr. Stimson referred to a statement that he made on May 31 where he called attention to plans and recommendations of the American Navy as embodied in a memorandum to the director of the budget. Mr. Stimson quoted from the memorandum to the effect that the amount of new construction which would be involved in those five classes—in case no agreement were entered upon—would amount to considerably more than $1,000,000,000—namely $1,170,800,000.

When it was considered what the United States would have to face, and what other much poorer nations would have to face, in the event of a failure to reach an agreement, Mr. Stimson said, one could see what the general picture of affairs would be. Compared with the details that had occupied so much space in the press, with the matters that had occupied Mr. Stimson's own time, the former were extremely small.

The tonnage of the American navy was in the neighborhood of 1,200,000 tons of combatant ships, Mr. Stimson said. The Anglo-American discussion had got down to the point where the two countries were spending their time on differences of opinion of a very few thousand tons in one class of ships. Not even a difference in tonnage, really a difference in the class of guns to be mounted on a certain small amount of tonnage, was what the latest discussion had been about. This gave an idea of how near the nations were together on the broad side of the picture.

Navy Men Agree on Benefits

Mr. Stimson emphasized the beneficial effect on America's own naval policy which would be affected by an agreement. This was agreed to by all naval men. The countries were living from hand to mouth now.

The navy was the worst sufferer because there was no way of making a consistent program and having it gain a fair chance of being recognized as authorized. There was no standard set. What the navy thought was subject to being distorted when it got to Congress by fluctuating waves of public opinion from year to year.

An agreement would stabilize that and the navy could make its plans with a fair amount of confidence that they would be recognized by Congress, because they would be the subject of international agreement. The navy would not have to fight from year to year to get sufficient public opinion behind it to save it, sometimes, from not getting enough.

Mr. Stimson said he thought the enlightened officers of the navy were the first ones to recognize the benefits coming from a properly well thought out agreement for controlling the construction of navies of the world.

Mr. Stimson said that if negotiations were successful, the armament race would be off. An entirely different atmosphere would be substituted—an atmosphere which not only would benefit America's national defenses so far as they were naval, but in addition would benefit the attitude of the whole world. They would better the attitude of Americans and Englishmen toward each other.

Adding a note of caution, Mr. Stimson said that the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States were subject to the viscissitudes of a conference in which other nations would be present.

Summing it up, Mr. Stimson said that a point had been reached where the difference at most is one of only a few thousand tons or even only the way in which the two nations should build their ships within those tons.

Answering a question, Mr. Stimson said that if the conference were successful there is no doubt that it will mean armament reduction, rather than armament limitation. Under the Washington Conference the United States was up against the prospect of being obliged, by international agreement, to replace the most expensive category of all—capital ships calling for $37,000,000 each. This would not be "stabilization"—it would be just as clearly reduction as if ships were taken out and sunk.

Discussing the American combatant tonnage, which Mr. Stimson said was 1,200,000, he added that the British tonnage was about the same. In some categories the United States was much superior to Great Britain, while in others the position was reversed. The tonnage figure, he said, included all ships available for use. They did not include obsolete ships, if the former were defined by the recognized age limit of 16 years.

Referring to the other powers embraced by the negotiations, Mr. Stimson said they included five countries, namely, Japan, France and Italy, in addition to the United States and Great Britain. These nations have been informed that negotiations are under way with a view to a conference. They all cheerfully agreed that the United States and England should better approach the matter first.

Mr. Stimson said that the proposed conference would have to decide the ultimate difference between the countries. This difference, he said, might not be a matter of tons, but only a question of the character of the ships to be built with that amount of tons.

It was not fair to Mr. MacDonald, he continued, to say that he was coming to America to settle the last question. He was coming to visit and discuss it with the President. The naval parley would settle what was left unsettled in these negotiations. The President and Mr. MacDonald would not meet over breakfast and settle it.

Negotiations had reached the point where the countries were almost ready for a five-power conference, or whatever conference was called.

Washington Prepares for Premier's Reception

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department and the White House are preparing for the reception of the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, when he arrives in the United States early in October for a visit to President Hoover. Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has instructed the Division of International Conferences and Protocols of the department to begin preparations for the visit.

Charles Lee Cook, acting chief of the division, who has had long experience in preparation for such receptions, is in charge of the arrangements. He will submit a tentative plan to Colonel Stimson and President Hoover as soon as possible.

With the visit only three weeks off, the plans will be rushed at the expense of less urgent matters. No official invitation has been extended to the Prime Minister in connection with the visit, but when he first indicated his desire to come, Charles C. Dawes, acting on instructions from the chief executive, told the Premier he would be welcome.

As yet it has not been determined whether the British statesman will be the guest of President Hoover or Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador. The Ambassador has extended an invitation to the Prime Minister to be his guest as long as he may desire. Sir Esmé has left Washington for a brief vacation at Bar Harbor, Me., but will return in time to confer with American officials on last-minute details of the plans for the visit.

Mr. MacDonald has not yet requested that a visé be issued for him to come to the United States, but, when this request is made, he will be accorded a diplomatic visé granting him the full privileges of entry into the United States, customarily extended to a special ambassador.

Aside from the arrangements for the Prime Minister's entertainment, American officials have many details to look after. These include such matters as protection, movement of baggage, trains and schedules for arrivals and departures and the housing of any staff which may accompany him.

Paris Satisfied but Not Surprised at Parley Plan

PARIS (AP)—Announcement in Washington that France, Italy and Japan would be invited to join Great Britain and the United States in a proposed five-power naval conference in December, was received here with satisfaction, but without surprise.

Despite rumors to the contrary, it has always been expected that France would be asked to participate in such work of naval reduction.

Official circles were cautious in comment pending receipt of an official invitation, and the usual interchanges concerning the program anticipated for the meeting.

France has already approved the preliminary conversations that have been going on between Great Britain and the United States to clear the ground.

French opinion is that once England and America agree on outstanding points, such as cruisers, the approach to other problems will be easy. In some circles the opinion is still held, however, that the question the ægis of the League of Nations in all its aspects in order to be fruitful, and that the proper place for such discussion is at Geneva under the ægis of the League of Nations.

Prospect of Conference Welcomed by Japanese

TOKYO (AP)—Admiral Hyo Takarabe, Japanese Minister of the Navy, told the Associated Press correspondent the news of a virtual Anglo-American naval agreement which would permit the early convocation of an international conference to consider limitation and reduction of fleets was most welcome in Japan.

"Although the navy's preparations for such a conference are incomplete, Japan will do her utmost to be ready at the time indicated, early in December," he said. "She will go thither determined to contribute as much as possible to its success."

Admiral Takarabe was unable for the moment to indicate the personnel of the Japanese delegation. Referring to Japan's desire for reduction instead of mere limitation in the various categories of auxiliaries, the Minister of the Navy said: "Japan cannot enter the conference with a hard and fast policy on this point.

"Our desires for the conference to succeed may outweigh our preference for a scale of cruiser limitation which would make it unnecessary for Japan either to build beyond the current program or to scrap any considerable tonnage."

Admiral Takarabe declared that Japan was prepared to consider favorably an American proposal to extend the capital shipbuilding "holiday" for five years.

SMOOT-HAWLEY BILL DECLARED 'MONOPOLISTIC'

Shouse Claims It Would Give Many Industries Market Control

Heavy oratorical artillery of the Democratic Party was brought to bear on the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill in Boston, when Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee; David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, and Peter G. Gerry, former Senator from Rhode Island, addressed the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee at a luncheon at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Shouse based his attack upon a two-fold basis: first, that the revised tariff would give monopolistic control of the market to many industries which did not even require protection, and second, that the revisionary powers given to the President through the flexible provisions of the act vested in him "the extreme taxing power of the Nation contrary to the plainest and most fundamental provisions of the Constitution."

The contention—based on provisions in the Democratic Party platform—that the Republican and Democratic attitudes on the tariff are essentially the same—is false, Mr. Shouse said. Nevertheless he admitted that "there are industries that require protection under the tariff that are not receiving it now." He instanced the manganese ore industry as a case in point, and said that it must be protected.

"Could anything be more appalling," asked Mr. Shouse, "than the frequent spectacle of a senator or representative compelled to vote for a tariff bill in order to get for his state something to which it is entitled by every rule of political economy and law of impartial dealing, though he knows and feels that 95 per cent of that bill represents a corrupt bargain between politicians and favored interests?"

The accomplishments of the Democratic side of the Senate during the pending struggle over the tariff were the plainest augury of success in the coming elections, he said. Nevertheless, if success is to be expected, the party must place its organization on a firmer basis than ever before, Mr. Shouse continued, and he pledged the full strength of the national executive committee behind the Massachusetts leaders in the congressional campaign of 1930.

NEW COMMANDER AT AIR FIELD

MICHEL FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Col. John H. Howard, formerly of Hawaii, has taken command of Mitchel Field, United States Army air post. He succeeds Lieut.-Col. H. C. Pratt, who was transferred to Hawaii this summer.

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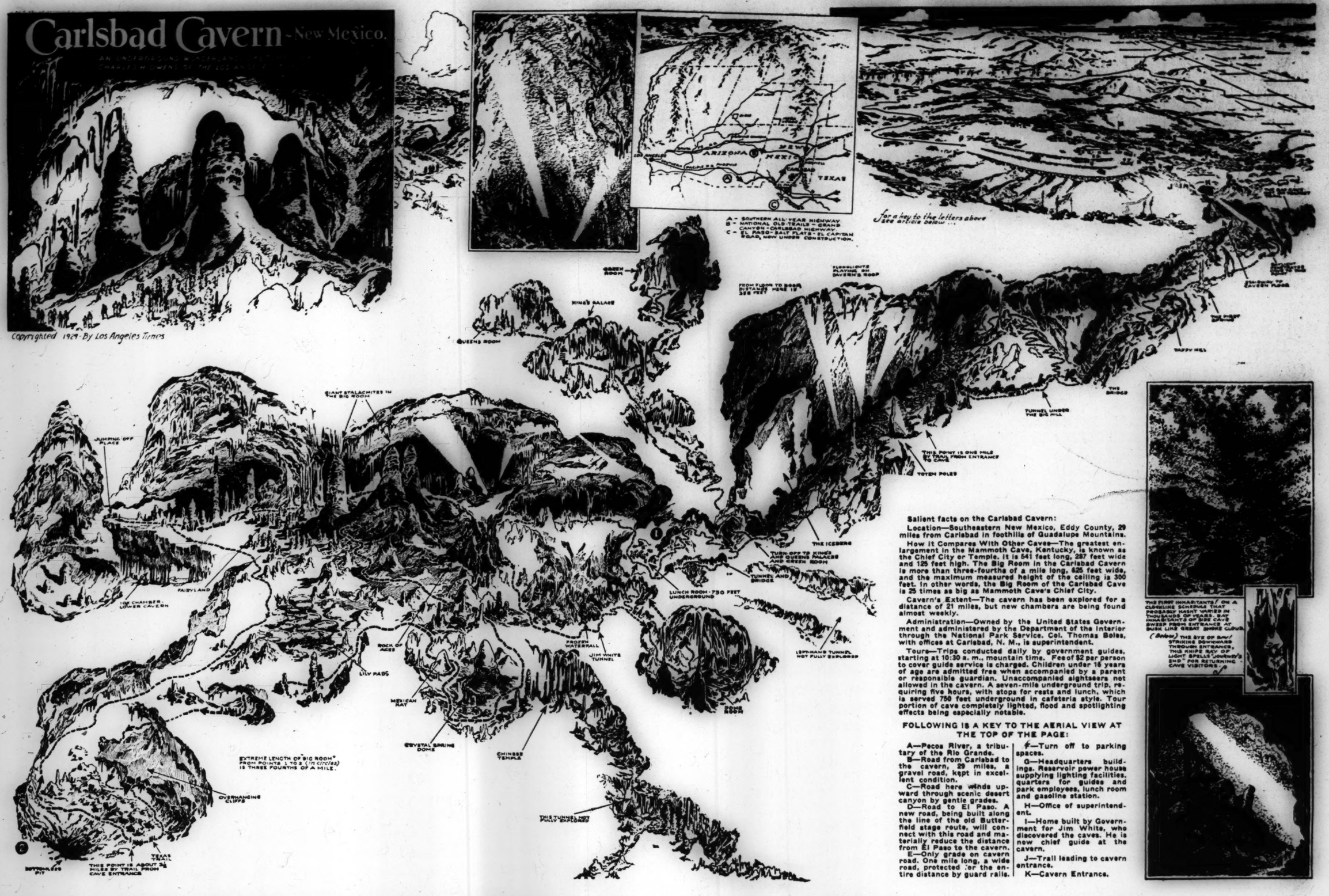
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Underground Trail of Matchless Grandeur Made When Dinosaurs Romped Overhead



Salient facts on the Carlsbad Cavern:

Location—Southeastern New Mexico, Eddy County, 29 miles from Carlsbad in foothills of Guadalupe Mountains.

How it Compares With Other Caves—The greatest enlargement in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, is known as the Chief City or Temple. It is 541 feet long, 287 feet wide and 125 feet high. The Big Room in the Carlsbad Cavern is more than three-fourths of a mile long, 625 feet wide, and the maximum measured height of the ceiling is 300 feet. In other words, the Big Room of the Carlsbad Cave is 25 times as big as Mammoth Cave's Chief City.

Cavern's Extent—The cavern has been explored for a distance of 21 miles, but new chambers are being found almost weekly.

Administration—Owned by the United States Government and administered by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service. Col. Thomas Boles, with offices at Carlsbad, N. M., is superintendent.

Tours—Trips conducted daily by government guides, starting at 10:30 a. m., mountain time. Fee of $2 per person to cover guide service is charged. Children under 16 years of age are admitted free when accompanied by a parent or responsible guardian. Unaccompanied sightseers not allowed in the cavern. A seven-mile underground trip, requiring five hours, with stops for rests and lunch, which is served 750 feet underground in cafeteria style. Tour portion of cave completely lighted, flood and spotlighting effects being especially notable.

FOLLOWING IS A KEY TO THE AERIAL VIEW AT THE TOP OF THE PAGE:

A—Pecos River, a tributary of the Rio Grande.

B—Road from Carlsbad to the cavern, 29 miles, a gravel road, kept in excellent condition.

C—Road here winds upward through scenic desert canyon by gentle grades.

D—Road to El Paso. A new road, being built along the line of the old Butterfield stage route, will connect with this road and materially reduce the distance from El Paso to the cavern.

E—Only grade on cavern road. One mile long, a wide road, protected for the entire distance by guard rails.

F—Turn off to parking spaces.

G—Headquarters buildings. Reservoir power house supplying lighting facilities, quarters for guides and park employees, lunch room and gasoline station.

H—Office of superintendent.

I—Home built by Government for Jim White, who discovered the caves. He is now chief guide at the cavern.

J—Trail leading to cavern entrance.

K—Cavern Entrance.

Inspiration, Thrills and Cafeteria Lunch in Seven-Mile Cavern Hike Through Super-Fairyland of Palaces, Cathedrals and Monoliths

As Many as 1000 Visitors at a Time Do Not Crowd New Mexican Wonder

[Copyright, 1929, The Los Angeles Times]

By HARRY CARR

A MASTERPIECE of art upon which the artist has been constantly at work for 60,000,000 years is quite likely to be worth examination. Nature began etching in the beauties and the imperial magnificence of the Carlsbad Caverns of New Mexico long ages ago.

The Southwest in a wonderland—canyons that flame with scarlet;, forests of trees that have turned to stone—the Grand Canyon, Bryce and Zion. . . .

Of all the wonders the Carlsbad Caverns are the most wonderful—the oldest and the newest. In spite of the eons that they have been down there waiting to be seen, the caverns were only discovered 26 years ago. They have been open to the public only since 1925.

How They Were Found

In all probability, no one would have known about them, even now, if a cowpuncher named Jim White hadn't been sitting on his cayuse late one afternoon in the year 1901. Just after sundown, he saw an enormous cloud come between him and the sinking sun.

Bats.

He spurred up the pony until he came to a big gap in the hillside. The gap looked like a giant catfish mouth. Bats poured out by thousands. So great was the swarm that they clogged the enormous cavern mouth. For three hours the swarm continued to blacken the sky. As they came, it was with a dull roar that sounded like the sea surf. Millions of bat wings fanning the air.

The cowboy knew that only a very large cave could be the home of so many bats. He made up his mind to explore. He wanted someone to go with him; but there were no takers.

Finally, a little Mexican boy said he would go. They armed themselves with kerosene torches—food for three or four days. . . .

Some of Jim's cowpuncher friends took them to the opening of the catfish mouth and let them down into the yawning darkness on a rope. The explorers were not heard of for three days and three nights.

Jim and the boy came on the morning of the fourth day—tired, hungry, but filled with wonderment. The stories they told about what they had seen were greeted with a good-natured laugh. Not a soul believed them. They just laughed ha! ha! hee! hee! and asked if he ever heard the one about the Dutchman who rode on a whale's tail.

In 1906, the cowboy made another exploration of the big caves; and this time, he aroused the curiosity of the National Geographic Magazine. The editors sent an expedition into the cavern. Carlsbad Caverns got on the map.

How to Get There

There are several ways to get to the caverns. Railroad from El Paso—or auto.

Every foot of the automobile trip is vivid with interest. Phoenix, Tucson with the old missions near by; Nogales, the most interesting of all the border towns; historic Tombstone; the copper town of Bisbee; Douglas, where the great smelters are; Geronimo's old stamping ground in the valleys of the Chiricahua Mountains; Deming; the old conquistador town of Las Cruces; the frontier lumber town of Alamagordo; through the Mescalero Apache Reservation; Roswell—and Carlsbad.

Carlsbad is a little but very modern New Mexican town. It has good hotels. It is the starting point for the caves.

Riding through the brown New Mexican hills—against the background of the Guadalupe Mountains, you come across a little colony of some houses: one flies the Stars and Stripes.

These are the administration buildings of the cave. One is the stone cottage the Government built for Jim White, the cowboy discoverer, who is now head guide.

Visitors go through the cave in one big party. You go in about 11 a. m., and come out at 5. The rubber-neck excursions number all the way from 200 to 1000 persons during the summer months. One guide is assigned to each 20 persons.

Just inside the catfish mouth you go down a flight of 40 or 50 steps to a little natural landing. There the party is organized and the head guide gives instructions.

Among other things, visitors are warned not to touch the stalagmites. The touch of one sweaty hand could spoil a work of art upon which Nature has been expending her finest effort for 60,000,000 years.

He explains—to the comfort of the nervous—that the cave is not of volcanic origin. It was caused by the action of the water on the limestone. Apparently the job on the main caverns is now finished; but the water in other sections near the cave is at work on other limestone—and for all they know, may have already hollowed other caves just as wonderful as these. Some 52 miles of cave have been explored; but they have not come to the end. Even the most intrepid of the explorers will not venture a guess as to the extent of the Carlsbad Caverns. It is evident, from the fact that the air in the cave is always fresh and pure that there must be some other entrance not, as yet, discovered. However, it is already big enough for all practical purposes. You could take the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky down into the Carlsbad and lose it.

In the Cave

You walk along for perhaps half a mile on what is like a mountain trail with a great vaulted rock above: then you come to the edge of a precipice and look down into a huge dark hole into which you can see a little wooden stairway wriggling its way into the mystery.

You have no "shut-in feeling. You can't very well feel shut in when in a room with a ceiling so high that you could poke in the new Los Angeles City Hall, 452 feet high, and still not touch the roof.

It is impossible to describe what you see . . . huge calcium chloride deposits that look like giant Mexican sombreros—one that looks like a stack of breakfast cakes ready for a Titan's breakfast; a gash in the cavern that is exactly like the mouth of a sperm whale with lovely mauve-tinted stalactites for the whale bone; an eagle in full flight; a lion; what looks like a field of giant lily pads; the perfect replica of a baby's face flushed with the tints of old ivory. There is one little side cavern in which you peek to see two cooing doves as perfectly molded as though by a great sculptor.

One of the earliest thrills is the perfect natural replica of a cathedral—with the side pulpit and a great organ loft in the rear.

After an hour's walk, you come to a huge vaulted chamber set with lunch tables, cafeteria style. It is a relief; the place is overwhelming; it is a relief to be brought back to earth by a hot dog sandwich.

The guides manage the excursion in a way that makes it pleasant for those without an athletic record. The pace is set for one mile per hour with frequent rests. The day I went through, one visitor walked on crutches. The week previous, a legless man had propelled himself through without fatigue.

The "Big Room"

After lunch comes the big thrill: "The Big Room." It is quite a room. It is 625 feet one way, 750 the other; the ceiling rises to a height of 300 feet. The trail that leads around it is over two miles.

The stalactites are the things that come dripping down from the roof. The stalagmites are the pillars coming up from the ground—formed by the drip-drip of drops of water. This room has the most wonderful stalagmites ever found in the world. They look like Chinese temples; like giant statues; like everything you can imagine.

There is one fluted as delicately as lace—colored with tints so delicate that no chemical color could be found to give it a name. Yet it rises 62 feet high and is 16 feet in diameter.

It is perhaps the most accurate record of the passage of time that has ever been found by science. It was formed by drops of water. Each drop left a microscopic portion of calcium. Its age can thus be calculated with accuracy. It was about 50,000,000 years in piling up.

There is another monolith even more beautiful whose age is placed at a mere 10,000,000 years further into the past. This is called "The Rock of Ages."

The visitors were inspired in many ways. While we all stood numb with awe, one lusty gentleman called back to the rear of the procession, "Say, Jim, how was the cotton crop in Belle Plain this year?"

One of the pleasant features of the trip through the cavern is that it is all beautifully and skillfully lighted by an electric light system that cost the Government $25,000. The light effects add ineffably to the charm of the wonderment. Also there is no plowing around in the dark by flickering torches that you are afraid will snuff out every minute.

Australians Pick Rose Best Suited to Terrain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—In a plebiscite just held by the West Australian, one of the local daily papers, to determine the 12 best roses suitable for Western Australia, rose growers from all parts of the State sent in lists of roses they considered best for their districts.

Of especial interest were the selections considered most suitable for the light sandy soil of Perth and suburbs.

The final voting produced the following list: Hadley, 71 votes; Ophelia, 58; Rev. F. Page Roberts, 55; White Maman Cochet, 54; Frau Karl Drushki, 48; Mme. Abel Chatenay, 40; K. A. Victoria, 32; Golden Emblem, 30; Lady Hillingdon, 29; Mrs. Herbert Stevens, 28; Blackboy, 25; Hoosier Beauty, 24.

There was also a second list published which included roses with combined colors, such as Shot Silk, Penelope and Madam Butterfly. The two roses, Blackboy and Shot Silk, are both Australian-raised roses. Shortly after the closing of the lists, two large retail stores of Perth advertised these roses ready for planting.

Aborigines' Welfare Studied in Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—A comprehensive policy for the protection and welfare of the Australian aborigines has been laid down by the Home Affairs Department of the Commonwealth Government. Great care is being taken and much expense involved in an endeavor to provide for this race. The total number of aborigines in Australia is now about 21,000, and they inhabit the vast empty spaces of North and Central Australia, where the white population is only about 400.

Nearly all of them are under supervision in some form or other. Many work on cattle stations, others are cared for by the missions, and a number of them are under direct charge of government officials appointed for the purpose. There are altogether about 40 official protectors of aborigines with full authority to relieve distress by the issue of rations and clothing, and all the missions receive government subsidies to aid them in their work. The station owners also do valuable work by providing accommodation and rations for the wives, families and relatives of the blacks employed on their properties. For instance, to employ 25 black boys on a cattle station generally involves the station owner in keeping of a colony of about 100, consisting of the families and relatives of those employed.

The task of attending to the welfare of the blacks is a very difficult one, largely owing to the childlike minds of these primitive people. They do not appreciate what is being done for them and frequently will not make use of the facilities provided for their comfort, and more often than not they prefer to live according to their native habits.

NEW ZEALAND'S BUDGET TO MEET £577,000 DEFICIT

Finance Minister Proposes Doubled Import Duties and Supertax on Land

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The Finance Minister, Joseph Ward, taking office when eight months of the financial year opened by his predecessor had passed, inherited a deficiency in the annual accounts totaling £577,000, and he has placed before the New Zealand Parliament his budget proposals to fill this gap.

The existing primage duty of 1 per cent on all imports is to be doubled, and a heavy supertax on the land tax imposed on holders of country lands exceeding £12,500 in value unimproved. City lands, which are also subject to land tax, are specifically excluded from the new proposal.

Landowners pay no tax on incomes from land production, but they are now to be called on for income returns, and be taxed either on the income tax or land tax assessment, whichever is the larger.

The proposal excludes by far the greater proportion of New Zealand's 80,000 farmers, but a small proportion holding extensive areas will, it is expected, subdivide their holdings in order to escape the supertax.

This will facilitate the Government's plan to promote small settlement, for which ample finance is being provided to make purchases of improved lands capable of subdivision into holdings of a few hundred acres, while £5,000,000 is specifically set aside to finance small holders after taking up their farms.

New Zealand railways have suffered acutely from road motor competition, and drastic revision of the capital account of the state railways is one of the methods to be adopted to meet the situation.

Many branch railways in districts which could be adequately served by modern road transport are to be closed and their capital expenditure written off to the extent of the £8,000,000 subscribed from revenue.

Striking evidence of official belief in the future of rail transport for long-distance traffic is shown in the Ward Government's decision to increase the trunk railway construction vote by 60 per cent, so that all the gaps in arterial lines can be completed as early as possible.

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Captures Seawanhaka Cup by Winning Final Race by Narrow Margin

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—The famous Seawanhaka International trophy for eight-meter yachts, sailed by amateur skippers and crews, will go back to Scotland as the result of the nineteenth competition, held near here, in Long Island Sound, during the past week. In the final race, sailed Friday, the Scottish challenger, Caryl, owned and sailed by W. Frank Robertson, after losing 45 seconds through overrunning the mark before the gun at the start, came so fast through the race, as to take the lead at the end of the second of the four legs, and though young Raymond Hunt, the skipper of the defender, Gypsy, owned by Frank C. Paine, fought all the balance of the way with every bit of the great skill he possesses, he was never quite able to get ahead and Caryl won the race by the margin of six seconds.

Once more it was Scottish rather than Long Island weather that prevailed, as in the last two races, both of which have gone to the credit of the Clyde yacht. There was a 15-knot breeze out of the east northeast and the conditions of the race called for a beat to windward and return twice around, for a total of 12 miles. The visibility was poor, with a mist, and the sea was heavy.

Both were trying their best for the advantages of the starting gun, at 1:40 p. m., but the Scottish captain overreached himself, and was over the mark a few seconds too early. So Caryl had to return and start over and three-quarters of a minute was lost. But this was made up to a considerable extent on the outward journey, through the greater speed of Caryl in such weather, and they rounded the outer mark with Gypsy in possession of only 21 seconds. All this was lost on the run in, with Caryl coming up to the mark in the lead.

A clever bit of sailing by young Hunt neutralized this, as he doused his spinnaker, set to port, and swept over the starboard tack and luffing Caryl wide of the mark then luffed just inside the mark himself, forcing Robertson to tack once more to get about. So the rounding times gave Gypsy the lead, by eight seconds.

The second beat, though the wind was getting lighter, was still strongly in favor of the Scottish boat, and at the outer mark the Caryl was well ahead once more by 38 seconds at the turn for home.

Once more the final run was best racing of the day. Both skippers used their skill to the utmost, but the greater speed of the Caryl neutralized the greater skill of Hunt, and though he managed to get Gypsy within six seconds of the flying Scotsman near the finish, he was never able to get close enough to blanket her, and Caryl crossed the finish line with the bow of Gypsy almost over her taff rail.

There is small probability that there will be a return challenge next year, on account of events over here, but unless the much-traveled cup is moved elsewhere, undoubtedly there will be a race on the Clyde the following summer.

U. S. SENIORS DEFEAT CANADIAN, 19 TO 16

Golfers Again Capture Duke of Devonshire Trophy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The team of 15 members of the United States Seniors' Golf Association scored another success in the annual match against the Canadian Seniors' Association for the Duke of Devonshire Trophy when they scored a 19-to-16 triumph at the Royal Ottawa Club Friday morning. The match was played during a steady rain, but some great golf was displayed by the older veterans.

The match was fairly close when the first 11 pairs had reported from their 18-hole rounds, but then the next two visiting players each came in with the full quota of three points and decided the issue, the six points secured by the last two Canadians being of use only to cut down the winners' margin of victory. The teams and results, the scoring being on the Nassau system, were:

UNITED STATES		CANADA	
Frederick Snare	0	G. S. Lyon	2
G. T. Gregg	3	J. E. Caldwell	0
F. H. Hoyt	1	J. D. Faser	0
Hugh Halskell	2	H. J. Martin	0
S. C. Mabon	0	G. C. Heintzman	3
C. D. Cooke	0	G. L. Robinson	2
H. W. Croft	0	P. D. Ross	1
D. V. Tallman	1	F. A. Parker	0
G. E. Folk	3	G. Parsons	0
A. D. Jenks	3	C. Chapin	0
C. V. Drew	0	G. F. James	2
F. H. Ecker	3	S. L. McKay	0
C. Wallace	3	J. Rennie	0
J. A. Peck	0	W. H. Seymour	3
Dr. W. S. Adams	0	Colonel Courtnay	3
Total	19		16

In the afternoon, the annual 18-hole medal handicap two-ball foursome competition of the Canadians seniors was played, but the weather caused the size of the field to be greatly reduced. Viscount Willingdon, Governor General of Canada, and C. A. Bogert, president of the association, who won the event last year tied for first place with Col. J. R. Moodie of Hamilton and T. Rennie of Rosedale, with net 71's.

	G.	H.	N.
Lord Willingdon and C. A. Bogert	89	18	71
Col. J. R. Moodie and T. Rennie	90	19	71
R. Connable and H. P. Hermance	88	15	73
Dr. F. H. Kilmer and Dr. W. Buchanan	90	17	73
J. E. Maloney and A. W. Ridout	88	14	74
N. A. Timmins and E. S. Jaques	86	12	74
C. C. Holland and A. C. Ransom	91	16	75
T. A. Code and R. C. Donald	95	20	75
J. D. Baile and George Lyman	91	15	76
Hon. Martin Burrell and W. H. Webling	96	20	76
C. S. Harding and J. A. Kilpatrick	99	23	76
D. J. O'Brien and A. B. Hannay	89	13	76
W. M. McGuire and Hon. F. Carrel	95	18	77
R. S. Logan and G. D. Forbes	98	21	77
F. N. Hara and Dr. J. M. Jory	96	19	77
V. F. Cronyn and Dr. J. O. Miller	95	18	77
J. G. Sherwood and Col. J. A. Dickson	99	21	78
A. M. Huestis and R. Dewart	97	18	79
C. E. Robin and Alfred Wright	94	16	78
W. F. Cockshutt and J. A. Ogilvie	97	18	79
J. Wilson and W. G. Kent	96	18	80
W. E. Danner and J. I. McCracken	105	24	81
Sir Henry Thornton and R. S. McLaughlin	103	20	83
H. L. Peiler and G. S. Kilbourn	103	20	83
Col. D. M. Bell and J. T. Gnaedinger	105	22	83
W. L. Curyer and T. M. Birkett	102	18	84
A. E. Dyment and A. O. Beardmore	110	24	86
L. A. Hamilton and J. Dick	110	22	88

ROGELL GOES TO DETROIT

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—William Rogell, star St. Paul shortstop, and regarded as the best of the American Association infielders this year, has been sold to the Detroit club of the American League and will report to the Tigers next spring.

O'Doul Now Has 10-Point Margin

Race With Herman Seems to Be All Over—Hornsby in Fourth Place

NEW YORK (AP)—The gains made through the week ending Wednesday by Frank J. O'Doul left the Philadelphia outfielder with some space to spare over F. C. Herman of Brooklyn in their hand-to-hand struggle for National League batting honors. O'Doul led by .396 to .386 in figures issued today and including games of last Wednesday, where last week the Philadelphian trailed by a fraction of a point.

W. H. Terry, eight points behind the second of his two rivals, still is in the running, but must spurt through the rest of the route if he is to finish one-two. His average is .378

Other leading regulars are: Rogers Hornsby, Chicago, .376; J. R. Stephenson, Chicago, .364; H. J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, .362; J. L. Waner, Pittsburgh, .360; C. H. Klein, Philadelphia, .351; H. S. Cuyler, Chicago, .349, and T. L. Douthit, St. Louis, .348.

Other Leaders

In addition to topping the batters, O'Doul leads in total hits with 220. Hornsby sets the pace in runs scored with 138, and his team mate, L. R. Wilson, is in the van with 141 runs batted in. Wilson is tied with Klein in home runs, each having 38. John H. Frederick remains ahead with 48 doubles, and Lloyd Waner holds honors in triples with 19. Cuyler sets the base stealing pace with 36.

Guy T. Bush, the Chicago star, leads the pitchers with 18 victories and four defeats for a mark of .818, followed by his team mate, C. H. Root, who has won 16 and lost 5 for .762. Burleigh A. Grimes dropped to third place after being beaten by the Giants last Wednesday. His record is 17 and six for .739.

Mays Has Good Record

Carl W. Mays technically is second in the pitchers' standing with seven victories and two defeats, but of course cannot qualify with the league regulars. Mays has pitched only one complete game.

Philadelphia continues in the lead in team batting with a mark of .306, but now has an edge of but one point over its two .300-class rivals, Pittsburgh and Chicago, which are tied for second place. The Giants are fourth with .296. Chicago leads in team fielding with .975, one point above the Giants and the Reds, who are tied for second.

DR. GREGG IS NEW SENIOR CHAMPION

Captures Golf Honors With a Gross Score of 156

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—Dr. George T. Gregg of Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the new United States senior golf champion. He and his associates in the first group took all the leading honors in the twenty-fifth annual contest for the title, held this week at the Apawamis Club.

On account of the unwieldy field the players, in addition to their division into age groups, were divided in half, with half playing their 36 holes on Tuesday and Wednesday, while the others went round on Thursday and completed their play Friday. Dr. Gregg, with a gross of 156, led both groups, and the next five players with low scores were all of his group also. They were John D. Chapman, Greenwich Country Club, 160, F. C. Newton, Round Hill Club, also of Greenwich, Conn., 162, Hugh Halsell, Dallas, Tex., 164, and Frederick Snare, Gardner City, and Frank Hoyt, Engineers, at 165 each.

The play in the second section resulted in a triple tie, at 166. Samuel G. Miller, of Englewood, N. J., and George F. Willett, of The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., who had tied for the lead at 81 each on the first day, were overtaken by Howard R. Townsend, of the Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, N. Y., and all three finished even at 166. All of these were in Class E. The leaders in the various divisions follow:

CLASS A

	G.	H.	N.
W. A. Tucker, Ardsley	231	84	147
N. W. Jordan, Brookline	208	60	148
N. P. Abercrombie, Pila. Crkt.	197	44	153
W. O. Henderson, Scioto	200	44	156
L. K. Passmore, Phila. Cntry.	212	56	156
Gen. J. E. Smith, Wilmington	178	18	160
W. S. Hawkins, Yahnundasis	245	84	161
D. S. White, Atlantic City	205	44	161
C. C. Bell, Wilmington	202	40	162

CLASS B

	G.	H.	N.
J. A. Tyng, National	183	30	153
Eberhard Faber, Richmond	204	50	154
I. R. Prentiss, unattached	184	30	154
F. A. Scheffler, Engineers	211	56	155
C. W. Hunt, St. Andrews	214	56	158
E. B. Leaming, Moorestown	203	44	159
Dr. J. E. Kinney, Denver	199	40	159
J. W. Rollins, Crow Point	277	56	161
H. G. Cordley, Norfolk Downs	221	60	161

CLASS C

	G.	H.	N.
N. D. Chapin, Kirtland	188	38	150
G. V. Hagerty, Apawamis	198	47	151
G. C. Austin, Englewood	196	45	151
S. R. Smith, Garden City	180	28	152
W. C. Lester, Apawamis	182	28	154
Vanderbilt Green, Essex Cnty	201	44	157
F. C. Robbins, Atlantic City	186	28	158
H. G. Stinnett, Dallas	187	28	159
Walter Laidlaw, Knollwood	207	47	160

CLASS D

	G.	H.	N.
B. Fellows, Scarsdale	181	40	141
W. A. Mitchell, Ardsley	196	49	147
J. W. Hollerton, Arcola	191	42	149
Dr. A. H. Hart, Memphis	175	26	149
W. H. Thayer, Charles River	181	30	151
W. S. Yerkes, Essex County	196	42	154
C. E. Hanscom, Woodland	190	34	155
F. C. Hood, Kittansett	181	24	157
A. E. Lane, Siwanoy	195	38	157
E. Z. Hawkes, Essex County	195	36	159

CLASS E

	G.	H.	N.
R. W. Martin, Apawamis	199	55	144
H. R. Townsend, Piping Rock	166	22	144
S. O. Miller, Englewood	166	18	148
E. H. Hart, Pelham	171	22	149
F. C. Van Keuren, Essex Cnty	180	30	150
G. F. Willett, Brookline	166	16	150
Dr. A. R. Gardner, Westchester	171	20	151
F. H. Gates, New Haven	174	23	151
R. E. Page, Hartford	186	30	156
H. C. Eddy, Essex Country	194	36	158
N. W. Peters, Englewood	175	16	159
J. H. W. Brand, Long Meadow	184	24	160

MISS HILLEARY WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—For the third time in a week Miss Virginia Hilleary, of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, Friday won a tennis title, when she retained her women's Philadelphia grass court championship, beating Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., in the final round, 10—8, 6—0. Miss Hilleary then paired up with her beaten foe, and they won the doubles championship for the second straight year, defeating Miss Cecilia Riegel and Mrs. W. Price Newhall, both of the Germantown Cricket Club in the final round, 6—2, 6—3. Just a week ago Miss Hilleary won the women's Middle States singles title.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	48	31	.608
Mission	47	31	.603
Los Angeles	46	32	.590
San Francisco	45	34	.570
Portland	44	34	.564
Oakland	37	42	.468
Sacramento	27	51	.346
Seattle	20	59	.253

RESULTS SEPT. 13

Mission 4, Hollywood 2.
Sacramento 2, Seattle 1.
Portland 4, Oakland 3.
San Francisco 18, Los Angeles 6.

ATHLETICS NEED TWO MORE WINS

New Record in Victories for Season Still Possible to Connie Mack

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	95	42	.693
New York	78	57	.578
Cleveland	71	63	.530
St. Louis	70	65	.519
Detroit	63	73	.463
Washington	62	73	.459
Chicago	53	81	.396
Boston	50	88	.362

RESULTS SEPT. 13

Philadelphia 5, Chicago 2.
Washington 4, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis at New York (rain).

Two more victories and the pennant in the American League belongs to the Philadelphia Athletics. It is only a matter of probably two or three days at the most before the title is clinched and Connie Mack goes on record as the first American League manager to win seven pennants.

Once again Connie Mack had to call on a pitcher, other than a member of his great trio, Grove, Earnshaw and Walberg, to produce a victory Friday. This time it was Ehmke, veteran righthander, who pitched a steady game, allowing seven hits and two runs to win, 5 to 2. Apparently Connie Mack realizes that in the World Series his right-handed pitchers may prove his main reliance against the right-handed batting Cubs, and so Ehmke will probably be given as much work as possible from now on. It was his first start since Aug. 7, more than a month ago. Late in July he pitched a full game against the White Sox, allowing four hits and winning, 3 to 1, showing his constant effectiveness against that club.

Record Is Still Possible

The pace of the Athletics toward their cherished goal, the pennant, has been very fast in the last two weeks. They have won 11 of their last 14 games. The question still arises, "Can Philadelphia set a new record for victories won in a season, bettering that of 110 won by the Yankees two years ago?" The answer is, "Yes, if they can win 16 of their last 17 games!" If they can capture 15 of their last 17, they can tie the record. Knowing the Athletics and their capabilities, and figuring the pace at which they are now going, this performance may not be without their range of accomplishment. However, with the title won, Connie Mack will undoubtedly concentrate his attention on giving the reserves a chance to get in work, rather than aim at a mark which would give him only added honor.

Chicago made more hits than Philadelphia, but the timely hitting of Simmons clinched the victory, Friday. Simmons hit a home run and a triple to knock in four runs. Boley also hit a home run.

Senators Outhit But Win

Although Washington made only seven hits to 13 for Cleveland, the Senators edged out a victory, 4 to 3. Milburn G. Shoffner, the recruit pitcher from Jersey City obtained last July, pitched for Cleveland and for six innings was not scored upon. But opportune hitting in the seventh and eighth gave the Senators four runs and the game.

Foxx of the Athletics and Fonseca of the Indians, engaged in a great race for league batting honors, failed to make a hit Friday, Fonseca going to bat three times and Foxx four times. With Simmons hitting safely two times in four trips at bat, he went into the lead, passing both Foxx and Fonseca. Simmons' batting average is .368 to .367 for Fonseca and .366 for Foxx. This is the first time Foxx has lost the lead since early in the campaign. Friday's scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	x	5	6	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	0

Batteries—Ehmke, Grove and Cochrane; Walsh and Berg. Winning pitcher—Ehmke. Time—1h. 40m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	x	4	7	1
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	13	1

Batteries—Jones, Burke, Marberry and Ruel; Shoffner, Miljus and L. Sewell. Winning pitcher—Jones. Losing pitcher—Shoffner. Time—1h. 58m.

SERVICE TEAMS IN LEAD AT CAMP PERRY

Outstrip National Guard and Civilian Squads

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP) — United States service teams Friday outstripped the national guard and civilian squads in the national rifle matches and Friday night at the conclusion of the first four firing stages were so far in front as to virtually assure them all major positions.

The United States Navy team was in the lead Friday with a score of 1866 out of a possible 2000 points. Second place was held jointly by the United States Infantry squad and the United States Engineers with scores of 1859. Next in line were the United States Marines with 1847, the United States Coast Guard with 1827 and the United States Cavalry with 1815.

The first four stages were fired over the 200-yard slow fire, 200 and 300-yard rapid fire and the 600-yard courses.

The final stage is over the 1000-yard course. Each of the 10 men on the teams will be given 20 shots and the possible team score will be 1000.

FIFTH GAME IN CHESS MATCH IS ADJOURNED

WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Drawn	Lost
A. A. Alekhine	1	2	1
E. D. Bogoljubow	1	2	1

WEISBADEN, Ger. (AP)—The fifth game of the world championship chess match between Dr. A. A. Alekhine of Paris and E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg was adjourned Friday after 40 moves with the French champion in slightly the better position. Queens had been exchanged on the sixteenth move, after which the players opposed rooks on the open queen's file.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	99	50	.662
St. Paul	88	59	.599
Minneapolis	80	68	.541
Louisville	69	78	.469
Indianapolis	69	80	.463
Columbus	68	80	.459
Toledo	60	87	.408
Milwaukee	59	90	.396

RESULTS SEPT. 13

Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville 5, Indianapolis 4.

MRS. HUDDLESTON QUITS SWIM

LONDON (AP)—Mrs. Myrtle Huddleston today abandoned her attempt to swim the English Channel after being in the water 21 hours. She was seven miles from Cape Griz Nez, France, her destination. She started at South Foreland, near Dover, England, at 9:30 a. m. Friday. Mrs. Huddleston was quite fresh despite her long swim. She said she was compelled to give up her attempt because the tide was taking her down the channel.

Batting Race Still Close in American

Foxx Continues to Top List, but Several Players Are Not Far Behind

CHICAGO (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics are just about in, but James E. Foxx, Connie Mack's first baseman, is not nearly as certain of winning the American League batting championship as he is of participating in the World Series.

Figures released today and including last Wednesday's games, give the versatile Foxx an average of .370, just three points better than that of L. A. Fonseca, the Cleveland Indians' veteran first baseman. Both sustained losses during the week, Foxx dropping three points and Fonseca two. Only three members of the leading 10 showed gains, Dale Alexander of Detroit, picking up nine points, George H. Ruth gaining four and R. R. Fothergill, another Tiger, three.

Behind Foxx and Fonseca were: A. H. Simmons, Philadelphia, .366; H. E. Manush, St. Louis, .363; A. M. Lazzeri, New York, .353; R. R. Fothergill, Detroit, .351; Dale Alexander, Detroit, .350; E. B. Combs, New York, .349; G. H. Ruth, New York, .347; H. E. Heilman, Detroit, .345.

Tigers Lead at Bat

The Tigers continued to hit at a .302 pace which was good enough to keep them in first place in team batting. New York and the Athletics dropped a point each, and remained tied for second position at .298. The Athletics led in scoring with a total of 832 runs, and had restricted their opponents to 557 runs.

R. M. Grove, Philadelphia, was batted from the box once during the week, but was not charged with a defeat and scored one victory to bring his season mark to 20 games won and four lost. George W. Earnshaw, Philadelphia's leading righthander, neither won nor lost, his record remaining at 20 victories and eight defeats. J. I. W. Zachary, veteran Yankee, still had his collection of 10 straight victories.

Ruth Hitting Consistently

Ruth's home run bat sounded four times, giving him 44 for the season 12 more than Foxx, his nearest competitor. The battle for the lead in three base hits was a tie between Fonseca, Cleveland, and E. J. Miller, of Philadelphia, each of whom had 13. Manush of St. Louis, led with 42 doubles, C. L. Gehringer, topped the field in runs scored with 119, and paced the base stealers with 23. Ruth also led in a second department, having batted in 140 runs, to 138 by Simmons.

The team fielding situation was unaltered, with the Athletics leading at .977. St. Louis was second with a mark of .974; Cleveland's collection of 143 double plays was the best in the league.

IMP II WINS FIRST HEAT AT 47.131 M.P.H.

Only Two Entries Compete for President's Cup

WASHINGTON (AP)—Renewal of the President's Cup regatta on the Potomac River Friday brought out only two entries for the first heat of the three to determine the holder for the coming year of the gold trophy sponsored by the Chief Executive.

The Imp II, owned and driven by Richard F. Hoyt, of the Columbia Yacht Club, New York, won the race of 15 miles in 19.05 minutes, averaging 47.131 miles an hour, the lowest speed ever made in a contest for the trophy. Jersey Lightning, owned by Gerald Holbrook of Red Bank, N. J., developed engine trouble and could not finish.

The free-for-all contest for displacement boats at 10 miles furnished the real thrill of the 11 events, with the Curtis Wingold III forcing out the Carenaught in an exciting finish, Chris Craft 60, driven by Bernard Smith, of Algonac, Michigan, finished third. The winner's time was 13.51 minutes with an average speed of 43.285 miles an hour.

William Elliott of Buffalo, drove the Curtiss Wingold III, while Capt. H. W. Flickinger, of the Army Air Service, piloted the Carenaught.

Secretaries Good and Adams and Assistant Secretary Lowman of the Treasury, were among the officials attending the event.

FYRVADTLIN WINS FIRST RACE OF SERIES

GREENWICH, Conn. (AP) — The Fyrvadtlin General III of the Royal Swedish Yacht Club of Stockholm defeated the Diane, syndicate boat of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, in the first of the scheduled series of five races here Friday. The Fyrvadtlin's time over the 10-mile course was 4h. 27m. 13s., while the Diane's was 4h. 35m. 13s.

Bertill Matton sailed the Fyrvadtlin, with Robert Swedlund and Sven Rinman as crew. Alfred E. Lund Jr. was at the helm of the Diane, with Robert T. Noble Jr. and Samuel Townsend as his crew. The other four races will be held Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The Indian Harbor trophy will go to the winner of at least three of the five events.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	91	59	.607
Nashville	88	63	.583
New Orleans	86	64	.573
Memphis	85	66	.563
Atlanta	77	74	.510
Little Rock	63	88	.417
Mobile	57	92	.383
Chattanooga	55	96	.364

RESULTS SEPT. 13

New Orleans 5, Little Rock 1.
Memphis 6, Mobile 3.

ACCEPTANCE IS AUTHORIZED

SEWANEE, Tenn. (AP)—Acceptance of an invitation by President Emilio Portes Gil of Mexico for the University of the South to meet the University of Mexico on the gridiron in Mexico City Nov. 20 was authorized by the athletic board of control of the university. University officials said Friday night the Sewanee team would probably make the trip by airplane

MEIJI DEFEATS MICHIGAN

OSAKA, Japan (AP)—Meiji defeated the University of Michigan baseball team in a hard-fought 10-inning game today by a score of 4 to 3. It was a contest of erratic fielding and light hitting. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Meiji	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	6	3
Michigan	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	4	7

Batteries: Makatsugawa, Hirai and Inokawa; Ashbeck and Centanni.

WALSH BOUGHT BY CUBS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Officials of the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League announced that August Walsh, pitcher, who has won 21 games for that club this season, has been sold to the Chicago National League Baseball Club. Walsh was purchased by Los Angeles last winter from the Philadelphia Nationals.

CLEVELAND BUYS THREE

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The purchase of three members of the 1929 New Orleans baseball team by the Cleveland American League Baseball Club was announced here. The players are Bonura, Powers and Dorman.

TILDEN IS ONCE MORE IN FINAL

To Meet Hunter for United States Singles Tennis Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Once more William T. Tilden 2d is in the final round of the United States singles championship, and this time no foreign star will oppose his ambition to take the premier position in United States tennis. Only his tried and true doubles partner, Francis T. Hunter, is between the perennial champion and another championship, which will give him a total of seven equaling the records of Richard D. Sears and William A. Larned.

Another member of the younger generation of United States players, John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., fell before the play of the Philadelphian in the semifinal round Friday in the Forest Hills Stadium of the West Side Tennis Club, and though he played the best tennis of his career, using every bit of skill that he possesses, the old-time ability of Tilden to work out a plan of action to minimize the undoubted strength and skill of his opponent finally balanced the service and volleys of the young Californian, and gave Tilden the victory after he was within two games of defeat.

Doeg won the first and third sets, and stood at four-all in the fourth, with his service giving him at least an even chance of victory. But he was opposed by a master of strategy, and a series of brilliant services by Tilden for the lead, followed by three passing placements along the edge of the court, which found Doeg helpless, tied the score in sets, and proved Tilden once more the master of the situation. The score was 4—6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Tame Match

Compared to the scintillating performances in the second match, the victory of Hunter over Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., was emphatically a tame affair, with only an occasional shot by the loser showing traces of the form by which he conquered H. E. Coggeshall and W. L. Allison in earlier rounds. The score was 6—4, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

Two new candidates for the national veteran championship, both from other sections of the United States, will battle out the title this season. George M. Charest, of Baltimore, defeated the 1928 champion, Henry H. Bassford, of Scarsdale, N. Y., 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, while from far-off Texas, J. B. Adoue Jr. of Dallas, a member of the executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association from that section, defeated A. J. Cawse, who held the title for several years prior to 1928, 6—3, 6—1.

Both players in the first match were inclined to wait on the play of the other in the earlier sets of the match. Mercur had service all the way, and a break by Hunter in the fifth game was promptly neutralized in the next. But finally the hard hit drives of the New Rochelle player told on the accuracy of the service of Mercur, and Hunter took three games in a row when trailing at 3—4, to win the set. In the second set, first Mercur ran three games in a row, then Hunter did likewise. Service continued to win to 7—6, though Mercur was twice at set point in the tenth game. But finally Mercur managed to take the decisive game on Hunter's service after deuce had been called five times, and Mercur had been three times at set point.

Service Duel

The third set was a service duel, and Hunter won it as the result of one break, in the seventh game. Hunter was now outplacing as well as outhitting the Bethlehem player, and scored many placements off the service of Mercur. Hunter was also shooting closer to the lines with his forehand drives, and this also kept Mercur from getting set for his shots.

Coming back after the rest, Hunter started off with the same tactics, but Mercur was not yet ready to surrender, and after Hunter broke through Mercur's service in the initial game the Bethlehem player scored a love game in the second, walloping Hunter's service for placements. Then they settled down to another service duel, but Mercur was having a hard time to win his game, and after two of the deuce variety, weakened in accuracy, and dropped the next two, to give Hunter the victory.

In the match with Tilden, Doeg launched the same tactics which had proved so successful against Austin, and in most of his matches this season. Relying on his service, both the first angle service and the ensuing high bounder, followed by a dash to the net, he merely watched his chance to break through Tilden. This break came in the fifth game, and the balance of the set found Tilden unable to get a single opportunity to break through the ironclad barrage of service aces and placements which Doeg sent against him in his service games. In this set, Tilden scored only five points off the service of the Californian, and one of these was a double fault.

So the elder player fell back on his second defense and tried to throw Doeg off his game by prolonged rallies including as many deuce games as possible. Doeg thrived on this at first, winning the first two games of the second set. But in the third, Tilden accomplished his task after 22 rallies had been played. He took the game, and then found that Doeg had weakened in the accuracy of his service, so that the next five games were easy, only five points coming to Doeg in the series.

Odd Set to Doeg

But the third set, when Tilden usually goes after the match, found the young Californian star once more working with all his old-time vigor, and though there were frequent flaws in his service, including three double faults, they came few and far between, and a pair of breaks through Tilden with Doeg handling even the cannonball drives of Tilden with success, gave the odd set to Doeg as they reached the rest period. Nine points were made by Tilden off the service of Doeg in this set, including three double faults.

But Tilden was now ready to resort to his old-time game of drawing the opposite player in and passing him along the side lines, and the balance of the match found Doeg less and less able to meet the placements which came so effectively whenever he tried for the net. Doeg took the lead on a break at 2—1, but a double fault lost him the next, and another made it necessary for deuce to be called three times before Doeg could win the sixth. Then a series of service wins brought Tilden to 5—4, and the veteran then uncovered his real strategy, and three placements in a row, with an error by Doeg, settled the set in favor of the perennial champion, tying the score at two sets all.

Doeg was still able to handle the service of Tilden with great effect, and the latter began to show traces of wildness, making many double faults in turn. Tilden tied the score at one all by a break back after losing the first game on his errors, and they won on service to three all. But the next game found Tilden displaying those services that have won him so many battles. Four times he served, and none of them came back to him. One landed far wide of the court on the return, and the other three were clean aces, with Doeg hardly touching them. This disconcerted Doeg, and Tilden came from behind to score a break, then ran out the set and match after a last-minute rally by Doeg had stopped him three times at match point.

Altogether it was strategy against brilliant service that won for Tilden, and Doeg merely lacked the court craft that makes a real champion. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., 4—6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., 6—4, 6—8, 6—4, 6—2.

UNITED STATES VETERAN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

C. M. Charest, Baltimore, Md., defeated Henry W. Bassford, Scarsdale, N. Y., 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

J. B. Adoue Jr., Dallas, Tex., defeated A. J. Cawse, New York City, 6—3, 6—1.

Strict Enforcement Demanded by 'Big Ten' Football Coaches

Uniform Code of Signals for Game Officials Proposed So That Press and Public Will Be Able to Understand What Is Going On

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Strict enforcement of all penalties was demanded by the football coaches of the Intercollegiate Conference, which includes the 10 largest universities in seven middle western states, who met here Friday with Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics. Coaches felt that many officials have been growing lax or tender-hearted in the punishment for some rule violations, and gave Major Griffith, who appoints the officials, instructions to communicate to them.

Especially emphasized, according to Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at University of Chicago and a member of the National Football Rules Committee, was the need of umpires being more strict in the matter of violations which are likely to involve injury to the ball runner. Umpires were urged to enforce rigidly the clause relating to defensive men digging their knees into the man with the ball. They were also cautioned against allowing too much piling up after a runner is downed.

"It was felt by most of the coaches," said Professor Stagg, "that many officials showed a tendency to forgive such offenses too readily. As coaches we do not want such offenses forgiven, but punished."

A code of signals for football officials was proposed by the coaches. This code will enable the coaches and players on the side lines, the press and the public to tell what the decision for pretty nearly everything that happens is based on.

Most officials have worked up some system of their own, which they communicate to the score keepers before the game; but the new code is more elaborate, and it makes all signals uniform, so that the public has a chance to learn them as well as the "insiders." The code is as follows:

Military salute—unnecessary roughness.
Hands on hips—offside.
Forward lifting of hands and arm with arms hanging vertical—pushing or helping runner with ball.
Front cross kick—tripping or clipping (penalty tells which).
Lifting of one hand and arm in horizontal plane—illegal motion.
Folded arms—refusal of penalty.
Interference with forward pass—pushing hands forward from shoulders with hands vertical.
Both arms extended above head—a score. Bringing the palms of hands together in front of face, a safety.
Waving one hand behind back—illegal forward pass.
Hand over mouth—failure of substitute to report to official or communicating with teammates before a play transpires.
Lifting of both hands and arms horizontally—the play is called off.

The official who calls the foul gives the signal first, and the other officials repeat.

Those present besides Griffith and Stagg were R. C. Zuppke and Milton Olander, University of Illinois; H. O. Crisler, Chicago; H. O. Page, Indiana University; J. M. Phelan, Purdue University; Harry G. Kipke, University of Michigan; G. F. Thistlewaite, University of Wisconsin; C. W. Spears, University of Minnesota; B. E. Ingwerson, University of Iowa; R. E. Hanley of Northwestern University, and S. S. Willaman, Ohio State University.

The officials involved in games in which "Big Ten" teams appear this fall have their meeting here today. In addition to receiving instructions formulated by the coaches Friday, the officials will discuss "approved interpretations" of new and old football rules.

YALE'S FOOTBALL COACHES ARRIVE

Over 100 Candidates Asked to Report for Workout

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Yale's full staff of football coaches arrived in New Haven Friday and with M. A. Stevens, head coach, held an informal meeting in the new Y club.

With the arrival, also, of William L. Paul, manager, and John Holbrook, assistant manager, as well as the competitors for the assistant manager of the new team, everything was made ready for the arrival of the squad.

Manager Paul said 110 men were asked to come on Monday for workout, but he believed about 100 would be here. Paul said Fred W. Loeser '31, last year's center, would report with the varsity squad Monday. Loeser, who lives here, played in both the Princeton and Harvard games last year.

This year's coaching staff consists, besides Stevens, of W. A. Webster, 1927 captain; R. W. Pond of the 1923 and 1924 teams; Adam Walsh, former Notre Dame captain; C. A. Milstead of the 1923 team. R. D. Root of the 1924 and 1925 teams was to have been line coach, but he is now teaching the American game to the students of the University of Mexico, at Mexico City.

The Yale freshmen, with C. S. Osbourn, head coach, will report Sept. 23. About 100 men will be in the squad.

MAJOR SEGRAVE WINS FIRST RACE FOR CUP

VENICE, Italy (AP)—Maj. H. O. D. Segrave won the first day's race for Count Volpi's Cup, with an average speed of 88.56 kilometers, or 55.35 miles an hour.

Philip Wood and Captain Smith were thrown from their seats in Miss America VII during the first lap. The boat continued after its occupants had been tossed into the water, but stopped after several hundred yards. Wood and Smith were picked up, but the Miss America VII was out of the race.

At the time of the mishap Miss England was 100 yards in the lead

The American boat struck the wash thrown by the Miss England on the straightaway in front of the main grand stand, wavered and then overturned.

Baby Gar finished second in the race. Miss America V did not finish.

Miss America VII, piloted by Philip Wood, made four-mile runs today at an average speed of 90-34, his highest speed being 91.03. His motor functioned perfectly and at the end of the fourth run, Wood ran the boat in to have the engines overhauled. Wood's speed was 2½ miles behind that of Major Segrave.

MISS ORCUTT AND MRS. JONES TIE

CHICAGO—Miss Maureen Orcutt, Metropolitan champion from Haworth, N. J., and Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields, succeeded in tying for first place with twin 83's in the invitational golfing event held over No. 4 course of Mrs. Jones's home club. After matching their cards the officials still found the two stars even and then Mrs. Jones courteously allowed Miss Orcutt precedence in selecting the prize. Miss Helen L. Hicks of Inwood, L. I., winner of the recent Western 72-hole medal play tournament at Flossmoor, and Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Los Angeles contributed their share to the confusion by splitting second position in 85.

BALKAN OLYMPICS

ATHENS (AP)—The youth of the Balkan Peninsula will vie with one another in strength and agility in the first Balkan "Olympic Games" between Sept 27 and 29, under the patronage of President Kondouriotis. The nations participating will be Jugoslavia, Rumania, Greece, Bulgaria and Albania. Special commemorative stamps are being issued by these countries bearing the inscription, "First Balkan Olympiad, 1929."

Canada's Olympic Expenses $73,634

Balance of Over $5000—A. A. U. to Allow Traveling Athletes $10 a Day

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—The delegates at the forty-second annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada again went through lengthy sessions on Friday, but different from Thursday. They managed to make some headway and quite a number of matters were disposed of although there was really nothing of vast importance transacted. The reorganization of the Canadian Olympic Committee was discussed, but although there had been rumors of a drastic change in connection with the handling of Canada's Olympic problems and tasks, practically the same organization will continue, and while there were some changes in the personnel of the committee the executive and officers are the same.

Executive Committee Named

The executive committee, selected by the main Olympic Committee is as follows: Chairman, P. J. Mulqueen, Toronto; vice-chairman, Judge Jackson, Lethbridge, Alta.; treasurer, Fred Marples, Winnipeg; secretary, M. M. Robinson, Hamilton; Sheriff C. D. Shipley, Amherst, N. S.; Maj. Stuart Forbes, Montreal; C. E. Higginbottom, Toronto; J. J. Morkin, Winnipeg; J. W. Hamilton, Regina, John Leslie, Edmonton, and J. A. Courtney, New Westminster, B. C.

Secretary Robinson gave a detailed report of the activities of the Olympic Committee while the treasurer reported that Canada's participation in the Olympic Games of 1928 had cost $73,634.73 and that the committee had a balance of $5649.48.

The meeting recommended the continued participation of women athletes in the track and field section of the Olympic Games and the A. A. U. of Canada delegates to the annual meeting of the I. A. A. F. in Berlin in 1930 be so instructed.

After considerable discussion the traveling expenses of an athlete were raised from $6 to $10 a day.

Adopt Metric System

It was decided that metric distances and measurements be adopted for all future Canadian championships with the exception of the 3000-yard steeple chase. In future no track and field meets will be staged by private individuals.

The board of governors was abolished. Instead an executive committee will operate, this to consist of the president, secretary and treasurer and nine members, one from each branch of the A. A. U. to the annual meeting and five members at large to be appointed by the president.

The invitation for Canadian athletes to visit Germany next year was declined owing to the British Empire games in this city and word of thanks and regret was to be sent to Berlin to this effect.

The national track and field championships were awarded to Ontario for 1930, these to be held adjacent to Hamilton and one week before the British Empire games, a rider was added to this resolution urging that Manitoba have first call for 1931.

The annual meeting for next year was awarded to Vancouver, B. C., without a dissenting voice.

OKESON TO PROPOSE RECODING TWO RULES

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Walter R. Okeson, commissioner of the Eastern Association for Appointment of Football Officials, announced last night he would recommend that two rules in the football book be recorded and clarified. Okeson's announcement was made after flaws in the phrasing had been pointed out by Andrew Kerr, Colgate coach, Gilmour Dobie of Cornell, and Dean Watkeys, veteran Syracuse official.

One proposed revision has to do with fumbled punts and the other covers fouls committed beyond the goal line by the offensive team. A literal interpretation of the rule governing the latter would give the offending team the benefit of the penalty. In the first case, if a punt receiver, after gaining full possession and control of the ball, should fumble, and the ball be caught before it hits the ground, by a member of the other side, there is doubt whether the play should be dead at the point of recovery or interpreted according to the rule which governs kicked balls.

MAJOR HEZLET WINS OPEN

ANTRIM, Ire. (AP)—Maj. Charles O. Hezlet, veteran British Walker Cup player, won the Irish open amateur championship Friday for the second time on the Royal Portrush links, defeating John Andrew Lang of the Erskine Club, Glasgow, 1 up, in a hard-fought final match that required six hours to complete. Major Hezlet last won the title in 1926.

PHILLIES RUN TRUE TO FORM

Score Another of Their Famous Upsets by Defeating League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	91	45	.669
Pittsburgh	78	59	.569
New York	73	61	.545
St. Louis	67	67	.500
Brooklyn	63	74	.460
Philadelphia	62	74	.456
Cincinnati	57	78	.422
Boston	51	84	.378

RESULTS SEPT. 13

Philadelphia 7, Chicago 6.
St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 5, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 2.
New York at Pittsburgh (rain).

Defeated again by the Phillies, the Chicago Cubs postponed clinching the National League pennant, Friday.

These Phillies have a way of upsetting things. In the middle of August, they went up against the Pittsburgh Pirates to take four straight games, the series which put the Pirates out of the running for the pennant. Another single meeting with the Pirates resulted in a victory for the Phillies. On Sept. 1, the Phillies ran a winning run to eight straight games. Then they beat the St. Louis Cardinals three out of four games and on Friday, won their second victory in three games with the league leaders. The result of all this is that the Phillies are now only one-half a game behind Brooklyn and only 6½ games from the first division.

Of course there is plenty of time for the Cubs to win the three games they require to clinch the title, two of Pittsburgh's games being washed off the schedule altogether, Manager J. W. McCarthy is desirous of having the title settled quickly in order to allow his players a rest and give his reserves a chance before the close of the season.

Cubs Rally in Ninth

The Cubs gave Chicago fans much to cheer about, particularly in the ninth inning, when Hornsby's home run put the local team only one run behind and the game ended with Chicago having a man on second and third bases.

The return to good form of the St. Louis Cardinals might readily be called the "return of Hafey," for this star outfielder, after a brief layoff and a bad hitting slump, made a double, two singles and a home hun, Friday, against the Boston Braves to help the Cardinals reap two victories, 3 to 2 and 5 to 3. Two days ago Hafey's three singles and a double figured in the double victory over the Braves at that time. The Cardinals have, therefore, won four straight games. Bottomley has also figured in this St. Louis comeback, for he, too, returned to the game at the same time as Hafey, hitting a single and a home run in the first doubleheader with the Braves and on Friday contributing a triple and three singles.

Moss Again Proves Capable

One of the most effective pitchers of the season, Raymond E. Moss, of Brooklyn, defeated Cincinnati, Friday, 4 to 2, won his twelfth game of the season with only four losses, and pulled his club out of a four-straight losing slump.

Brooklyn has won seven of its last 13 games and between them, Vance and Moss have accounted for five of the victories. In Friday's game, Stripp, Cincinnati third baseman, fielded a ball with a man on second and first with no one out, and instead of stepping on third base which he might have done easily to retire the runner from second, and then trying for what looked like a sure doubleplay at either second or first, Stripp threw the ball immediately to first to retire that runner. The single, which followed, brought in two runners and before the inning was over the Robins had scored three times and won the game. Friday's score:

AT ST. LOUIS (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	0

Batteries—Frankhouse and Wilson; Brandt and Leggett. Time—1h. 45m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	x	5	12	1
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Jones and Cronin. Time—1h. 38m.

AT CINCINNATI

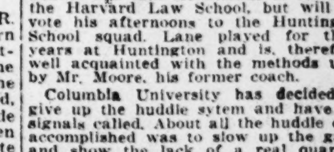
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	7	0
Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Moss and DeBerry; Kolp, Ash and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Time—1h. 42m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	7	11	2
Chicago	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	6	11	1

Batteries—Elliott, Collins, Willoughby and Davis; Blake, Carlson, Cvengros and Taylor. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Blake. Time—2h. 8m.



ELIGIBILITY may be the determining factor of the success of the University of Chicago football team, which will be A. A. Stagg's thirty-eighth production. The "Old Man" expects to have a squad of about 40 turn out for the opening practice of the season; but he won't know for another 10 days or so just how many of these players he will be able to use. If the key men can meet the scholastic requirements, Stagg will be able to put out a first team that will be a lot better than is commonly predicted.

Myles J. Lane, former Dartmouth College football star, is going to assist in coaching football at the Huntington School this fall. He intends to enroll in the Harvard Law School, but will devote his afternoons to the Huntington School squad. Lane played for three years at Huntington and is, therefore, well acquainted with the methods used by Mr. Moore, his former coach.

Columbia University has decided to give up the huddle sytem and have the signals called. About all the huddle ever accomplished was to slow up the game and show the lack of a real quarterback. A good quarterback calling out the signals has always been one of the real interesting phases of the game.

Mayes W. McLain, plunging Indian fullback, who played at University of Iowa last year as a transfer from Haskell Institute, is to perform this season under the colors of the Olympic Club of San Francisco. He was barred from further play in the "Big Ten" because he had played two years at Haskell.

H. C. Gibner '30, appears to be the first choice for quarterback on the West Point eleven this Fall. In a recent signal drill Head Coach Jones had Gibner, Capt. C. G. Cagle '30, J. H. Murrell '30 and R. J. O'Keefe as his first backfield.

BENDIX AVIATION TO EXPAND

Vincent Dendix, president of Bendix Aviation Corporation, is going to Europe to consolidate the corporation's activities there and to establish subsidiaries in England, France and Germany for the manufacture of airplane parts, including brakes and carburetors. Charles Marcus, president of the eclipse aviation corporation, and W. L. O'Neill, president of Stromberg carburetor, are accompanying Mr. Bendix and will be in charge of the foreign development of their companies, affiliates of Bendix Aviation.

ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

Old Oak Furniture of England

THE traditionally famous English oak appears to have an extraordinary interest for American collectors. It is not surprising to learn that a quantity of beautiful oak paneling of the time of James I which used to adorn the historic Elizabethan mansion Whitehall at Shrewsbury has recently been shipped to the United States, where its exhibition is said to be causing great interest in art circles.

Oak furniture is among the earliest made in England and some of the surviving examples date back to the Middle Ages, and even to Saxon times. The use of this famed English wood continued until Charles II's time, when walnut superseded it, to be later replaced by mahogany.

Oak refectory tables, which are eagerly sought by American collectors, were the principal furniture of well-to-do medieval and Tudor houses. Authentic sixteenth century examples now sometimes realize several hundreds of pounds apiece in the London auction rooms.

They are substantial, oblong affairs with heavy tops, picturesque bulbous legs, and foot rails. These rails were essential as foot rests in the far-off days of Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth, before the coming of carpets and when the floors even of great houses were strewn with rushes which quickly became damp and unpleasant.

The Chest Had Many Uses

Heavy oaken chests or coffers are also the constant quests of many American connoisseurs of old English furniture. Fortunate indeed is the collector who acquires a medieval or Tudor oaken church chest enriched with that lovely Gothic "linen-fold" paneling, so called because it imitates the folds in a napkin or other piece of linen.

Bargains, although still growing scarcer every year, are still to be had by those with a flair for finding treasures in unexpected places and who can distinguish the genuine old from the plausible modern imitation, newly put together from pieces of ancient oak.

Plain examples may still be obtained on occasion for £10. For this sum the writer was able to acquire recently a lovely specimen of a wedding coffer, the front carved with panels of linen-fold, and a small partition inside for the bride's lace and other small valuables.

The record price for one of these pieces, a richly hand-carved oaken dower chest of the early Tudor period, was paid not long ago at the auction of the effects of a country house in Surrey and provided another romance of the salesroom. The chest had lain neglected for years in an attic and was not considered by the owner of any outstanding value.

A Jubilant Seller

The bidding started at no more than £5, rising, however, by steady leaps and bounds to the astonishing figure of £1075—more than $5000. At this sum it was knocked down to a prominent London art dealer. It took the owner, who was not in particularly good financial circumstances, a long time to recover from his delighted astonishment.

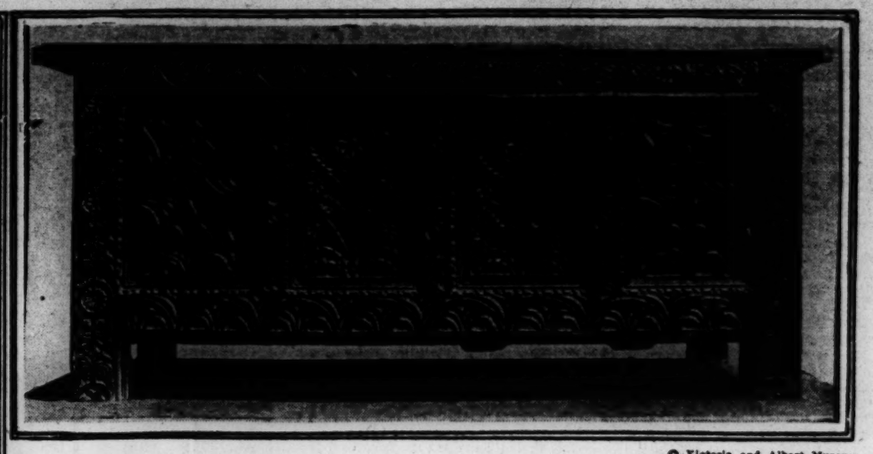
These picturesque old coffers did combined duty in ancient times for chests of drawers, for small dining tables, for writing tables, for receptacles for valuable silver plate, church vestments, arms, armor and arras or wall hangings, for traveling trunks or even for emergency beds. King Richard III is said to have slept on his military wooden coffer on the eve of the Battle of Bosworth.

Oak court cupboards of Tudor and Stuart times are other pieces which make a special appeal to American collectors and because of the comparatively few fine specimens enriched with carving that have survived, often realize very high figures in the salesroom. An early English Elizabethan oak specimen inlaid with marqueterie was sold in London last year for £800.

This variety of cupboard is said to derive its name from the French word "court," meaning "short," although some of the surviving examples are more than six feet high. It was a familiar household article in Shakespeare's time, the serving man in "Romeo and Juliet" exclaiming, when Capulet's hall is being cleared for the dance, "Away with the joint-stools, remove the court-cupboard, look to the plate."



© Victoria and Albert Museum



© Victoria and Albert Museum

At the left is an extremely early English oak court cupboard. The heavy, bulbous turnings of the corners make it Elizabethan in style. The date carved on it is 1610
Above is an oak chest about a quarter century later in date than the court cupboard. This is inscribed with the name of Esther Hobson and is dated 1637

Hidden Treasures

2.—In Old England

By FLORENCE THOMPSON HOWE

HERE you are, a stranger on this great, floating hotel. You look about you at the fellow passengers with whom you are to pass a week at sea and speculate on the possible interests of those whose faces arrest your attention. At breakfast you find yourself at the captain's table. The gentleman at your left (it has been noised about) is a college president. What to say to him? Education? No. He's tired of shop, you are sure of that. Your common destination is discovered and then—oh, happy thought—antiques! Yes, he is a collector—going to Scotland—fishing and antiquing. You salute each other in thought over a pewter tankard or a rare piece of Bristol. The table brightens and an awkward breakfast becomes the rival of the social tea.

On deck the young playwright whose steamer chair is next to yours promptly seizes upon your idiosyncrasies as meat for caricature. He insists he will put you in a play about highboys and Staffordshire, and you thereby learn an astounding amount about what is going on in the minds of Yale boys of this much-maligned younger generation.

A charming young woman, an interior decorator from New York, you would surely have missed knowing had it not been for your interest in Hadley chests and, subsequently, Fortuny prints. Thus is boredom dispelled in travel under the glamour of the antique.

Still More Nuggets of Pleasure

As a stranger in London town, your hobby again finds open many friendly doors. Art galleries, bookshops, and museums (particularly the Victoria and Albert) yield up their precious secrets and their richest beauties to the collector's appreciative and appraising eye.

In visiting historical points of interest, the linenfold paneling in the Cardinal Wolsey wing at Hampton Court Palace, for example, or the chalices and flagons in the communion plate of S. Olave's (the church where Samuel Pepys was a regular attendant) mean infinitely more if you are interested in and familiar with the craftsmanship of which they are such notable examples.

Even the cathedrals — "frozen music," someone has called their architecture — even the cathedrals are more dear to the visitor who is intelligent about them. It is not such a long leap from craftsmanship to art, to architecture, and at least to a decent cognizing of Gothic and of Norman styles.

But it is as a shopper that your hobby discloses to you its richest vein of hidden treasure. Bargains? To be sure, but that is not all. A fellow collector tells you of a storybook shop high up in an old mews, off Piccadilly. You ferret out the place, pick your way through the narrow court choked with the anachronism of modern motorcars in ancient setting, and climb stairs, and stairs, and stairs. Suddenly you burst in upon the little shop that literally bulges with choice things, the creme de la creme of the collector's finds.

Leads to a Charming Circle

It is tea time, and you are welcomed cordially, and are served on ancient Spode, discussing meanwhile the recent tendency of Americans to buy English mahogany of the early eighteenth century; the wisdom of having an expert "vet" a piece before buying; the service rendered by the British Antique Dealers' Association; the armorial porcelain in the collection of Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig; or Mrs. Nevill Jackson's silhouettes.

Other Americans drop in (or up), for this is quite a rendezvous. You discover that your hostess has lived in the United States, knows the needs of American houses. She has spent some years studying at the British Museum and reading at the Bodleian before presuming to enlarge her private collecting to include that of collecting and dealing in antiques.

You find several mutual friends, antiquers, of course, and in turn meet the English habitués of the shop as they come and go. Typical Britishers these, and delightful. There is the clergyman and his wife (who knows her London, and afterward graciously devotes several days to forwarding your better sight-seeing); and the Cambridge boy, just back from his first job in Trinidad, and now about to go out again in the service of the Empire, to Uganda in British Africa, where, under his appointment, he will work on the cotton problem. He is a slight youth, and as nonchalant about his undertaking as our American boys would be at the prospect of wintering in Miami.

Artist of Alpine Landscapes

You would not have missed the privilege of even a drift of conversation with the K. C. who, when not busy in the law courts, is at his avocation—that of an artist chiefly interested in doing Alpine landscapes. Nor would a trip to London be complete without a glimpse of the "duchess of the antique trade," whose beautiful rooms paneled in striped pine make perfect background for the choice pieces on display.

"Tea" with your collecting friends in the old mews becomes a matter of course. You buy, of course, a very beautiful Georgian tea-set silver that was something of a find; an interesting English memorial ring; cameos; a bit of pewter; a Wedgwood jug; a pair of silhouettes. You survey your purchases with some satisfaction. Good, all of them, and yours for a reasonable sum.

But it is the stimulating talk with these Britishers, sobered by the war and heavy taxes, but carrying on so graciously, that comes to mind when the Georgian silver is put to use. A chance comment, after your return to the States, upon the beauty of your cameos, and you see again in fancy the little shop tucked in the loft of Piccadilly. You envision again your collector-hostess — whimsical, generous, kind to dull people, gay, charming—absent-mindedly pouring your beverage into a priceless cup as she offers biscuits from a paper carton! A shining thread of friendliness and fact and fancy this, on which your collecting experiences are strung. Who knows but that it is the real "hidden treasure" sought by the collector who ostensibly pursues a certain lowboy, or chases an elusive bit of Stiegel glass?

[Part I, on Hidden Treasures in New England, was published last Saturday.]

Modern Bedroom Decoration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AN ELEGANT simplicity characterizes the modern bedroom. The general effect is restful and the furniture practical. Two really delightful bedrooms seen in the French suite in an recent exhibition of furniture and decoration in London illustrated these points.

In the girl's room, we noted the comfortably curved end of the bed, and the combined tallboy and wardrobe with its five useful drawers on either side of the hanging space where various articles of apparel can conveniently be separated for quick putting away and finding.

A two-tier table formed an ample resting place for books and needlework. And of special interest was the dressing table with its center recess for brushes and bottles, and a glass tray for beads, all of which are hidden when the folding mirror-lined top is closed down.

The dark reddish-brown of a pile carpet serves to throw up the brighter tint of the amboyna mahogany, of which this furniture was made. The walls were covered in the favorite French manner with a green fabric in a design called "The Mountains," but an alcove was differently treated. It was hand-painted with a trellis design on ivory with single flowers in the diamond-shaped openings of the trellis. A curved cornice with its scalloped edge was finished at the top with a line of amboyna-red.

Among the important details which gave character to the room were the handmade oval rugs with their modernistic design of geometric leaves in brown and greens, and the beautiful bedspread of rather bright green silk, quilted diagonally in beige to form squares.

Like the Dawn of Day

The "lady's bedroom" in the same suite was richer in effect but still simple in treatment. The greater richness was accounted for by the furniture of sycamore, coated first with silver leaf and then with cellulose, to make it durable, contrasted with bands in mahogany color. The great advantage is that it can be merely washed over instead of polished. The whole of the top of the dressing table is treated with this mahogany lacquer and the piece has a novel mirror controlled by milled screws.

This silver furniture with a gray pile carpet was part of a scheme in grays and silver with faint touches of rose, like the dawn of day. The same idea was seen in the gray-and-rose shot-silk curtains, and in the touches of pink among the pale grays and fawns of the fabric covering the walls.

The quilting idea is expressed also in the bedspread, of gray velvet with the edge quilted in a scallop design and with a deep flounce of gray satin. The curtains also held a helpful hint on fashions in decoration. Of net with a widely scattered geometric design in silver bugles, the writer was told it was a notion that has been in favor since the 1925 exhibition.

The beautiful rug in this room, by Follot, with its innumerable tones of gray and beige and a faint pink, and its design of flowers and circles cut deeper at the edge in the Chinese manner, illustrated a valuable point. It is that of keeping the design of a floor covering practically all in one tone though in many tints. This tends to give a wonderfully restful result.

There is no wardrobe, hanging space being provided in a wardrobe-room lined with glass cupboards framed in silver metal where the contents can be seen at a glance.

An English Flat

In the modern English flat a beautiful bedroom suggested a very good way to treat a room with two windows. The space on either side of the windows was filled in with built-in wardrobes with a couple of drawers underneath them. Under the windows themselves were two long drawers and between the windows a mirror surmounted by a decorative bas relief in plaster. The underside of the projection above this was of engraved glass, allowing for a very unusual and pleasing lighting effect.

The furniture was all of pine, the walls being of the same, arranged in planks of varying widths. The pile floor covering was of very much the same color as the walls, with a carpet in the center in lovely tones of beige, blue and pink. These were repeated in the recessed headcloth in the form of a curtain of pale beige Roman satin painted by Allen Walton. The twin beds were raised on a platform and covered with a bedspread of beige brocade.

A small point worth noting in another bedroom was the comfortable dressing chair with sloping back. The room itself formed a striking scheme in boldly figured Macassar ebony and a headcloth behind the bed made of bright green brocade framed all the furniture at the end of the room.

A charming little blue bathroom had window curtains of rubberized silk, like a woman's mackintosh, and inner ones of a dress material in beige-and-blue small-patterned cretonne.

The Return of the Screen

By AIMEE LOIZEAUX EVANS

SCREENS are coming back! or rather they are here. They are here, both old and new. Competition is at work.

Modernists, offering screens that often are a sort of movable wall—imagine one with a kitchenette on one side and a bookcase on the other!—have incited the antiquaries to dust off their warehouse stock of the days of the Kings Louis. They are showing the many paneled classic designs, historical or beautifully artistic or both at the same time, in all sizes and materials, of brocade, canvas and wall paper. Only one who knows the size of the hidden storerooms of the little antique shop can understand whence came all the ancient things.

Screens played important parts in the homes of old and so they do today when the modern decorater gets free play in the more and more popular high ceilinged studio or the big rooms he likes to make by tearing down partitions.

Perhaps the return of the studio has had a great deal to do with the screen revival. It was in medieval times when housekeeping was simplified—at least for the masters—and the whole household lived and slept in the great halls, that the screen was in its heyday.

Under Louis XV the screen again assumed an importance in decoration, though due to smaller apartments it had become diminished in size. It appeared in Coramandel lacquer, in painted canvas, in the marquetry of polished wood and mother-of-pearl that was in accordance with the general wave of Chinese popularity which swept over France at that period.

Sometimes of three or four leaves of turned wood, the frames were stretched with brocades, with embroidery or silk. Smaller ones of one leaf, designed to protect from the heat of the open fire, were generally of finely wrought needle-point in gay colors.

In an announcement of a sale of salon furniture, dated 1768 there is listed, "Paravent à six feuilles, pareille à la tenture." (A six-leaf screen, matching the hangings.) And it is true that nearly every salon had its screen covered with the same stuff as the wall or with "papier des Indes" as the then newly fashionable, painted paper with Chinese personages was called.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century another material called "papier tontisse" became popular. Heavy paper was spread with glue in a chosen design and then a sort of powder made from the ground bits of colored wools was dropped upon it, adhering to the glue. This gave the effect of cut wool brocade and was extremely popular for screens. To this day, alas, there are on the French market wall papers imitating the old "papiers tontisses."

At this epoch the "écran" or fire screen, offspring of the paravent, was very highly esteemed and much ornamented. Ordinarily the frames were of carved or turned wood with a sliding panel covered with tapestry or embroidery that represented months of work of the mistress of the house. This panel could be raised or lowered at will so as to protect the face of the user while his legs were being comfortably grilled. Sometimes there was a tablet that let down, forming a small table. Often this tablet could be inclined, making a comfortable writing stand. The latter carried a movable candle arm at each side.

Under Louis XIV and the Empire there was little change in the material used on screens. The frames bore the distinctive designs of the epoch. Sometimes the painted wood columns were delicately fluted and decorated with acanthus leaves. Later came the familiar columns of polished wood with brass mountings.

With the coming of more household comforts under Louis Philippe, the screen lost all pretense of being a decorative object and remained as a mask for something that needed to be hidden. But the latest of the French decorative artists are bringing it back into its own. Gay screens in gorgeous colors and motifs are chosen to give just the right accent to a quiet scheme—or a plain one in dull inlaid woods calms an interior a little too rabid in tone.

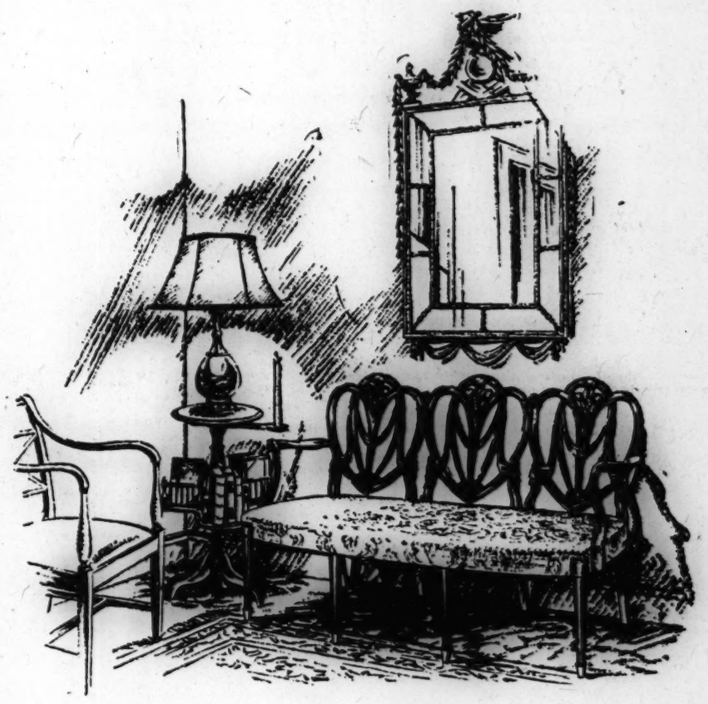
One lovely modern "écran" from the studios of Lattry in Paris has a hexagonal top painted in soft gray and gold on a beige background. A hexagonal panel painted with the most ultra-modern of modern animals lets down to form a convenient tea table, an idea which is of kingly origin.

From the same workroom comes a huge folding paravent in four leaves, with a color scheme as unusual as it is beautiful. The first panel is in deep lilac, the second in lighter, the third in gray and the last in deep reddish brown, all four painted with modern scenes in gold and black.

Folding screens in lacquer form the entire walls of the director's office in the "Compagnie des Arts Francais," who have just opened their new building. Bloch has used several in diagonal stripes of green gold and black or red, black and silver in his new studios "Athelia."

Leroy Daniel MacMorris, an American painter working in Paris, is perhaps the only painter who is working entirely with screens. He has been devoting his entire time to their revival as mediums for mural paintings, so that again murals may be enjoyed in homes and apartments as an enduring feature of decoration.

His exposition showed a wide range of decorative subjects, medieval France interesting him especially. One screen in dull yellow bore a complete plan of old Paris. Another huge affair in gorgeous color depicts the sailing from Spain of Christopher Columbus, at one end—at the other his arrival among the American savages.



New Shipment of English Antiques

18th Century mahogany slant front desks	$125 to $300
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Chippendale piano bench in damask	$175

Many other interesting and unusual pieces are included in this consignment.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The permission of local authorities is required before a foreign flag can be displayed in Italy or its colonies, and then it must be flown alongside the Italian flag.
2. 25,932.
3. Epicurus.
4. The Navajo Indians.
5. United States of Europe.



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EDUCATIONAL

Teaching in the Philippines

By MABEL SPICER GILL

NEVER in the history of education was such a venture launched as when the U. S. A. T. Thomas set sail through the Golden Gate with several hundred men and women, most of them just out of college, carrying their language to the Philippines—distant isles of the Pacific of which they had scarcely heard until Admiral Dewey put into Manila Bay. Most of them were quite innocent of pedagogy and teaching experience, a fact possibly to their advantage in those pioneer days, if they possessed the positive qualities of adaptability, resourcefulness and good humor. Kinship to Magellan, Sir Francis Drake and Christopher Columbus was a greater asset than degrees from normal schools and years of experience without these qualities.

The writer can well imagine what would have been her chagrin when confronted with the conditions of those early days had she come from teaching in a well-equipped American school and been hampered by stereotyped theories. She can well sympathize with any who may have found the experience trying, though to her it was a glorious, gratifying adventure in international service.

Over the entire archipelago spread the passenger list of the Thomas singly and in small groups. Already in many districts had schools been started by discharged soldiers and by the wives of a few civil servants, who seemed possessed of a special gift of friendliness and resourcefulness. A good-natured ex-soldier, assisted by a Filipino man and woman to whom he had taught a little English, was in charge of the school to which I was first assigned in San Fernando, Pampanga, about 50 miles north of Manila.

"I Like the House"

My first morning as a teacher is never to be forgotten! At the opening exercises I was presented to the entire school. Asked what they would like to sing for the new "maestra," a shout went up: "I Like the House," which turned out to be "Home Sweet Home." Such repining! Heads thrown back, dark eyes dreamy, white teeth gleaming, as Ho-o-o-ome, swe-e-e-et, swe-e-e-et ho-o-o-ome floated on the air and out of the window to where some soldiers were working. The soldiers gave vent to great sighs and moans as they drew their sleeves across roguish eyes.

Then came the dreadful moment—I was led into a classroom, where a dozen small boys seated on two long benches eagerly awaited me, and given a roll book and a primer. As I opened the roll book the boys leaned forward with their eyes on me as if expecting the signal for a race. They listened without a smile while I struggled through such names as Agaton Buencamino, Guillermo Hermanos and Fausto Mendoza. If a pupil was present he would shout "Here!" If he was absent, the others would chorus, "No got!"

At last I opened the primer, a regular American primer of the day. American children, American toys, American cats—the Filipino cats have short, crooked tails. A wave of helplessness swept over me, then I closed the book and the strange new weight of being a teacher fell from me. I had always been fond of playing with children and of telling them stories. We smiled at each other, as I began asking the names of objects about us. The responses came fortissimo—chair, table, book, or "No sabe." Then I began on verbs. The effect of my first question was unexpectedly spectacular. "Can you climb?" "Yes, we can climb," went up the shout as my entire class scaled the walls straight to the ceiling, where they hung furled awaiting some cue unknown to me.

These textbooks were as adequate as any available ones at the time The inhabitants of the Philippine Archipelago represented 43 different ethnographic groups separated from one another by 87 dialects, and having as the only pretense at a common lanlangue a most meager knowledge of Spanish. So in adopting English as a common language, they were merely exchanging one foreign language for another, but not for their mother tongue. Most of their dialects were unwritten.

Immediately I began working out with my pupils readings and dialogues, using objects, currency, measures and subject matter familiar to them, these to supplement the textbooks. The number lessons thus became real games in which the teacher learned quite as much as the pupils. Doubtless teachers all over the Islands were doing much the same thing. The outgrowth has been textbooks better adapted to the needs of the Filipinos.

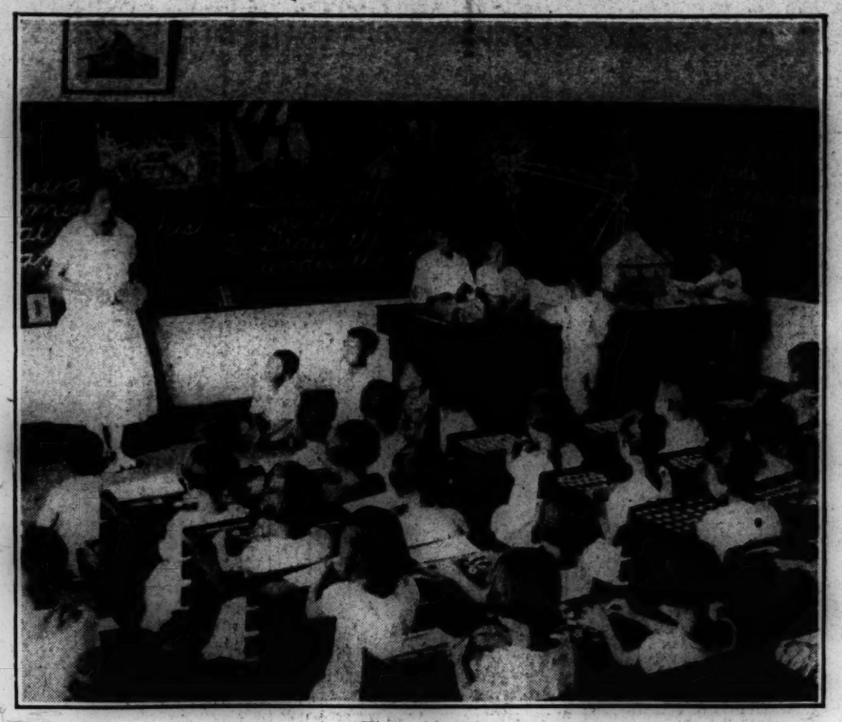
Mutual Appreciation

Viewed superficially it might appear that there could be little sympathy and understanding between these gentle, isolated Oriental people with their calm faces and formal courtesy and this band of breezy, exuberant American young men and women with their easy and sometimes brusque cordiality, yet a very genuine friendship and affection sprang up between pupils and teachers. There was a mutual appreciation of fine qualities, a common love of democracy and a "saving sense of humor." It would be difficult to imagine any event that might be more stirring in an American town today than was the arrival of the American teacher in a Filipino village. The entire populace flocked to the night schools, making the average attendance often several times larger than the enrollment. Our dress, our features, our customs, everything about us was the subject of good-natured comment and interest. During a geography lesson, a girl in describing the different races supplemented the information in her textbook with the following gratuitous remark: "Americans have noses like volcanoes." Doubtless, to this flat-nosed people, our noses do appear simply monumental. In many ways we were quite as different as our noses.

Feet of Clay

To the pupils America became a sort of far-away Utopia, where was to be found all things desirable and perfect. Wrote one small boy, so full of pranks that he never could remember to "be good:" "The boys in America is good people." The teachers were apt to be put on pedestals—always a precarious position. I recall an amusing incident that occurred when I was teaching an advanced class in Manila. While trying to explain wireless telegraphy, then little known, I noticed one of the boys looking very woe-begone and asked why. Tears sprang to his eyes as he sobbed: "You know that couldn't be true, Señorita. I never knew you to tell a lie before!" Poor little boy— he thought he had discovered his idol to have feet of clay!

Yes, it was a great adventure in friendship in which the teacher probably learned more than the pupil, yet both profited immeasurably. As in all human experiences, there was the other side—mistakes, loneliness, disappointments, misunderstandings, but these fade before the memory of the peace and beauty and happiness of those years among these kindly, courteous, lovable people, under the chaperonage of "Uncle Sam."



Filipino Schoolroom.



Filipino Schoolgirls; the One to the Left Wearing the European Dress of the Spanish Mestiza, the One in the Middle the Native Costume, and the One to the Right the Calico Slip of the Little Girls.

Courses in Art as Applied to Industry's Needs

ADVERTISING and display gave the pictorial artist his chance. More attention is being paid to design throughout the industrial world than ever before. The Massachusetts School of Art, Brookline, Mass., has recently worked out a tentative program in this field. This program includes research in the application of art to industrial problems and training for designers and art advertisers in business establishments.

Laboratory facilities are provided for the technical study of industrial art, and investigations will be made of decoration in publicity, advertisement and the housing of business. Another project is the organization of "refresher" courses for industrial groups employed on work requiring æsthetic imagination and artistic training.

These plans depend upon the whole-hearted and intelligent support of business leaders. The development of the Harvard School of Business Administration has demonstrated that business men are more than ready to endow research and "theory" where the results justify their co-operation. The Associated Industries has voted to further the plan by its co-operation, and there is a constantly growing interest in the project among business groups all over the State.

Without such help little could be accomplished. The research plans of the school are closely bound up with these industrial groups. It is intended to take any major research project directly to a trade organization rather than to an individual establishment. Such an investigation may well cover the possible applications of art in one particular industry. It can be carried on by one or a group of graduate students under the direction of a member of the faculty.

Field Work Essential

Opportunities for field work must be available. A designer, however talented, is of little use until he has familiarized himself with the possibilities and limitations of the material and machines used in production as well as with the demands of the market. Such impractical designs, for instance, as are embodied in some of the modernistic furniture will be avoided by artists fully acquainted with structural requirements.

The Massachusetts School of Art therefore looks to industry for the opportunity for field work. Research data must be obtained from industrial sources. The school expects to collect from trade associations statistics on styles, volumes of sales for particular designs, distribution of sales on special type designs, and samples covering a period of years.

On its part the school intends to educate designers with attention to the current needs of industry. Three to four years will be spent in the school. Then a subsequent period of from three months to a year in store and factory will familiarize the industrial designer with the practical aspects of his profession.

The intelligent head designer or stylist today, Director Farnham says, needs to have some conception of the following:

(a) Machine limitations and possibilities.
(b) Allied products.
(c) Season demands.
(d) Sales methods and personnel.
(e) Buyers' ideas with sources.
(f) World events.
(g) Consumer groups—markets.
(h) Civilization trends.
(i) Industrial and art history.

New Professions

The school hopes to turn out art specialists available for industrial training departments in both manufacturing and mercantile establishments. Many will doubtless become industrial art consultants. A new profession will be opened up, with possibilities of lecture service to salesmen, buyers and executives.

The laboratory will, it is hoped, do for industrial art what Massachusetts Institute of Technology has done for engineering. What, then, can an art laboratory do? The mixture and overlapping of inks will be a study very near to all advertisers and printers as well as to designers and users of posters. An allied investigation would be concerned with the various types and textures of papers suitable for expression in the graphic arts.

Another laboratory problem is colored lighting for artistic effects in advertising signs, window display and showrooms. Or a company may come to the laboratory for investigation of a projected new product. A preliminary study of color, design and form may forewarn against possible costly mistakes. In designing a new toy, the colors and sizes suitable for children of various ages could be determined beforehand.

Co-operation between the school and a Boston paper manufacturer recently brought about a new medium for bas-relief work—copper deposit on papier maché. While these bas-reliefs can be turned out at very low cost in numberless reproductions, they have the artistic merit of a genuine bronze. The process makes possible mass production of certain art works.

"Refresher" Courses

"Refresher" courses are planned for special students returning for additional art instruction from the industries where they are employed. Anyone following the work of a designer knows how liable he is to begin copying himself. Stylists miss the opportunity of drawing from the model. These courses should give new ideas to industrial artists and stimulate their imagination.

Many good artistic ideas are now abroad in industry. The school hopes to give these general circulation through a bureau organized for the benefit of industries in this State. It will also maintain a small gallery with both permanent and changing exhibits of current industrial art. Anyone who recalls the interesting exhibit of textiles arranged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce a few years ago will appreciate how stimulating such a gallery can be. It is hoped that a place for it may later be found in the business center of the city.

If these plans sound ambitious, they are by no means impractical. We may point to the results of research in chemistry and in business technique. Similar rewards await business men who visualize the potential contributions of art.

Stenographer to Cicero

AS SHE sits with her efficiently sharpened pencil poised, ready to preserve, by swift dash, dot, and curve, the words which fall from the lips of the highly accelerated 1929 business man in his forty-ninth floor mahogany equipped office, does she know that even so sat the first known writer and pioneer of shorthand—Marcus Tullius Tiro, private secretary and librarian of the illustrious Cicero, way back in the year 63 B. C.?

Tiro, a slave to the father of Cicero, was educated on equal terms with the children of his master's family. Upon the passing of his master, when Tiro had reached the age of 35, he became the confidential secretary of Cicero, who was but three years older than himself. Six years later, when Tiro received his freedom, he took the name of his former master, as was the custom, and became Marcus Tullius Tiro.

The system of shorthand devised by the slave secretary to Rome's master of eloquence was, we are told by eminent authority, "at first little more than an extensive list of abbreviations," but, that "subsequently, it was improved to such an extent that by writing in relays the reporters of the period were enabled to keep pace with a speaker."

Shorthand in Roman times was used chiefly by leaders in the church and by officials of the Government. Those who took dictation were known as "notarii," those who transcribed notes as "librarii," and those who functioned for the civil officers of the Government, as "exceptores." Conspicuous among those of the church who made use of shorthand, we are told, were "St. Augustine, Origen and St. Jerome, the latter employing ten shorthand secretaries."

It appears, further, that "all of the Roman emperors employed shorthand writers and several of them attempted to learn it, notably, Titus and Julius Cæsar."

The struggling young student of 1929 shorthand will note with encouragement that Julius Cæsar, himself, apparently had some difficulty with it as it is recorded that he only "attempted to learn it."

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the Perplexing Problem —and the Answer

Today the question of which school is best for one's child resolves itself into a question of specialized courses versus general ones, of the mechanical arts versus the decorative, of academics versus æsthetics.

When you are weighing the advantages of each, and they are many, let the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor help you. The Monitor prints the advertising of carefully investigated and accredited schools, so that the parent who uses the Monitor as a guide is always certain that the school he chooses for his boy or girl is one which merits his confidence.

Educational advertising appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Our School and Camp Department is always glad to assist parents in the selection of schools for children, for boys and girls, for young men and women. Please feel free to write us.

The Christian Science Monitor
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

EDUCATIONAL

At the Little Inn of Seven Cats

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Warsaw

AMONG the Polish Tatra Mountains, a little above Zakopane, there exists a captivating little corner called Jaszczurowka, (i. e., little lizard). It consists of a few cottages and a hotel perched on fir-clad slopes amidst a rushing torrent and warm springs. Here in a modest boarding school (Jarczysko) a colony of enthusiastic American art students has established itself for the purpose of studying Polish folk art and folklore. Nowhere could they have found a better place. Here they are at the very source, amongst mountaineers, who still retain their spontaneity and ingenuousness.

How was it that this band of some twenty Americans from all parts of the United States discovered such a distant corner? Hereby hangs a tale. Some three years ago Miss Elma Pratt, an American art lecturer from Columbia University, came to Europe in search of examples of folk art and decoration. Amongst other countries she visited Poland and was delighted with the richness and variety of Polish peasant art, the costumes, wooden architecture, the interiors and handicrafts more especially as seen in the Tatra Mountains (the highest range of the Carpathians). Not this alone, however. In visiting a toy factory in Warsaw she was particularly struck by the original and beautiful designs she saw and asked to be introduced to their author. This proved to be a young Polish artist Miss Marya Werten. A visit to the latter's home showed Miss Pratt charming pictures of Polish peasant and child life painted by this gifted young artist, whose range is so wide as to include portrait painting, landscape, genre pictures with all branches of decorative art.

School of Folklore

From this visit a scheme began to formulate itself in Miss Pratt's imagination which required only time to ripen. In the summer of 1928 the two girls, who had now become fast friends, spent several weeks together in a mountain cottage high up above Zakopane where they lived entirely among the mountaineers, taking part in their daily life, sharing their cares and their amusements and spending their time in studying and in painting. It was in the little Inn of the Seven Cats, where the two attended an entertainment of mountaineer dancing, song and story telling, that Miss Pratt and her friend conceived the idea of opening a school for American students of decorative art and folklore. Here was a spot still unspoiled and offering an unrivalled opportunity for study.

With praiseworthy energy the two set to work to carry out their plan. During the winter a study program was drawn up, prospectuses were sent out, arrangements made and behold, on July 6, a five-week course of study in decorative and folk art was initiated. Some 20 candidates made their appearance, teachers of drawing, decorators, lecturers on art and æsthetics, all people who were attracted by this unique opportunity of becoming acquainted with rich specimens of folk art. The so-called Zakopane style of building, the wood carvings, the interior decorations, the domestic utensils, the folk dancing and music all constitute such an original whole that it is no wonder that the American students were completely captivated. Add to this the beauty of natural surroundings, the grim majesty of the mountains, the vast dark forests, the rushing torrents and on this background the handsome race of mountaineers in their picturesque costumes.

Traditional Dances

Enthusiasm reached its height when the American visitors were treated to a sight of the national dances, the famous "robber dance" above all. The mountaineers in the Tatra are in many cases descendants of outlaws often of noble race, who sought refuge in the fastnesses of the inaccessible mountains and from thence they made raids upon the merchants and their caravans carrying goods between Hungary and Poland. The "Robbers," be it said, were the friends of the poor, protecting them from the oppression of the "great"; they were also good Poles who defended the country many a time against invaders and helped the exiled king, John Casimir, to regain his throne. It followed that these "good" brigands were always popular figures among the Polish people.

These are but a few examples of the rich fare that Miss Pratt and her Polish colleague, Miss Werten, offered to the strangers from America who, of course, created a great sensation amongst both the visitors and the local inhabitants.

This first year's experiment has proved a success in every way, but it is only a beginning. Miss Pratt has wider plans and more ambitious dreams. The idea which occupies both her and her Polish friend is a scheme to create a center of international brotherhood, attainable by means of mutual acquaintance with each other's art and culture. Herein they see a possibility of educating people to understand each other—and to understand means to love. The study course in Zakopane is a step toward this much desired fraternity. The aim is to create in every country a similar section of an international school to unite every country in a universal brotherhood of art, and having its headquarters in New York.



Dayton Co-operative High School Boys Working at the Wright Aeronautical Field.

For Students Who Want School and Business to Work Together

IN 1914, in Dayton, O., 60 boys and girls who had completed the first two years of high school work were enrolled, for their junior and senior years, in what has grown to be the largest co-operative high school in the United States. There they attended school for two weeks and worked for two weeks alternately through the school year.

For some years the school authorities of Dayton had already been facing a problem common to most industrial cities, namely, that of a large number of pupils leaving school before the completion of a high school course. Sometimes the reasons given were financial ones, sometimes the desire of the young people to "get on their own" quickly was a deciding factor, while occasionally a pupil said frankly that he was unable to "link up" the book knowledge he was getting with life as he saw it and expected to live it.

The new school seemed to meet the situation. It grew steadily and the graduating class this year numbered 309. Moreover, 30 per cent of those graduated in these 21 years have gone on into institutions of higher education, most of them to engineering colleges.

Successful Co-operation

As we sat in the office of Clare Sharkey, principal of the school, he explained the plan to us. It was easy to understand that much of the success of the venture has been due to his keen, sympathetic interest in the individual pupils, an interest that carries beyond the confines of the school room into the homes and shops where they live and work. The foremen in the co-operating industries are his friends and fellow workers, all interested in the scholastic and business success of their workers.

"No industry," said Mr. Sharkey, "is accepted in the plan unless it offers a training program. It is not the intention of the school to offer pupils simply a job, but to give them training in a vocation along with high school subjects known for their cultural value."

The fact that 90 per cent of the pupils stay in the vocation which they elect during their high school course, and that 70 per cent remain with the same company which employed them at that time, explains why Dayton industries are clamoring for admission to the co-operative list. There are at present 35 trades and industries included.

During the weeks when the pupils are in school they carry five or six subjects, instead of the four, which is the rule in other high schools, and their school day is two periods longer than in other high schools. Their scholastic attainment must meet the requirements of the State and North Central Association of Colleges. They are accepted, without examination, in any engineering school that offers entrance certificates.

Girls, Too

Replying to a question, Mr. Sharkey said: "No, indeed, the school is not restricted to boys, there are many girls numbered among the pupils. The head of their commercial department is a young woman who is a high school graduate and has had five years' experience in industry. She is also dean of girls in the school."

In order that we might see and talk with some of the pupils at their place of employment, Mr. Sharkey went with us to the shops of the Wright Aeronautical Field. There we met co-operative schoolboys who will stay on the ground as mechanics, others who are studying to become pilots, and some who will enter the air-mail service. "The boys in this line of work who wish to be aeronautical engineers may become students at the University of Cincinnati," Mr. Sharkey explained, "continuing their work at Wright Field on the co-operative basis. They are paid according to a schedule, with a minimum of 45 cents an hour. University and factory work are closely correlated. Upon the completion of the university course they are given an Aero Engineering degree.

As we talked with the different boys their enthusiasm bubbled over in the vernacular of the eager, alert high school youngster: "Gee, it's great, I'm going to college and I hadn't expected that I could. I have saved $500 during my two years of co-operative high school and I shall enter the university this fall. I have had two promotions this year."

A foreman approached Mr. Sharkey: "Did Ted come to see you last Monday?" Mr. Sharkey replied: "Yes, he did. I gathered from his talk that there was some difficulty. Just what was it?" The foreman's reply revealed how closely the school and shop work together. "He got the idea that he was tired of school, and so he asked me for a full-time job. I told him that, if he left school before his course was completed, his job with us would automatically stop."

Immediate Application

We talked with pupils of the school, with their parents, with instructors and with foremen in the shops. A composite of all their opinions would be something like this: The pupils are delighted to be earning while they are learning; their parents are glad that they are beginning to have definite aims and ambitions; the industries welcome the opportunity of training two men at the expense of one, and like the fact that theory and practice combined give a better sense of application. Everyone agrees that the plan offers young people an opportunity to try out different lines of work at the right age and enables many boys and girls to go through high school and on to college who would not otherwise be able to do so.

Not long ago a letter which contained the following statement was printed in a Philadelphia paper: "I graduated from college two years ago. These two years have been the toughest I've ever bumped up against because I've had to learn to work." Certainly these young people who have received their training by the co-operative plan will not experience this difficulty of adjustment.

Monitor Advertisements Used in School Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
San Antonio, Tex.

THE educational value of advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor was brought to the attention of one reader when a certain school task was set her little daughter not yet in her teens.

The music class of the public schools to which the child belonged required the making of a booklet illustrating 60 musical compositions selected by the teacher. Such data as the composer's name, spirit of the theme, time, and key were to be written in under each title and a suitable picture illustrating each clipped from magazines. It was also required in connection with the art course that this booklet have a specially designed cover, artistically conceived and constructed, and the various pages of the book planned as attractively as possible.

It will be seen from this that quite a bit of work was required to finish the book, but the task did not seem such a colossal undertaking until various magazines were searched for suitable pictures and very few illustrative of the titles selected found. It would seem to be quite a simple matter, for instance, to obtain pictures appropriate for titles involving peacocks, eagles or owls, but not one was found in half a dozen current periodicals. Either all the peacocks had spread their gorgeous plumage and walked right out of the magazines in the vanity of their feathers before the search began, or else the assortment of periodicals on hand had no interest whatever in Juno's favorite fowl. This was true also of the other birds. All the eagles had soared to cliffs outside magazine covers, and all the wise old owls sat blinking just out of sight, perhaps hooting at this musical dilemma.

An Idea Worth Having

The little girl went out among the neighbors to borrow more magazines, but found that all the other children were engaged in a like task with every father, mother, aunt and cousin helping. Finally she suggested, "Let's look at the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor." One of the first pictures noted was an owl and the child then said, "Perhaps some other children are having hard time finding pictures, I will save all the extra ones I find and take them to school." Thus an unselfish thought brought a blessing to many other children for she soon found not only enough for her own booklet but a goodly number to give away.

They had searched quite diligently for an illustration for "Maid of Japan" but had found nothing suitable until the Monitor column furnished a charming little Japanese maid in a street scene in Japan under the travel advertisements. To make this page specially interesting the picture of Pitti Sing from the "Mikado" was cut from the Home Forum page of the Monitor and some dainty cherry blossoms from an advertisement in the Monitor by a shop in their own home city. This led to interesting discussions about the people of Japan, about grand opera and Japanese characters and about Japan's gift of cherry trees that are planted along the Potomac.

"A Gavotte" proved a difficult title for which to provide an illustration, but a candy advertisement in the Monitor carried an oval with two figures dressed in old-fashioned costumes that answered nicely. Several of these were cut out for other children who wanted to know where such lovely silhouettes could be found.

Opportunities For Teaching

No fairies were available from magazines but an advertisement in the Monitor furnished an airy little figure and gave an opportunity to explain to the child that a fairy simply stands for a lovely fanciful imagining, and that all fairy stories that are worth while teach fine qualities of character or some good lesson in this charming make-believe way. An advertisement for maple products furnished a simple illustration for "My Valentine" and the making of maple sugar was recalled and more firmly established in the child's thought. A thorough search seemed to confirm the opinion that goddesses did not pose for pictures, until they came across a picture advertising a café in Boston. "March of the Toy Soldiers" was perfectly exemplified by a Cleveland advertisement in the Monitor and a number of others served a like purpose.

A number of musical instruments were cut from advertisements in the Monitor as illustrations for various titles or to make attractive borders. The Christmas card chosen by the King of England and reproduced by the Monitor furnished an illustration for ships and engendered a discussion of the kinds of ships in use at the present time.

An advertisement showing birds carved from buffalo horn by natives of Madagascar proved quite informative besides affording much enjoyment in noting the naïve posture of the birds and their quaint outlines. They made a charming motif for a border effect on one of the pages.

After a discussion about how advertisements benefit the newspaper, the reader and the firms advertising, an interest in the economies of advertising was engendered in the child. She could see that the Monitor which was established "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind" had filled her particular need, had been of distinct educational value and had reached out its arms to bless other children engaged in this same task.

H. H. H.

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RADIO AVIATION

City Pride and Chain Radio

FROM a group of prominent radiocasters and writers in Chicago there have come statements and articles recently to the effect that the "Windy City"—already the home of a receiving set self-styled "the mighty monarch of the air"—is and of right ought to be the radio capital of the continent—if not eventually of the world and universe. It is argued that Chicago is the natural center for originating chain radiocasts and that as good or better talent can be obtained there than is available in New York. It is further stated that individual Chicago stations offer better programs and superior transmitting equipment than those of New York.

In reply to these provocative observations, with one exception, New York has maintained an aloof silence—continuing meanwhile to proceed with the business of originating the great majority of chain programs.

The average listener is unmoved by the controversy since he is very little interested in the point at which his chain programs originate as long as they provide the material he enjoys. Paul Whiteman, playing at present in Hollywood, for example, is heard through his loudspeaker with precisely the same effect as if he had been wielding the baton in New York or in Miami.

As a matter of fact, the present arrangements for network radiocasting in North America are an example of the benefits derived from free trade—according to its proponents. Certain types of program can best be originated in certain localities, and for this reason the progressive chains connect their nation-wide distribution systems to them at that point when such material is needed. In this way political talks are heard from Washington and important athletic events from the cities in which they are held.

Decentralization Tendency

The tendency of chain broadcasting, as far as program origination goes, is toward decentralization. Wherever a city can offer something of real value that city will sooner or later be represented among those originating programs of national interest. In this way the Buffalo Symphony Orchestra's summer concerts are being heard by music lovers throughout the country, as are certain symphony programs originating on the Pacific coast.

If any one city is to be the "capital of radiocasting" it will be that one with the greatest musical, educational and cultural development in it. The matter cannot be arbitrarily decided by the amount of money spent upon transmitting stations or by other similar considerations which weigh heavily with publicity agents.

At the present time there is ample proof that central offices and studios can profitably be located in points outside of New York. A number of excellent programs, some of them transcontinental, are proceeding from the Pacific studios of the NBC in San Francisco, while a few do originate in Chicago. In testifying before a federal board of inquiry into radio activities, Merlin Hall Aylesworth, president of the NBC, stated that every effort is being made to distribute programs from points where real talent is available but that in his experience the great majority of such talent was centered in New York or in other conveniently near-by cities.

On the Pacific coast the new and flourishing network of the American Broadcasting Company, whose distributing points reach well into the middle west, including Chicago, has its headquarters in Seattle and originates many first-class programs at that point.

A former official of the NBC in San Francisco, H. H. King, is now reported to be organizing a new "Evergreen Network" whose headquarters will also be located in Seattle. Six stations are planned as the nucleus of the group.

Finding Chicago's Place

It seems reasonable to suppose that many good radiocasts will be distributed from Chicago through nation-wide networks and that the Chicago stations themselves will be heard by a great many listeners throughout the middle West, in spite of the fact that the average listener is quite content at this stage to choose his entertainment from that offered each evening by two or three consistently heard chain stations.

The assertion made by William S. Hedges of the Chicago Daily News, that his city's central position makes it more convenient as to time for the origination of transcontinental programs, apparently does not take into account the fact that the inconvenient difference in time between coast to coast will be the same no matter where a program may be picked up. His statement that eastern cities waste half their energy in radiocasting into the ocean also seems to overlook the fact that reception is extremely good over this ocean and that many listeners on numerous ships and islands are benefited by it.

William J. Clark of the Chicago Evening American points out with good reason that too much stress cannot be laid in the consideration of radio talent upon New York's leading position in the theatrical world—since the microphone is as individual in its requirements as is the screen.

In comparing the degrees of beneficial competition between stations in Chicago and New York, Evans E. Plummer of the Chicago Herald and Examiner is of the opinion that keen competition is only in evidence in his own city. However, since he uses the wrong call letters for one of the NBC key stations it is possible that he is unfamiliar with the quite evident competition between the two leading chain radiocasters in New York.

Transatlantic Programs

Officials of the Columbia chain are now seeking to complete arrangements in Europe looking toward a regular exchange of their programs with those of certain important radiocasters there. The Universal Broadcasting Company, owners of WCAU, a Columbia network station in Philadelphia, have already nearly completed the installation of a short wave transmitter, W3XAU, which is to operate on 31.2 and 49.4 meters. If experiments are successful it is planned to use WCAU as the key station for rebroadcasting of European programs. It is planned .o send American programs to Europe in the mornings and to reverse the process in the afternoons. Announcements would be made in English, of course. The first tests are to be made in the fall.

Another important development in network radiocasting will take place this fall as the Canadian National Railways' group of 13 of its own stations will be connected through its own transcontinental lines in a chain, probably augmented by other private stations in Canada and the United States. The programs will originate at different points. The famous Toronto Symphony Orchestra will provide 25 Sunday afternoon concerts.

E. A. Weir, who for four years has been the Canadian National's publicity agent in London, has been recalled to take up the work of Director of Radio. Mr. Weir should be conversant with the interests of listeners of all kinds since he was born on a Canadian farm and after studying in an agricultural college has been a lecturer, bank manager, surveyor, advertising expert, editor and writer.

The Canadian chain, being directly controlled by a government-owned utility, will form an interesting example of the halfway standpoint between the American and European systems of supporting radiocasting by advertising charges and by public funds usually proceeding from license fees. There is already a registration fee of $1 per year for set owners in Canada.

A Mouse of a Mike

THEY put Floyd Gibbons's "Headline Hunter" on the air at the National Broadcasting Company for a series of Monday night tales of adventure and no one seemed to have been prepared for the possibility that he might take to the microphone as gingerly as a cat. He has made his fame as a war correspondent who couldn't be stopped by anything. The microphone didn't stop him but he took himself by the scruff of the neck through the first radiocast to keep from being clocked out before he finished his story for the evening.

He is a square block of a man with a square face. Irish perhaps, with a shrewd incisiveness, and perhaps the little feather of white that shows above his forehead is a trick of the light when it strikes his hair that ought to be gray for the things he has seen and done. Mexico, the World War, Poland, Italy, Ireland, the north of Africa, all those places have known him; everywhere, nearly, but Japan and India and Switzerland, though he fell in a plane on the fringe of Switzerland.

You can think how appalled he must have looked when he had made every word in a precious 600-word dispatch say something vital, only to learn that the telegrapher could only take Greek—when the dispatch was framed for Latin characters. You can think, too, of the little streamer of pride he had for the telegrapher who forgot the Greek and pieced together Latin long enough to send the dispatch but refused the correspondent's offer of 1,000,000 paper rubles for doing it.

Remembering the fable of the elephant and the mouse, perhaps a microphone would tie in knots a man who had been lost in the Sahara and fenced with the smartest diplomat in all Russia who promised him he couldn't fly across the Russian border to Moscow without being brought down for his pains. And when something was said about Ambassador Dawes' disinclination to wear satin knee breeches at the Court of St. James's, Gibbons said: "I don't know him well; the last time I saw him I ate lunch off the corner of his desk in the Senate; but I know he wouldn't be the man to wear knee breeches for anyone."

The stories Gibbons tells on the radio are the round-the-clock stories of a man who has sat in his Paris office, the accredited correspondent for a string of 40 newspapers, wishing something would happen—and picked up his telephone to hear a cable read metallically to him, "Proceed at once to Moscow. They won't let you in. Get in."

Now Gibbons is the fellow who has written a picture, shot for shot, of another war. He calls it "The Red Napoleon." It is a bad thing for a man who has seen all he has of war to be seeing another war when the world should be seeing only peace. Gibbons grows very somber if the subject is mentioned. "People don't seem to realize yet, notwithstanding the terror and shame of the last war, that war is the most wicked and wasteful activity of mankind. 'The Red Napoleon' tries to show those who don't understand that yet, that there must not be another war. The book is dedicated to 'The Hope that it may not happen again.' It wasn't written for the sake of writing a best seller."

J. M.

'Kinomatic'

KINOMATIC is the name given to the system of remote dial tuning developed by the Sleeper Research Corporation, New York City. Some of the set manufacturers who have been licensed to use Kinomatic tuning expect to have sets ready for the September Radio Show. Meanwhile, the National Company, Malden, Mass., has been licensed to sell Kinomatic equipment as accessories, separate from complete sets and is now starting production.

The Kinomatic mechanism, invented by M. B. Sleeper, can be attached to any set in an hour's time, costs less for the complete control than a set of tubes, can be operated from one or a dozen control boxes up to 200 feet distant, and does not violate the underwriters' regulations, for it operates on 14 volts from a step-down transformer.

At any control box the tuning knob is operated just as if it were on the set, for it makes the condensers turn instantly in either direction with vernier precision. A second knob on the control box operates the volume control and the On and Off switch.

Damrosch Amplifies His Work

A THREE-YEAR schedule of radiocast music - appreciation concerts for schools and colleges, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, dean of American conductors, was announced today by M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company.

The program is one of the most comprehensive series of an educational nature ever designed for radiocasting. It is a continuation on a magnified scale of the work Mr. Damrosch began last season on an experimental basis.

The series will be known as the NBC Music Appreciation Hour and it will be heard through more than 60 stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, including its coast-to-coast facilities. A survey made at the close of last season's musical appreciation concerts indicated that more than 2,000,000 children listened in, and this number is expected to be doubled through use of the extended facilities.

"Mr. Damrosch's 'Musical University of the Air' has unquestionably caught the imagination of the American people," Mr. Aylesworth said. "The amazing response on the part of children, teachers and parents to last year's concerts makes it the responsibility, as well as the privilege, of the National Broadcasting Company to insure their continuation for some time to come. An undertaking of such tremendous significance must be carried on.

"We have therefore arranged with Mr. Damrosch to have these programs continued during the seasons of 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32. The influence which a program of this scope will have on the musical life of the country cannot be overestimated.

"The schedule of programs has been carefully planned in co-operation with teachers of music in the public schools and elsewhere. The plan has been approved by music education authorities and represents, in part, the result of their suggestions."

The First Program

The first of the 1929-30 programs is scheduled for Friday morning, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock, eastern standard time. Following last year's general plan there will be four series of concerts graded to suit the mental development of children from the third grade through high schools and colleges.

An innovation will be the inclusion of programs designed especially for the music clubs of the country. Reports from all parts of the country last year revealed a wide interest on the part of music club members in the concerts.

In order that such adults as are eager to take up the study of symphonic music may get special benefits from the concerts, Mr. Damrosch has arranged a fourth series to meet their particular needs. This series also will be designed to appeal to high school and college groups.

Each series will include 12 programs, according to present plans. The programs for the two younger groups—that is series A for the third and fourth grades and series B for the fifth and sixth grades—will be presented on the same Friday. On alternate Fridays the two advanced series—series C for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades and series D for the high school and college students—will be given.

Entire new programs for the four series have been worked out by Mr. Damrosch during the past three months. The noted conductor has also prepared a teacher's manual of questions and answers, similar to the one used last year as a supplement to the experimental concerts.

Mr. Damrosch, in commenting upon the series, emphasized the fact that the concerts are not considered as substitutes for local instruction.

"This course is intended to supplement the musical instruction already given in schools," Mr. Damrosch said. "It is a course in appreciation rather than in technique and should prove interesting and valuable to persons who cannot read a note of music as well as to those skilled in vocal and instrumental expression.

Revolutionary Results

"Judging from the results of last season, I am convinced that in three more years we can revolutionize the musical life of America," Mr. Damrosch continued. "Before radio became a part of school life at least 99 per cent of our boys and girls had never heard any of the great musical works. Such music was only for the very few in the metropolitan centers whose parents took them to symphony concerts.

"If children hear a sufficient amount of fine music when they are young, they will not be content to live without it when they are older. This can be accomplished through that great invention of the age—radio broadcasting. There already are indications, after a single season, that these educational concerts stimulate children to take up a personal study of instrumental music as well as to organize school orchestras. I think it is now only a matter of time before music is thoroughly democratized—belonging not only to small groups in our great cities, but to the entire country.

"The results of last season's concerts far exceeded my expectations. From evidence I received in the form of letters, it seems safe to say that we made thousands of new, young disciples for symphonic music. They are not only able to identify by sound the various instruments used in a symphony orchestra, but have also developed the beginning of a real interest in the works of the great masters.

"I feel I must express my sincere thanks to the school-teachers and the principals of the country for their able co-operation. Their assistance contributed a great deal in offsetting the handicap of not being able to come in actual contact with the children.

"In many cases they themselves generously financed the purchase of radio receiving sets in order that their pupils might listen in. Numbers of them write that they supplemented our instructions over the air with pictures of the various instruments in the orchestra, the orchestra itself and pictures of the great composers whose works appeared on the programs.

"Ideally, this should be done in every school and classroom if the greatest value is to be had from the series," he concluded.

The Hague Radio Conference

A DELEGATION headed by Maj.-Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, retired former chief of the Army Signal Corps and now a member of the Federal Radio Commission, will represent the United States at the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communication to be held at The Hague, Holland, beginning Sept. 19. The other delegates appointed by President Hoover are Capt. S. C. Hooper, Director of Naval Communications, and Maj.-Gen. George S. Gibbs, Chief of the Army Signal Corps.

President Hoover selected a delegation of technicians with technical assistants, because the conference will deal almost wholly with technical problems of radio administration. The official delegation of government experts appointed by the White House includes Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio laboratory, Bureau of Standards; Dr. C. B. Jolliffee, Bureau of Standards; Lieut. Comdr. T. A. M. Craven, U. S. Navy; Gerald C. Cross, assistant engineer, Federal Radio Commission, and K. B. Warner, secretary, American Radio Relay League.

Mr. Warner was named because the amateurs have a considerable problem on their hands in meeting the proposal of the Dutch Government to establish an internationally uniform radio license for amateur activity.

Unofficial delegates to the Hague parley who have been meeting in Washington the last week with the official delegation and experts will be sent by their respective companies. The State Department has been informed that company representatives from this country will include Lloyd A. Espenschied and William Wilson, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Lloyd A. Briggs, Radio Corporation of America Communications, Inc.; Col. Samuel E. Reber, Radio Corporation of America; Dr. John Nathansohn, Universal Wireless Communications Company; A. Y. Tuel, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company; H. H. Buttner, International Telephone & Telegraph Company; W. E. Beaks, Tropical Radio Company; Charles J. Pannill, Radiomarine Corporation of America; J. W. Swanson, Southern Radio Corporation, and Louis G. Caldwell, Press Wireless, Inc.

The major problem before the conference is that of frequency tolerances, or separation between channels. The American delegation will confine its attention wholly to problems of administration, refusing to be drawn into any movement that may arise for a division of channels among nations. The conference is purely consultative and under the International Radiotelegraph Convention, under which it is called, it has no plenary powers. Formal action among signatory nations can be taken only at the next international treaty-making conferences to be held in Madrid in 1932.

Standard practices may be decided upon among the technicians, however. For example, the 1927 convention fixes frequency tolerances of two-tenths of 1 per cent, making available 624 channels in the international high frequency band from 6000 to 23,000 kilocycles. Advances in the radio art, it is believed, make practical and desirable a separation of one-tenth of 1 per cent, thus doubling the number of available channels.

The agenda of the Hague parley includes such subjects as power, ultra-short waves, standard instruments for calibrating frequency meters, maintenance of frequency, interference between bands and phenomena such as fading, directive effect, skip-distances and atmospheric disturbances. An interchange of views on technical subjects is one of the basic reasons for calling the conference under the auspices of the Dutch Government.

Southwest Air-Rail Plan

INTERNATIONAL air-rail service, bringing New York, Boston, and other Atlantic coast points within two business days of Mexico City, has been effective since Sept. 8 through co-operation of five transportation systems, which are, namely, the Universal Aviation Corporation and Southern Air Transport System, both divisions of the Aviation Corporation, and joining in producing the service are the New York Central Lines, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Lines, and Mexican Aviation Corporation.

In addition to the international angle which, for the first time, links metropolises of the two nations by train and plane, the service opens the entire Southwest to fast air-rail travel to and from the east coast, such cities as Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, Austin, El Paso, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio and Brownsville either being on the direct international route or having direct connections with it.

The middle West also is joined to Mexico and the Southwest, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City and Tulsa being on the main route. These cities already have direct air-rail connection east through Universal and New York Central.

Time Differences

From Mexico City to New York City the schedule calls for 49 hours and 5 minutes air and rail against 101 hours and 50 minutes all-rail. From New York City to Mexico City the air and rail time is 67 hours and 15 minutes against 98 hours and 25 minutes by all rail, the difference north and south bound by plane and train being caused by a necessary overnight stop in Brownsville, Tex., southbound, it not being feasible now to fly into Mexico City in the evening.

The cost by the combined sirvice will be $301.05 as compared with $142.93 by train, lower berths on trains being included in both figures—approximately half the time air and rail at double the cost all rail.

The service marks another step in the activities of the Aviation Corporation, aviation holding company with headquarters in New York. Universal and Southern Air both are divisions of the Aviation Corporation while Mexican Aviation Corporation is a subsidiary of Pan American Airways, Inc., in which the Aviation Corporation is interested.

"This new service is provided entirely through adjustment and coordination of schedules on systems involved and without the necessity of actually installing new air lines," said R. A. Bishop, general traffic manager of Universal, in announcing the service. "I believe it is the most forward step taken in combining train and plane travel since Universal opened America's first coast-to-coast rail-air-rail line in conjunction with the New York Central Railroad Company and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

Opening Up Southwest

"The great southwestern section of the country, heretofore almost virgin field in air-rail transportation, now becomes criss-crossed with a transportation service that brings many of its major cities within thirty-six hours of the eastern coast. Cleveland, Chicago and Kansas City—covering the heart of the nation—are benefited equally.

"The service will be de luxe in every way. On the rail legs the best trains available are used while the most modern equipment is found on the air stages. On the New York Central, transportation between New York, Boston and Cleveland, both east and westbound, is on the Southwestern Limited which provides the same high standard of service and equipment as the Twentieth Century. Westbound, the latter train may be taken out of New York or Boston with plane connection at Chicago instead of Cleveland.

"On the M. K. & T., southbound, the Bluebonnet is used from Tulsa to Dallas, while northbound, travel is on the Katy Limited. Each is a de luxe train. Universal's cross-continent route is used between Cleveland and Kansas City, while from Kansas City to Tulsa flying is via Universal's central divisions. Southern Air Transport provides the service from Dallas to Brownsville, where the Mexican Aviation Corporation is used to and from Mexico City.

European Air Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—With a view to encouraging air-mindedness a Newcastle paper has offered 10 free training scholarships for men and women. The Newcastle Aero Club will select the candidates, admit them to one year's membership and train them for their "A" license.

Gold in the Air

With movement of gold from the Bank of England nearly 40 tons have been carried from London to Paris in nine days by Imperial Airways. The normal load was two tons in each airplane and the whole was delivered without a hitch of any kind.

Isolating the Cabins

In the new four-engined Handley Page machines which are being built for Imperial Airways the biplane type is being adhered to, but the cabins will be below the lower plane thus reducing the noise and giving an unimpeded view below. Two engines will be on the upper and two on the lower plane.

Speaking of Speed

One of the big 16-seater Handley Page airplanes recently did the trip from Switzerland to London in the fast time of 4½ hours. Speedy, compared with the 20 hours by boat and trains.

A Small World

A new Paris-London service has been started to allow Parisians to dine, see a play in London, and return in time for work in Paris the next morning.

London-Cape Service

The Cobham-Blackburn Air Lines hope to fly a service next spring between London and the Cape. The schedule time will be 10 days flying via Alexandria and the Nile. The river section will be done with flying boats.

African Flying Service

"Wilson Airways" is the title of a company to provide inland and coastal services in East Africa. When occasion offers it is intended to extend the service to Beira in Portuguese East Africa and thus bring Johannesburg within five days of Nairobi.

Moths in the Antarctic

Two antarctic expeditions are taking a Moth seaplane as part of their equipment. One is Sir Douglas Mawson's expedition from New Zealand and the other is the Norwegian whaling expedition.

Crocodiles and Airplanes

The Monitor's correspondent at Barkly West, S. Af., writes that two airmen flying from Johannesburg to Durban via Lourenco Marques crossed the Pongola River in Zululand and were amazed to see crocodiles lying in scores on the banks and dozing in midstream. As the plane zoomed down near the water, they disappeared with visible splashes into the river.

Karachi-Delhi Service

The Indian Government is considering a scheme to connect Karachi with Delhi. It is proposed to grant a good subsidy to the company undertaking the service, but the Government will have a controlling interest in the management.

An Amphibian Moth

Short Brothers, the well-known seaplane and flying boat makers, in co-operation with the De Havilland Company, has equipped a Moth machine with amphibian gear. It will maneuver on the ground on wheels, float on the water on its specially designed pontoon and fly like every Moth does. It is anticipated that there should be big possibilities for such a craft overseas.

Polish-German Links

Another link has been established in European air communications with the signing of a Polish-German agreement for services between Berlin and Warsaw. By this German services to Danzig and Konigsberg will be able to fly over the Polish corridor, and the Polish services can fly over Silesia and East Prussia.

Shore-to-Boat Plans

Two schemes are under consideration for air services to connect with ocean liners. The first of these will be a Southampton-Cherbourg line by flying boat, and there will probably be also a Cologne-Cherbourg service.

Wave Resonance Tuning

Blanketing effects are eliminated, multiplex reception on one antenna is made possible and transmission harmonics are entirely suppressed by a method of wave resonance tuning invented and patented jointly by Maj. William R. Blair, chief engineer of the army signal corps, and Dr. Louis Cohen, a George Washington University professor and a noted author and inventor in the radio field. Dr. Cohen is also a consulting engineer of the army signal corps, at present engaged in work on the German radio patents seized by the United States during the World War.

The Blair-Cohen method is believed to be a basic new departure in both reception and transmission, and its greatest possibilities are believed to rest in its application to radiocast sets. The tuning system makes possible a high degree of selectivity and sharper tuning of wavelengths. It tunes by establishing a stationary wave through what is described as a "wave coil."

The coil is used in conjunction with a metal plate. Technically described, it interposes a "wave conductor" between the oscillation generator and the antenna. It brings in only the wave desired, so that the program or signal on adjacent waves need not be heard. This so-called blanketing effect is particularly noticeable on receivers in homes located near radiocasting stations or within the immediate service range of very high-powered radiocasters.

The device, simply and cheaply constructed, was demonstrated before members of the Institute of Radio Engineers when they were recently in Washington for their annual convention. The idea is new but is not being kept secret. The inventors are in a position to make it available to the radio industry, and regard its possibilities for adaptation to old receiving sets or newly manufactured sets to be great.

While the "wave-coil" does not narrow the band of the incoming signal, it holds the set sharply to that band instead of allowing overlap on adjacent frequencies. Even in the immediate vicinity of a high-powered station, it makes possible the tuning of that station at its normal point on the dial and other stations on the immediately adjacent frequencies. In radiocast reception, for example, the program of KDKA on 980 kilocycles would not crowd off reception of WBZ-WBZA on 990 kilocycles, nor would it be heard in the background. In addition to eliminating interference from stations on adjacent channels, it helps reduce static.

For multiple reception, the "wave coil" must be attached to each receiver connected with a single antenna. The antenna is large and has separate lead-in wires to each set. Thus in an apartment house, it would be possible to receive different programs on different sets simultaneously, despite the fact that all the sets are hooked to the same antenna. Either the apartment may be installed with the "wave coil" or it may be made an accessory of the set.

The function of the "wave conductor" is to filter out the harmonics which characterize all existing generators and to deliver to the antenna a substantially pure wave of the fundamental frequency of its associated generator. Not only is this valuable in radiocast reception, but in view of the great demand for radio communication channels and the definite width of the frequency band out of which they may be provided, it is important in short wave transmission and reception.

The work is the continuation of developments in resonance wave coils started in the army signal corps laboratories some eight years ago by Dr. Cohen in collaboration with Col. J. I. Mauborgne, former chief engineer of the signal corps, and Capt. Guy Hill, signal corps officer now acting as chief of the Federal Radio Commission. The coils are an old development, but the tuning method is new. The coils were first used for sending and receiving without antennæ, the coils themselves acting as antennæ. The three engineers worked out various modifications suitable for many practical uses and embodied in a number of patents already issued.

The Poor Studio Phone Girl

"I don't know what ship he's on or where he is but I want to broadcast a message to a sailor boy."

Olga Swanson, NBC telephone operator in the San Francisco studios, heard the request coming over the wire one Saturday afternoon. It was quite a feat to make the speaker understand what an impossible request she had made.

"And that's not much more amazing than lots of requests we hear," Olga explained.

Here are a few:

May I please have a copy of the "Magazine of the Air" mailed to my address in Petaluma?

May I talk to the man who is speaking over the radio now.

How long is the "air-line" from Seattle to New York City?

How does one go about it to get a position singing on the air?

And then there are the incredulous. One man wants to know whether he is hearing recording artists or just records during the Victor Hour. Another "fan" calls to learn whether an organ recital radiocast during a "Roads and Romance" program is in the studio or at Salt Lake City where Jack and Ethyl happen to be "visiting."

Radiophone Fishing

RADIOCASTS to the fishing fleets off the New England shore have been gone one better by the Argentine whaler, Ernesto Tornquist, which operates in the antarctic. On board that vessel is a wireless telephone with a radius of 200 miles which makes it possible for its master to direct operations of other vessels of the fleet. Radiophone from a vessel is a new departure, though the reception of radio telephony aboard ships is commonplace enough.

Radio's 1929-30 Opera Season

THIRTY-THREE of the world's most famous operas will be presented by the National Grand Opera Company through a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Company during the 1929-30 season. An hour and a half will be devoted each week to the operatic presentations according to an announcement made today.

"Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagni, will open the radio opera season the night of Sept. 18. The broadcast will begin at 10:30 o'clock, eastern daylight time, and will continue until midnight. Cesare Sodero will direct and conduct the operas for the entire season.

Members of the National Grand Opera Company, many of whom have spent the summer studying under European masters, all are noted radio artists and were heard during past seasons.

Astrid Fjelde will sing the soprano rôle of Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana." The contralto parts will be taken by Devora Nadworney and Alma Kitchell, and the tenor rôle will be sung by Julian Oliver. Nino Fucile will sing the baritone part.

The operatic ensemble includes many well-known radio voices such as Gitla Erstinn, Mary Merker, Katherine Palmer, Aimee Pushon, Isabella Addis, Jane Williams, Henry Shope, Harold Branch, Maurice Tyler, Taylor Buckley, Darl Bethmann, Leon Salathiel and Emil Cote.

Owing to the tremendous popularity of Bizet's "Carmen" and "I Pagliacci," by Leoncavello, both operas will be repeated during the season, presentations to be during the first half and the last half of the season.

Four operas seldom if ever heard on the air are included in the list of those to be presented. They are Rimsky - Korsakoff's "Snegouritchka," Massenet's "La Navarraise," Skilton's "Sun Bride" and "Halka," by Moniuska.

"Russian Shadows," written by Cesare Sodero and given its world première through the NBC System last spring will be repeated this season and will be presented in two parts, the nights of Feb. 12 and 19.

"La Traviata" will be the second presentation, Sept. 25. The third will be "Carmen" on Oct. 2.

Other leading artists to be heard in subsequent productions include Genia Zielinska, soprano; Paula Herminghaus, contralto; Muriel Wilson, soprano; Theodore Webb, baritone; Edward Wolter, baritone; Steele Jamison, tenor; Frank Croxton, basso and others.

The complete schedule for the season follows:

1929—Sept. 18th, Cavalleria Rusticana, Mascagni; 25th, La Traviata, Verdi.

Oct. 2d, Carmen, Bizet; 9th, L'Amico Fritz, Mascagni; 16th, Lohengrin, Wagner; 23rd, Rigoletto, Verdi; 30th, Shanewis, Cadman.

Nov. 6th, Aida, Verdi; 13th, Pagliacci, Leoncavallo; 20th, Faust, Gounod; 27th, Samson and Delilah, Saint-Saens.

Dec. 4th, The Light From St. Agnes, Herlig; 11th, Martha, Von Flotow; 18th, Boris Godounov, Moussorgsky; 25th, Hansel and Gretel, Humperdinck.

1930—Jan. 1st, Gala Operatic Concert; 8th, Le Coq D'Or, Rimsky-Korsakoff; 15th, La Gioconda, Ponchielli; 22d, Romeo and Juliette, Gounod; 29th, La Forza del Destino, Verdi.

Feb. 5th, Pearl Fishers, Bizet; 12th, Russian Shadows, Part 1, Sodero; 19th, Russian Shadows, Part 2, Sodero; 26th, Carmen, Bizet.

March 5th, Snegouritchka, Rimsky-Korsakoff; 12th, Der Freischutz, Von Weber; 19th, La Navarraise, Massenet; 26th, Mignon, Thomas.

April 2d, Il Trovatore, Verdi; 9th, Prince Igor, Borodine; 16th, Natoma, Herbert; 23rd, Pagliacci, Leoncavallo; 30th, The Magic Flute, Mozart.

May 7th, Norma, Bellini; 14th, The Sun Bride, Skilton; 21st, La Favorita, Donizetti; 28th, Halka, Moniuszka.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 19

Vocal and Instrumental

Revelers; James Melton, tenor; Frank Black, pianist; Singing Violins (Seiberling—WEAF Chain). Mr. Black has done a new transcription for the Revelers of Bcisdeffre's "At the Brook" which will be presented here. 9 p. m.

Jack Frost Melody Moments (WEAF Chain). Dramatic continuity by American family group. Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy, conducting. 9:30 p. m.

German Program (Libby—WJZ Chain). Lieder and opera aria by Karl Jorn, well-known Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan. Orchestra under Josef Pasternack features arrangement of "Blues" from "Jonny Spielt Auf" and several German popular songs. 10:30 p. m.

Genia Zielinska, soprano; Mme. Lolita C. Gainsborg, pianist (WEAF Chain). Operatic aria and two new American songs by Miss Zielinska. Mendelssohn concerto and Spanish serenades by Mme. Gainsborg. 11 p. m.

Soloists; Mixed Quartet; orchestra (Philco—NBC Pacific). Selections from musical comedies, old and new. 9:30 p. m.

Slumber Hour (KGO, KPO, KFI). Concert favorites. Harold Spaulding, tenor. 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Among light classics, Karganoff's "Suite Miniatures." 6 p. m.

Honeymoon Music (Coward—WEAF Chain). "Old Black Joe" by string quartet. 7:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Overture to Saint-Saens' neglected opera "The Yellow Princess," opens. 11:15 p. m.

Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Embellishment of subjects touched upon in morning program. Arend's antiquarian orchestral suite, "Ballet Salammbo," closes. 7:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6:30 p. m.

"Three Kings and a Queen" (WJZ Chain). Voices and strings. 7:15 p. m.

Sunshine Hour (Fleischmann—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Ohman and Arden, two pianos; Welcome Lewis, contralto; Cavaliers' male quartet; Ben Pollack's orchestra. 8 p. m.

Richard Maxwell, tenor; vocal trio; orchestra (Veedol-WJZ Chain). Musical comedy selections. 9 p. m.

Mid-Week Program (Atwater Kent—WJZ Chain). Closing with selections from "Jack O' Lantern" and "Three Musketeers." 10 p. m.

Joe Green's Novelty Orchestra (Temple—CBS). Remember "C'Est Vous? Here it is. 10 p. m.

"Troubadours" (Radio-Victor — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Recording group. 10:30 p. m.

Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS). 11:30 p. m.

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Orchestra WEAF Chain). Arrangement of "Caucasian Sketches" begins. 12 p. m.

Charley Straight's orchestra; Lee Sims, pianist; vocalists (Montgomery Ward —NBC Chicago) 2 p. m.

Max Dolin and his Kylectroneers (United —NBC Pacific) 8:30 p. m.

Musketeers (KOMO, KGO, KPO) 11 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Across the Pacific" (CBS). Charles Blaney's Philippine guerilla drama in Hank Simmons' Show Boat. 10:30 p. m.

"House of Myths" (NBC Pacific). Dramatized legend. Arion Trio. 3 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (KGW, KGO). Midwestern life in the "90's." 9 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet. 7 p. m.

Talk

"The Political Situation in Washington, Tonight" (CBS). Resumption of series of weekly talks by Frederic William Wile, Washington correspondent. 8:15 p. m.

Educational

School Broadcast (Standard-NBC Pacific). Elementary lesson—"Music that Sings" and instrumental themes for flute and clarinet. Advanced lesson—"Melodic Music" with poetic themes for flute and clarinet. 11 a. m.

A SINGER OF HYMNS



MURIEL H. WILSON

A DISTINCT and definite feeling that she is in church when radiocasting sacred music during the program of the midweek hymn sings on the Federation of Churches program through the NBC is the thought given out by Muriel Wilson, soprano on that and a number of other programs. Miss Wilson's favorite hymn is "Lead, Kindly Light," and it is here that she excels.

"It is not the easiest thing," she said, "to switch immediately from the sacred music to light opera and musical comedy, but in radiocasting, when we are busy, we are called upon to do this many times.

Miss Wilson refers to the transition she must sometimes make in one evening, when outside of her religious work, she is called upon to sing the second soprano rôles in the Philco Hour, and leads in the Light Opera Company and the Enna Jettick program. She is also heard on the National Concert Bureau Hour.

The singer speaks with particular joy of her association with the Philco Hour. "I do believe that in any other program on the air, you will find the spirit of camaraderie behind the scenes. I believe that this is occasioned because most of us believe as I do about our work. I personally do not believe in the spirit of competition. There are bound to be comparisons of work, and if we do our best, we are always judged on our own merit."

Home Building Equipment Gardening

Autumn Is the Propitious Season for Work on the Lawn

AUTUMN is the perfect time of year to get the lawn in shape. There are at least three reasons for this. First of all, planting at this season has a fairer chance of success because little new shoots of grass do not have to wrestle with hardy young weeds for space. Be it known that most weeds germinate in the spring, form roots more quickly than grass, and get a running start that handicaps the tender blades. Planting, therefore, should be done now and up to late October in regions that are entering upon the autumn season. A second reason for seeding, sodding or repairing the lawn now is that most grasses this time of year tend to stool out or tiller, forming low-spreading crowns or tufts, thus making a more closely woven carpet. A third reason is of course the fact that there is more time in the autumn to work on the lawn. With the spring comes such a rush of necessary garden work that the lawn at that time is likelv to get merely a lick and a promise.

A helpful little volume, mentioned last spring in these columns, is the Home Garden Handbook on "Lawns" by F. F. Rockwell. (Macmillan Company, 1929.)

The first thing to decide is whether to repair the old lawn or entirely remake it. Of course if it is hard, clayey, with bad bare spots and a large supply of the wrong kind of grass, plowing it up and treating it to a layer of compost is the only thing. If it has but a few bad bald spots and looks well carpeted on the whole, repairing is easier. Where the lawn is in bad condition remaking is actually not as difficult as repairing.

Feeding and Treating Bare Spots

A steel rake with sharp teeth, or a special lawn rake should be used to stir up the soil and soften it wherever it is exposed. Use a backward and forward motion. If the soil is too hard, try first a stirring up of the topsoil with a flat-tined spading fork. Now mix in your topdressing or surface soil of compost (proportions two to one of good top-soil mixed with granulated peatmoss, commercial humus, well-rotted manure compost, or leaf-mold) to the depth of one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch. Add fertilizer if possible. Mr. Rockwell points out in the little book mentioned above, that fertilizer should be added once or twice a year to all lawns. He also suggests that if one does not want to take the trouble to mix this surface soil compost merely for a few bare spots in repairing the lawn, use granulated peatmoss, commercial humus or sifted leaf-mold alone. Follow this with a raking, to mix it thoroughly into the soil. After 12 to 24 hours for drying off, rake the surface of the bald spot lightly and sow the seed. Firm down the spaces with a tamper, a roller or the back of a spade, and water regularly. Concerning the remaking of an unsatisfactory lawn we give some of the directions given by F. F. Rockwell.

When the tops show about two inches

If the drainage is poor, then we face practically the same conditions met in making an entirely new lawn. (In these columns on May 25, 1929, an article "Building a Thick Green Turf," described the main steps of this process, or see Chapter IV of "Lawns" by F. F. Rockwell.) If the lawn is large, that is about half an acre or a bit less, plow as deeply as possible without turning up the subsoil. Use a small reversible two-way plow, laying the furrows all one way, at an angle of about 45 degrees. If the topsoil is thin, work in manure with a disk harrow or add better topsoil. Then prepare the surface soil for the seed bed, putting on a layer of compost well mixed, as in the case of topdressing for bare spots, only a little deeper.

Remaking the Small Area

If the lawn is too small to plow, there are two methods of remaking to choose from. We quote:

The first is to strip the entire surface of the old sod, cutting an inch to two inches deep; this is much quicker and easier than attempting to spade or fork the turf under, as is usually advised. But more important than the saving in labor is the fact that the sods thus removed may be kept and returned to the surface in the form of compost. If this is needed at once the sod may be chopped up in moderately small pieces and run through a coarse screen, making it available for use in a compost for the surface layer. It is better, however, to utilize it in making a compost heap, so that it can decay before being returned to the lawn.

The second method, which involves less work, is to leave the sod where it is, chopping or cutting it up without turning it under. An effective or convenient way of doing this is to use a Planet Jr. garden cultivator, with a single cultivator tooth attached, or two teeth set three or four inches apart. By going over the lawn with this, working three to four inches deep, first in one direction and again at right angles, the sod will be cut and broken up into small pieces, and the soil thoroughly loosened and cultivated. On top of this surface as it lies may be applied fresh top soil, or if this is not needed a surface of soil compost, one to three inches deep. (The old sod will eventually decay in the soil, forming a much needed moisture-retaining humus). The specially prepared and well-fertilized surface may then be seeded.

Winter mulching is as unnecessary as it is disagreeable, for good lawn fertilizers, well mixed into the surface soil, are far better than a winter coating of half-decayed manure. Incidentally the manure is likely to contain seeds of hardy weeds which germinate lustily in early spring before the grass is started. The lawn is better off fed once, preferably twice, a year with well-balanced commercial fertilizer.

And while we are on the subject of lawns—it cannot be said too often that buying the very best of seed is important. Economize elsewhere, but not on lawn seed—or, rather, economize on lawn seed by buying only the best, for then the lawn will run less risk of having to be re-seeded or remade.

M. J. T.

Forcing Tulips for Indoor Decoration

IT IS none too soon to be thinking of our winter gardens, for the bulbs — which nowadays play such an important part in indoor gardening activities—must be ordered very soon so that they may be planted early to provide a succession of bloom.

Of all the bulbs which are now used for forcing, I have found none more satisfactory than the tulip. If it has any "outs" I have not yet discovered them. Then, too, it may be had in bloom from Christmas on through the winter if a judicious choice is made when ordering the bulbs.

If you want tulips to decorate your Christmas table, plant Duc Van Thol in late September. This variety is the very earliest to bloom and is especially suitable for growing indoors—and, apropos of Christmas, let me add that the red Duc Van Thol is very lovely. This class of tulip is also sweet-scented. It grows only about six inches high, and is therefore especially desirable for table decoration. Other colors to be had in this variety are rose, white, yellow, and red and yellow—all good, clear colors.

For Later Bloom

For later bloom plant the class known as "single early." The best varieties are: Keizerkroon, our old red and yellow friend; Mon Tresor, a beautiful clear yellow, which also may be had in bloom for Christmas if planted with the Duc Van Thols; Joost Van Vondel, a striped variety in cherry-red and white—looking for all the world like a stick of peppermint candy; White Swan, which produces egg-shaped flowers of the purest white; Rose Grisdelin, a delicate rose, flushed white, and last, but by no means least, Vermilion Brilliant, which is all that its name implies. There are other good varieties for forcing, of course, but these I have planted over and over again and have never found them wanting.

Nor are the single tulips the only good forcers. By all means include some of the early double varieties. Many of these are peony-like in form and very sweet-scented. Among those I have found most desirable are: Boule de Neige, a large, glistening pure white flower; Couronne d'Or, bright yellow; Rubra Maxima, vermilion-crimson; Murillo, the old pink-and-white standby, and Tea Rose, which is especially beautiful and rather out of the ordinary, being pale yellow flushed with salmon. This latter variety also lasts in bloom an unusually long time.

How to Do It

As to the culture of tulips for forcing: it is really very simple, though those who have never attempted it seem to labor under the impression that it is a complicated undertaking. Nothing of the sort. All you need is some good garden loam, a little fine sand and a generous supply of bone meal which, by the way, is the very best fertilizer to use for all kinds of bulbs. A six-inch pot will take six bulbs, for tulips may be set rather closely together; and a dozen bulbs may be placed in a 10 or 12-inch pan. The top of the bulb should be even with the surface of the soil. Firm the soil down and water well. Now they are ready to be set away in a cool, dark place to form root growth. I always place mine in the cellar, but they may be plunged in a cold frame and covered with ashes. The rooting process will take about eight weeks.

If the bulbs are kept in the cellar while forming root growth, it is essential that they be kept watered. Water thoroughly whenever the surface looks dry.

When the tops show say two inches of growth they should be brought into the house, but not into direct sunlight. Give them light and heat gradually. I have found that the tulip thrives best and lasts longer in gloom in a fairly cool temperature. I never allow mine to come in contact with the sun's rays at any stage of their development.

After the tulips have finished blooming indoors, the pots may be returned to the cellar and should be kept watered until the foliage turns yellow. In the fall these bulbs may be planted out-of-doors. They may not bloom the following spring (although mine usually do), but they will reward you richly the second season and every year thereafter.

If you have never grown tulips indoors, do pot up a few this fall and learn how easy it is to have spring in your home all winter.

E. M. E.

Cactus Collection Finds a Home at Kew

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE nice, warm, dry Succulent House in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London, has now received as a gift Mrs. A. Sherman Hoyt's notable collection of desert plants after their many wanderings. Their last escapade was in an open tent at the Royal Horticultural Show, Chelsea, London, but they are now in an atmosphere they like better and they have already shown their gratitude by producing flowers. The Succulent House is the long glass house between the Fern House and the Rock Garden at the north end of the grounds. It is entirely given up to cactuses and other fleshy or succulent plants from all the hot deserts of the world.

Nearly half the house has been prepared for the new collection by making a huge bed of red sand. Some of the old occupants of the house are left standing among them so that they are not without some of their desert companions. Like all inhabitants of hot dry deserts nearly all the plants are pillarlike or football shaped so as best to store up large quantities of watery substance to keep themselves alive during long periods of drought. But it will be noticed that most of the pillars and balls are covered with spines, prickles or hair so as to discourage the thirsty desert animals from eating the juicy masses!

The bed of red sand is covered with the small plants from the collection but there is no room at present for the enormous canvases of characteristic desert scenery which formed such an artistic background in their tents at Chelsea and other flower shows. They are, however, attractively housed at Kew and they are accompanied by full-grown examples of genera only represented in the new collection by young plants. Such is the great Night-Blooming Cereus which has climbed all over the roof and beams at certain seasons thousands of large yellow and very sweetly scented blossoms. These do not flower during the day but pour out their fragrance when it gets dark and the house is closed to the public. The flowers wither and fall off in the early morning, and the London public who crowd to the gardens on fine afternoons do not get a whiff of Cereus. But there are many attractive plants in the house besides this new collection. There is a tree of Persimmon, or Japanese Date-plum, that bears its large tomato-like fruit in the autumn, and Strelitzias with their birdlike flowers of orange and blue.

To this house Mrs. Hoyt's plants will be a fine addition in time, just as they were to the Chelsea show. It is natural to find that the Royal Horticultural Society has bestowed upon her its highest honors, the gold medal and the honorary life membership of their society.

Fall Planting and "Heeling-in"

WHEN setting out trees, shrubs, and plants in their permanent locations during the autumn season, do so at such a period when the soil is in a sufficiently dry condition so that it can be worked into fine particles that will work in well about the roots. Planting in heavy, soggy soil is disastrous.

Any evergreens planted in the fall should be put in early to enable them thoroughly to establish themselves in their new locations before freezing weather; it is important, too, that they enter freezing weather with considerable moisture about the roots. Mulch the ground well after planting to prevent drying out. In the extreme north protect them from severe winds, especially if prevailing from any one direction.

Trim Back When Planting

Trim back shrubs quite severely when planting; this prevents the stems from drying out and induces bushy new growth from the lower branches as soon as growth starts in the spring, a condition desirable in ornamental shrubs. Place over the beds a mulch of leaves or straw, weighted down; this prevents the newly worked soil from alternate freezing and thawing, which might heave the earth and the roots would be exposed and freeze.

Like the evergreens, perennials should be planted early enough to establish a gripping root growth before freezing weather. Unlike trees and shrubs, fall planted perennials make considerable growth in the autumn season. Mulch the beds and borders well with a covering, preferably of straw, thick enough to thoroughly cover the ground, but not so thick that it will entirely exclude the air. Utmost care must be exercised if leaves are used as a mulch, since they have a tendency to form an air-tight mat and smother the plants; the plants must be allowed to breathe if they are to survive.

"Heeling-in"

Frequently conditions make necessary or desirable storing over the winter plants, trees and shrubs, for transplanting in their permanent positions in the spring. The method of carrying over is commonly referred to as "heeling-in"; it should be done just as carefully and systematically as the actual planting in order that the roots may be thoroughly protected throughout the winter. This means the usual thorough preparation of the soil in the temporary planting bed.

For future convenience select, if possible, a place near the permanent site for planting, preferably on the north side of a building where the sun's rays will not stimulate growth in very early spring; it is usually advisable to retard any development of growth until the permanent planting is made.

The location must be well drained. Dig a trench deep and wide enough to hold the root without crowding and let it run east and west. In removing the soil throw up the dirt near the trench and form a sloping bank. Place the roots in the bottom of the trench with the tops leaning against the bank and toward the south or southwest. A separate trench should be dug for each size plant. Spread out the plants and pack rather firmly about the roots fine moist soil to exclude the air. Heap more soil over the roots and up and over a generous third of the tops. It is inadvisable to mulch trees and shrubs when heeling-in, since the mulching material is likely to harbor mice and great harm can be done by their nibbling the tender barks. Perennial plants heeled-in may be mulched the same as the permanent plantings in the garden. Heeling-in evergreens is seldom if ever recommended.

Trees, shrubs and plants heeled-in in the manner described should remain in good condition throughout the entire winter.

Harsh Outlines Softened by Trees and Creepers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

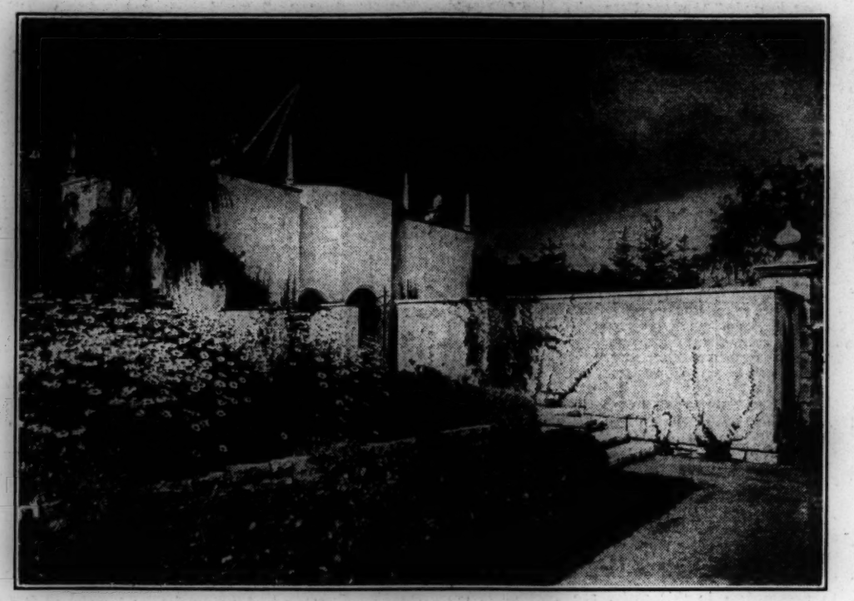
Berlin

IN GERMANY, where so little timber is available for building, we see many styles of brick and stucco houses. Among modernists the Spanish architecture is becoming popular and American owners of this type of house may be interested in the way German garden designers have softened harsh outlines, enhanced the beauty of surface planes and given to the formal architecture the quality of comfort and livingness which proper use of flowers, vines and trees can convey.

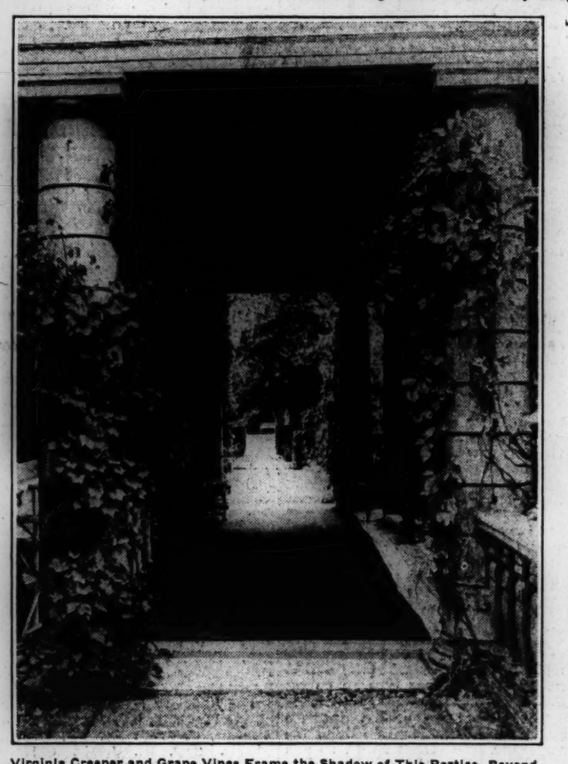
About the highest points of this stucco house tall poplars and willows appear—these two varieties, with their contrasted forms, are always interesting when planted together. Beneath the drooping branches of the willow the land is leveled down by terraces following the leisurely descent of the outer entrance steps. It is planned that the long straight line of the wall be broken and softened by ivy and by the masking profusion of the sloping flower beds with their riot of old-fashioned hardy perennials—in late summer single chrysanthemums are most striking.

Below the bottom terrace wall is a bed of hardy roses massed together in a favorite German fashion. The owners are fortunate in having a quantity of trees as a skyline behind the house. But this is the common fortune even in crowded Berlin—trees abound in every street and beside houses and apartment buildings.

The second picture illustrates the use of vines as part of a formal portico vista, making of its shady seclusion a green-framed retreat. In this dignified but inviting "reception room" the guests may sit at ease admiring the scene beyond a formal garden laid out with clipped box hedges and paths dividing the beds of brilliant perennials.



Hardy Single Chrysanthemums, Rock Plants, Bedding Roses, Vines and Trees, Softening the Formal Lines of the Spanish Unit. Garden Designed and Executed by L. Spaeth, Berlin.



Virginia Creeper and Grape Vines Frame the Shadow of This Portico. Beyond, in the Sunshine, Is the Colorful German Garden, With Its Formal Borders of Box. L. Spaeth, Landscape Gardener.

The Art of Transplanting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

THE art of transplanting is worth learning, for on it depends the final success of a flower bed. Whether one has bought plants ready to set in a bed, or planted the seeds thickly in a small box for first protection, it is necessary to adapt them quickly to their new home, if they are to live and flourish.

The best time to transplant plants, in the writer's experience, is in the cool of the evening—say at twilight. There is no sun to wilt the plants down in their new environment, and they have the night to get adjusted before the sun shines again.

Early in the morning, it is a good plan to sprinkle them lightly with a fine spray from either the sprinkling pot or garden hose. Then the gardener's ingenuity in shielding them from the first day of sun is tested. Even if the plants have straightened up during the night, it is much wiser to shelter them the next 12 hours. Empty wooden strawberry boxes and larger tomato "baskets" are very good shields for small plants like stocks, zinnias, marigolds. They will even protect transplated tomato plants. Their advantage is that the open corners give the plants air, while they are being shaded. For taller plants a tent made by folding a piece of heavy cardboard is good. Paper is too light, for the wind will blow it away. But cardboard can be bent at a high enough angle to allow an air space above the plant, and to avoid bruising it.

As soon as the sun sinks, remove the shields, or, if they are shaded by noontime, let them have more air. At twilight, sprinkle them again. As soon as any plant shows signs of being well set, and not wilting, stop shading it. But often it will repay the gardener to patiently shield them for a whole week. Asters and sweet peas are among the lovely flowers that will repay shielding when transplanted.

Growing Fresh Vegetables in the Cellar

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

WHY not take more of your garden indoors this fall? It is possible in this way to have your fresh vegetables at Christmas. For instance, rhubarb, Brussels sprouts, celery, dandelions, etc., may be kept green and crisp.

If you made a big sowing of Brussels sprouts in the spring, there will be plants, no doubt, from which you have not gathered the sprouts when frost comes. By digging them up and setting them in an airy part of the cellar, with plenty of soil round the roots, you will insure yourself a crop that will last for several weeks after winter has set in.

Late celery, such as Giant Pascal, leaving as much earth as possible adhering to the roots, can be packed in a corner of the cellar where the temperature will remain above freezing. If the cellar be dark, the celery will blanch all the better. Pack the roots close together and cover them with fresh garden soil. If you make a fairly large bed you will probably find it desirable to surround it with boards to keep the soil in place. On cement floors a covering of several inches of fine and preferably somewhat moist garden soil is necessary before you set the roots in place. Trimming the ragged outside leaves will help to keep the celery in better condition. Under favorable circumstances celery so packed will last until well after New Year's Day.

Rhubarb Easy to Force

One of the easiest vegetables to force in the winter is rhubarb. Late in the fall dig roots that are several years old and leave them in a pile out of doors until they are frozen hard. After the first of the year bury them an inch or two deep in moist sand in boxes or in the cellar floor, and keep them well watered. If the cellar be dark, then stalks will be light colored with very small reddish leaves. A blanket hung across the corner of the cellar will keep the light out, or, if there are only a few plants, a ventilated box set over them will serve the same purpose. The stalks will be ready to use in from four to eight weeks.

If you wish to force rhubarb more rapidly, dig a trench a foot deep and put a layer of fresh horse manure at the bottom, and cover it with two inches of loam. Roots set a foot apart in such a trench and carefully packed with earth will grow so rapidly that you can make a cutting in three weeks.

Many gardeners who have been successful in forcing rhubarb, do not realize that asparagus can be grown in the cellar just as easily. You can begin to force asparagus as soon as you wish in the fall, for freezing the roots is not necessary. Follow the same plan as in the case of rhubarb, except that it is not necessary to darken the cellar. Roots that are three or four years old yield the best returns. Once you have forced them, however, they are worthless.

Lack of asparagus and rhubarb plants in your garden need not be a serious obstacle, for you can buy the roots at small expense of seedsmen and other dealers. You can very easily increase your supply of rhubarb by dividing the larger roots, either in the spring or in the fall. They are gross feeders, and need a liberal supply of manure worked into the ground round them every season.

French Endive

The popular French endive of the restaurants is merely witloof chicory. If you grow the plants in your summer garden, and in the fall plant them in a box of earth, with two inches of sand over the top, blanched shoots will be ready for use in a few weeks. Cut them off rather high and new tops will spring up; with a little care you can make the same roots supply endive all winter. Roots for forcing can be bought for a small sum.

Mustard and garden cress, both of which make excellent salads, can be grown rapidly by placing a few seeds in a box of earth and watering them freely. It is best to have a few holes in the bottom of the box for drainage.

In a cellar that is warm you can grow excellent beet greens from beets left over from the garden. Plant them in a box of earth, place them near a window and water freely. Also make a few holes in the box for drainage.

Turnips can be forced in the same way, and the tops make delicious greens. If you dig up well-established dandelion plants in the fall and remove the leaves, you can force them easily in a warm cellar. By covering them with an inverted box, or by using a certain, you can make plants produce golden-yellow leaves of a delicate flavor.

Bits of Growing Green in City Office

NOWHERE, probably, is a bit of growing green, a glimpse of country-in-town, more appreciated than in the modern city office, and few plants are better adapted to this purpose than "wall pocket plants"—ivy, wandering Jew and kindred vines—which respond most amazingly to a minimum of intelligent care. Considering the very little effort involved and the very great pleasure resulting, it seems strange that more office workers do not avail themselves of these plants to soften the austere walls and add a bit of living brightness to the usual office furnishing. Ivy, growing in a pot, is charming to say the least, and is well suited to the pocket type of container.

One office worker, whose office is in the heart of a very large city, with no sunshine—the exposure being northern—but plenty of daylight and fresh air, has found these conditions quite favorable to the above mentioned plants, and the plants themselves a source of much delight. Watching them shoot their tiny leaves and climb upward on the wall, or curve gracefully downward to sway gently in the breeze, is a real inspiration. Also she has found a way to care for them so that with very little attention they will last for years.

As in all human affairs common sense and consideration for the needs of the plant are requisite. They grow in soil, not in water (as it is desirable for office use to keep the plants small and dainty, and the use of soil seems to accomplish this result), in china or glass "wall pockets" which have no outlet, no means of drainage of any sort, yet the vines thrive, and joyously, curling and twisting into the most alluring scrolls, each seeming to vie with its neighbor in delicate beauty and charm.

The secret is to allow the soil to become entirely dry before watering. As there is not outlet for excess water the roots must absorb every drop; if kept constantly soaked they would rot, hence great care must be taken to give no more water than can be assimilated. Once a week the leaves should be washed and the plant itself thoroughly drenched. If, however, it seems very dry between these weekly baths, a tiny drink will not injure it, but bone dry must be the general rule.

With care and judgment in this particular success is assured, and every office may be made more attractive by such a bit of living green.

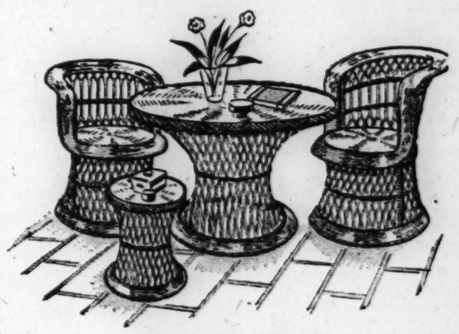
A bit of ivy, curling 'gainst the wall,
A tiny token of God's love and care—
That far beyond the city's noise and din,
The country lieth fair.

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Belmaison italicizes, as it were, these last days of the Furniture Sale by notable savings in closing out remainders to make way for new stock. Not many pieces of the Devonshire willow furniture imported from England by Belmaison are left, but those that are are eminently charming and desirable, and a prudent choice for use now and to start another year. Engagingly simple and rustic in design, they are made to be left out of doors in any sort of weather. Rain does not injure them. They are stained a soft olive brown, and because of the graceful low lines, are exactly right in scale for the little garden.

There are a few examples remaining of round and oval tables. A small settee. Several types of arm chairs, including a child's chair, and a stool.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Industrial Design Competition

By FRANK RUTTER

London

CONTINUANCE of the movement to bring young artists having special talents for design and decoration into touch with manufacturers is due mainly owing to the activity of the Royal Society of Arts, whose competition of industrial designs has recently been held for the sixth year in succession. Prizes were given this year by important manufacturing firms and others to the amount of £2000.

This increased prize money (£1400 was the total reached in 1928 indicates how belief in the usefulness of the competition for discovering talent continues to grow, and, more important still, that business houses are taking seriously the artist's potentiality as a money-making factor in industry. It is to be hoped that what a small section has now found out will become general knowledge in England in time. Only when such a state of affairs exists can there be any close co-operation between art and industry.

As a Social Factor

For the artist, if he is to become a really useful member of society, must be firmly welded into the social fabric. He must be allowed to take his place in the scheme of things as naturally as "the butcher, the baker and the candlestick-maker" do now. At present he stands apart, for his function is undetermined and his very existence often overlooked. It must become impossible for him to be regarded—as he so often is by those who are not actively hostile to art—as a luxury, without which life is quite complete, though somewhat drab, the sentimental might add.

The intangible something which he can contribute to nearly every department of daily life—to our houses and their furnishing and decoration, to the appearance of our streets and public places, to our clothes and amusements, to most things, in short, that concern the ordinary person in his or her ordinary life—this beautification which the artist can impart should come to be regarded as one of the chief necessities of life. Which indeed it is. For that some degree of beauty in their surroundings is necessary to everybody's well-being will hardly be disputed—as a theory, at least.

A Clearing House

The Royal Society of Arts, besides the annual competition and exhibition of industrial designs, has also organized a bureau of information in connection with both, which puts a list of names and addresses of competing artists at the service of manufacturers and others in search of designs of any kind. Through its annual competitions and exhibitions the society has frequently been instrumental in finding work for young artists at the crucial moment of their careers, that blank moment which comes when student days are just over and nothing else has begun.

Hundreds of designs besides those actually winning prizes are exhibited at the Imperial Institute, and the value to students and beginners of being able to compare their work with that of competitors from all parts of the Empire and of studying the detailed criticisms of the judges, which are distributed in printed form free of charge, is incalculable. The society has devised exactly the incentive the young designer needs in order to make a beginning and provided him with his chief necessity—a point of application toward which to direct his efforts.

Competition of Wide Scope

Plenty of scope was given in this year's competition. In the department of architectural decoration, prizes were offered, among other things, for designs for the proscenium wall of a cinematograph theater, for a metal-work scheme for the vestibule and main entrance hall of a town hall, for railway compartments, gas fires and fireplaces, stained-glass and lead-glazed windows. The textile section showed designs for lace and embroidery, carpets, tapestry and furnishing materials as well as a vast number of fascinating and original drawings of printed and woven dress goods, silk fabrics and cretonnes.

The Royal Society offered prizes in the furniture section for the complete decoration and furnishings of a middle-class bedroom, stipulating that the treatment must be essentially modern in character and that particular attention was to be paid to utility and convenience; and a federation of upholsterers and cabinet-makers did the same for a set of designs of dining-room furniture "in a restrained modern style."

Decorative panels for the insides of shops and outsides of perambulators, designs for office furniture, wireless cabinets and mantelpieces were among other things asked for, and there was a large section of designs for objects in pottery and glass. The "book production" screens were covered with an enormous variety of drawings offering decorative schemes for the embellishment of all manner of books, and a long stretch of wall was made gay by many lively posters setting forth the merits of various institutions, commodities, modes of travel, pleasure resorts, edibles, necessities, luxuries and what-not.

It is gratifying to note that several of the adjudicators who are connected with the textile trade expressed themselves as surprised with the high standard of excellence shown in the majority of designs sent in, and that a number of important manufacturing firms who have never before associated themselves with the society's work have expressed a wish to offer prizes for designs in connection with the 1930 competition.

American Etchers Series

FROM T. Spencer Hutson, publisher, of New York City, have come the first two volumes of a new series on American Etchers, compiled by the Crafton Collection, and selling at $2.50 net per volume. Each volume contains 12 full-page illustrations of th artist's work, a special introduction, a list of memberships and awards, and of the permanent collections in which he is represented. The pages are medium quarto in size, 9 by 12 inches, with reproductions made in an improved manner by the aquatone process on a special paper. Goudy Garamond type is used for the text, which is printed on Louvain laid paper. There is also a special edition, designed to be sold through the trade at $50 per volume retail, printed on Oland hand-made paper, each volume containing an original etching signed by the artist. P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., London, are the European agents.

The first volume, on Ernest D. Roth, N. A., has an introduction by Elizabeth Whitmore. She says Mr. Roth "needs no introduction to lovers of fine prints, especially to those who feel that architecture, springing naturally from its surrounding landscape, is a particularly rewarding subject for the etcher's needle. . . . My own first impression in looking at a group of Roths is of an artist at peace with himself and sure of his craft. . . . One basks in broad foregrounds of sunlit pavement or meadow or canal, and in unclouded skies that pulsate with light."

The writer goes on to trace the growth of Mr. Roth's style during the past 25 years. Reproduced in this book are "Ponte Vecchio, Evening, Florence," "Fiesole, Florence," "Campo Margharita, Venice," "The Arch of Conca, Perugia," "Amiens, France," "Chartres, France," "Segovia, Spain," "Toledo, the Approach, Spain," "Fondamento Rielo, Venice," "Ponte del Paradiso, Venice," "Stones of Venice," "Independence Hall, Philadelphia."

The second volume, on Alfred Hutty, has an introduction by Duncan Phillips. He writes in part: "His paintings are painted and his etchings are drawn. When a plate calls for a passage of rich darks and brilliant effects of light, he turns from acid-bitten line to dry point. Varying his technique to accord with his pictorial intention, he never steps outside the boundaries of the chosen method. I believe that he is essentially a draftsman and a master of the numerous devices of the etcher's art. I am attracted to his etchings because they convey ideas and perceptions which no other medium could express as well."

Mr. Phillips pays warm tribute to Mr. Hutty's poetic ability to indicate with a few strokes the specific character of trees, and his no less remarkable portraiture of human types. Reproduced in this book are "Windswept," "Birches," "Sycamores," "Beverly Beeches," "Pines," "Little Italy," "The Capitol, Washington," "News," "Gossips," "Wives of Fishermen," "Windblown Pines," "Young Blacks."

In preparation in this series are volumes on Louis C. Rosenberg, Donald Shaw Maclaughlin, John Taylor Arms and Arthur Heintzelman. Later it is expected that volumes will be published on Childe Hassam, Philip Kappel, Troy Kinney and Kerr Eby in this series, together with two others not yet announced as under consideration.

"WIVES OF FISHERMEN"



Reproduced From "American Etchers," Vol. II, by Permission
From an Etching by Alfred Hutty.

Debating the Drama

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The recent debate arranged by Malcolm Morley at the Everyman Theater, on Strindberg's play, "The Father," produced an animated, and thoroughly interesting, discussion. The idea, of course, is not a new one. The dramatic value of symbolism in Ibsen's plays, for example, was debated, upon the same stage, about a year ago; the Incorporated Stage Society has inaugurated talks upon several of its more serious productions, and many playgoers will remember the debates organized, within the past few years, at St. Martin's Theater, by W. R. Titterton, of which the most enjoyable was a lively discussion, led by G. K. Chesterton and G. Bernard Shaw, on Karel Kapek's thought-provoking drama, "R. U. R."; and eagerly taken up by a densely crowded house.

Meetings such as these seem to be, in every way, commendable. Debates conducted upon the stage are generally to be deprecated, when they are written into the play; and even Shaw himself, though he writes them better than any other living dramatist, has injured some of his work thereby—since its function is, and must be, primarily to amuse—no theater can profitably be turned into a lecture hall, or debating chamber. But there are many legitimate ways of amusing; and full, frank discussion of an intelligent play, and of its author—discussion in which, as at the Everyman, under Conal O'Riordan's presidency, the audience generally, as well as those occupying the stage, were encouraged, and even coaxed into particiapting—provides, to many, a thoroughly enjoyable form of intellectual entertainment.

From the commercial viewpoint, also, it is surely of the utmost importance to English theaters, that, in these days of fierce competition with gramophone, wireless, talking film, silent film, and cheap motor-cars, encouragement to visit the playhouses should be given to that considerable and increasing number of persons who are repelled by the frivolous and wholly unintellectual quality of the average popular play; but who do find strong appeal in such dramatic entertainment as will evoke ideas, that they, subsequently, will be given opportunity to voice, and to develop.

It is acknowledged, moreover, that no form of advertising helps a play commercially, more than does that sort which passes, voluntarily, spontaneously, from mouth to mouth. Discussion, always cumulative in effect, provokes discussion; new viewpoints emerge: the play, and its author, begin to take their right places in the general scheme of things.

Drama, in short, that is well-talked of, is well attended; and there can be no doubt that the recent discussion at the Everyman, participated in from every part of the house, by audience and actors alike, helped to bring everybody closer together, and was a means of legitimately adding deserved, and needed, guineas to the account of one of the most intelligently run little theaters in greater London.

P. A.

Cinema Society Formed in Berkeley, Calif.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—The Cinema Society of California has been founded in Berkeley by Samuel J. Hume, with 1000 members. Through the showing of "Potemkin" and "The Mountain Chant," a documentary film of Navajo rituals, directed by Laura Adams Armer, the presentation of which was sponsored by the Berkeley Art Museum, it was proved to Mr. Hume, director of the museum, that there existed in Berkeley a public desirous of seeing unusual films.

The Playhouse Association of Berkeley will open its new season with G. Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan," staged by Irving Pichel, with Violette Wilson in the title rôle. Alice Brainerd, executive director of the group, which will again use the old church on Allston Way as its theater, has arranged for other plays to be given this fall, including Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedy with songs "The Duenna," and an original play, "To Serve the Queen," by Roland Hartley English.

Andre Ferrier will open his tenth season of French plays at his Art Theater, San Francisco, with two comedies, "Le Gendarme et sans Pitie," and "Bouborche," both plays by Courteline.

Alessandro Baccari's "Rosa Rosa," an entertainment modeled after the ancient Italian comedia dell'arte, had its premier at the Community Playhouse, Sutter and Mason Streets, San Francisco. Pantomime, dramatic action, dancing, music and song are equal components of this work written and produced by Baccari. The story deals with artist life in Milan.

Film Notes

Marion Davies is to have the title rôle in a screen version of "Dulcy," to be directed by King Vidor.

A German talking film having to do with the Australian gold rush is to have Conrad Veidt and Clifford McLaglen in the leads.

Joseph Schildkraut is to have the lead in a Universal film about old steamboat days on the Mississippi.

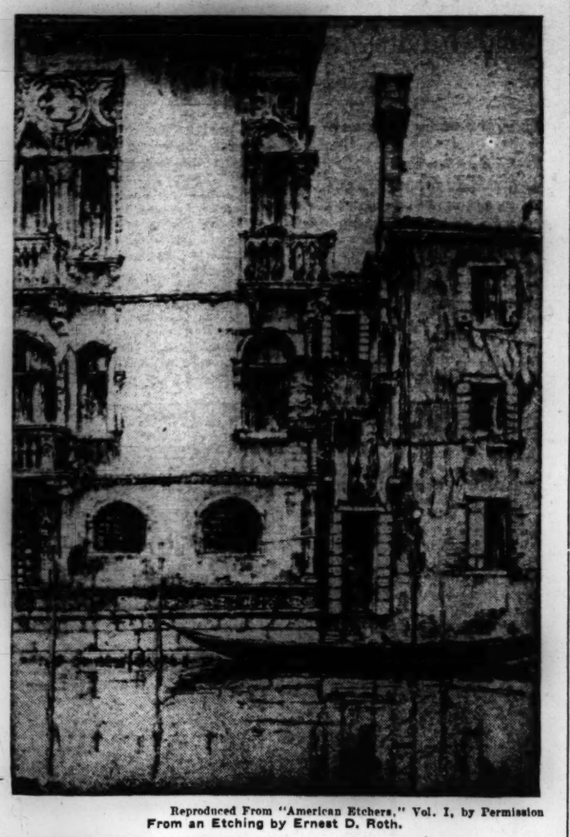
James Whale, English actor and stage manager, is to direct the talking picture version of "Journey's End," English war play.

"The Sea Gull," by Tchekhov, is the opening play of the new season of the Civic Repertory Theater of New York, starting next week under Eva LeGallienne's direction.

Goodman Galleries, Boston

A brief survey of the history of engraving and etching is offered at the Goodman Galleries, recently opened by H. Nelson Goodman at 607 Boylston Street, Boston. Included are woodcuts by Dürer, a portrait engraving by Robert Nauteuil, Millet's "The Diggers," Meryon's "L'Abside de Notre Dame," Whistler's "Billingsgate" and examples of Rembrandt, Lorraine, Cameron, Briscoe, Hopper, Lewis and Wales. There are modernistic prints by Laboureur and Laurencin and lithographs by Whistler and Matisse. Decorative copper-gold prints on a cerulean blue background by Georg Daniel Raymund and early Italian niello prints are other unusual items.

"STONES OF VENICE"



Reproduced From "American Etchers," Vol. I, by Permission
From an Etching by Ernest D. Roth.

'Hindle Wakes' in Chicago

By WHITFORD KANE

[Other articles by Whitford Kane on his repertory experiences in Ireland, England and the United States have appeared in these columns on April 16, 20, May 7, 21, 28, June 11, 18, July 9, 16, 23, 30, Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, Sept. 7.]

REHEARSALS for "Hindle Wakes" for the Chicago Theater Society started early in 1913 under Herbert Lomas' direction. Bob Forsythe and myself had only four days to get up in our parts. That did not concern us as we were acquainted with each other's methods, having acted together at the Gaiety Theater, Manchester. All the alterations of the author's work which had proven so disastrous in New York, were removed and we played directly from Houghton's own script. In the cast was Lomas, who was magnificent as the stern old mill owner. Roland Young, a real actor in those days before Broadway required him to be continually droll, was cast as the bad boy son, Emille Polini was the rebellious Fanny. I was her father. The two mothers were played by Alice O'Dea and Adah Barton. Forsythe was Sir Timothy and Kathleen MacPherson played the Knight's daughter Beatrice. We opened at the Fine Arts Theater, now the Playhouse, on Feb. 4, 1913.

The inscription above this theater's portal is still to the fore and reads "Al' Passes, Art Alone Endures." This had long been the jest of the scoffers of the Arts Theater in Chicago because of the number of free tickets that had to be given away for many of the performances there, but this time the laugh was on the side of the Arts Theater patrons as the play was an instant success and played to crowded houses. The opening night was thrilling and partly atoned for what I had gone through on my first appearance in New York.

The enthusiasm of the audience penetrated to the actors' side of the footlights. The critics hailed us and the story of Fanny Hawthorn became a household tale. I attribute our success very largely to the theater in which we played as it was just the right size for this intimate play and the audience got the full value of our characterizations. We played at the Fine Arts for about eight weeks and then, to make room for another Chicago Theater Society venture we were moved down to the Olympic. Although that theater was not so ideal the public remained cordial. While playing this engagement the Chicago Theater Society also sponsored some matinées of "The Drone" for me, but as we had only a scratch cast it did not get the Irish play anywhere.

At the end of our season in Chicago Brady routed us back East to Montreal from whence we were to be shipped home to England. Our first stand was Indianapolis and here Bob Forsythe regained that searching look that he had exhibited on our journey West from Boston but had lost during our stay in Chicago. We knew that Indianapolis was somewhere near Cincinnati, the city of his youth. We played three nights in Indianapolis and at length came to Cincinnati. Early in the morning I saw Bob walking about the town stopping here and there to ask a few questions and directions. Did anyone know where the National Theater was? It used to be on Third and Sycamore, he thought, but he must have been mistaken. There was no theater in that block.

None that he asked had ever heard of the National Theater. It seemed incredible to Forsythe. Why, the National Theater was where Charles Fechter played in 1870, the great Charles Fechter in Hamlet, Othello, and a whole repertoire of romantic dramas. After investigating the most obscure side streets Forsythe came into the light of Fountain Square and proceeded, like Rip Van Winkle, to accost what looked like the town's oldest citizen who was sitting on a bench there. In appearance, however, Forsythe was totally unlike Rip for while the latter was bent with years, Bob was erect and dignified, and instead of tattered rags the old actor wore an immaculate Inverness cape, and carried his stick with a certain swagger. The citizen to whom he spoke seemed the only one who had the information he wanted. The National Theater had been turned into a warehouse and afterward torn down, years ago. Most of the Cincinnati populace were not aware that it had ever even existed.

Forsythe's eyes seemed to regain that resigned quiet again that they had assumed in Chicago. It was all gone; everything that he had waited for; nothing left now but to exist solely for the little house he was buying for the family in Brixton. For the three days we stayed in Cincinnati, Forsythe remained in all his vacant hours sitting in Fountain Square and staring at the hills that surround the town, the hills that had been there back in 1870.

At the end of the tour I did not ship home with the rest of the company from Montreal, but went down to New York instead to see Dixie Hines, my manager, and in his office I found Arthur Bissell, the general director of the Chicago Theater Society, trying to arrange for me to return to Chicago for the following season. I learned from him that the society was now branching out and planning to become a producing unit. Before leaving New York for England that summer I had signed to return to them for a repertory season and had also a special commission from them to try to persuade Iden Payne to come over and take charge of it.

North American Tour of Stratford Company

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The Stratford-upon-Avon Festival Company will sail from Southampton on Sept. 21 and open their tour at the Princess Theater, Toronto, on Oct. 7, afterward visiting Kingston, London, Detroit, Winnipeg, Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, and Seattle.

The itinerary after Christmas includes Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Colorado Springs, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston.

The repertory will include "Julius Caesar," "Macbeth," "Twelfth Night" "Much Ado About Nothing," "Romeo and Juliet," "King Richard II," "Hamlet," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." "The Taming of the Shrew" may also be given.



WILFRED WALKER
Of the Stratford-Upon-Avon Festival Company

The company will include Kenneth Wicksteed, Dorothy Francis, Mary Holder, Jack Bligh, Olive Walter, Joyce Bland, Miriam Adams, Oliver Crombie, Geoffrey Wilkinson, Wilfred Walter, Eric Maxon, R. Eric Lee, Noel Iliff, George Hayes, Ernest Hare, C. Rivers Gadsby, George Coulouris, Roy Byford and Gordon Bailey.

Thorvaldsen Museum Fresco Copied for American

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Visitors to Copenhagen will remember Thorvaldsen's Museum in which are to be found the works of the Danish sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen. The building, designed by Bindesboll, the elder, is embellished on the outside by a tall dado or frieze in fresco work by the Danish painter Sonne. It represents the return and landing of Thorvaldsen when, after many years spent in Rome, he returned to Copenhagen on board the frigate, Rota, on Sept. 17, 1838.

The frieze has suffered somewhat during the years from exposure, but it has been decided to leave it as it is, only undertaking the most necessary repairs when these are required.

A Danish-American citizen of Chicago has commissioned the Danish artist and expert, Carlo Jacobsen, to make a copy of this huge fresco. The first portion of this undertaking containing the beautiful figure of Thorvaldsen, the captain, and a few celebrities, including Hans Andersen's friend Jonas Collin, is almost completed.

The process is a new one in which experiments have been carried on for the last eight years. It yields a durable substance and permanent colors. The surface lends itself to polishing.

'The Middle Watch'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Shaftesbury Theater, "The Middle Watch," naval farce by Ian Hay and Stephen King-Hall. The cast:

Marine Ogg.....Aubrey Mather
Ah Fong.....Reginald Purdell
Captain Randall.....Humphrey Morton
Fay Eaton.....Jane Baxter
Nancy Hewitt.....Ann Todd
Commander Baddeley.Reginald Gardiner
Charlotte Hopkinson.Vivienne Whitaker
Admiral Sir Hercules Hewitt K. C. B.
Clive Currie
Mary Carlton.....Olive Blakeney
Lady Hewitt.....Ruth Taylor
Captain Maitland.....Basil Foster
Corporal Duckett R. M..Reginald Purdell

"The Middle Watch" is a decidedly funny farce, written along conventional and somewhat old-fashioned lines, which will doubtless achieve great popularity. To begin with it is written round sailors, who are always popular, and the scene is laid aboard a man-of-war, a popular place in fine weather, and here, in spite of a few storms in tea cups, the weather is always fine.

The story tells of the webs that certain officers weave when they set out to deceive. The officers aboard the good ship Falcon, lying in harbor, are entertaining ladies to dinner. After dinner, the ladies are to be taken ashore in the last routine pinnace. But the boat is unable to sail. Other mishaps, not all of which are unintentional, make it necessary to put the ladies up for the night. Happily a chaperon is at hand. Finally the ladies are accommodated in the captain's spare cabin.

Then another mishap occurs. The ship is ordered out to sea at once to the rescue of a private yacht in difficulties. Aboard this yacht are the wife and daughter of the Admiral commanding the fleet, who has ordered their rescue. And to make matters worse he comes on board the Falcon himself, and accommodation has also to be found for him. The Admiral is a strict disciplinarian, quite adamant where ladies are concerned; and to find them aboard one of his ships at sea will be unpardonable. So Captain Maitland of the Falcon and his Commander are hard put to it to keep their secret.

Of course, everything comes to light of day, and is cleared up satisfactorily. But in the meantime, there is plenty of good fun and absurd situations, with the usual subsidiary love affairs. The characters and ingredients are also of a type usually found in nautical farces. The handsome, middle-aged captain; his good-looking young officers; a comic sentry; a ridiculous admiral; his forbidding wife; pretty girls and a plain spinster.

Though there is nothing the slightest bit original in the play, it is decidedly fresh and amusing, the authors both being experts in their respective lines. The acting was fully up to standard, and two things deserve special notice—the small cameo of a Corporal of Marines, portrayed by Reginald Burdell, who seemed to put his whole profession, character and all about him into his walk alone; and the splendid diction of Basil Foster, as Captain Maitland, who was clear-cut and audible throughout. The same might be said of Clive Currie, as the admiral though he had a more emphatic part.

C. F. A.

Oklahoma Art Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDICINE PARK, Okla.—At this picturesque resort in the heart of the Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma, art lovers have viewed for the first time an exhibit of "The Fifteen Artists" of the State. This group, composed of members of both the Oklahoma Art League and the Association of Oklahoma Artists, plans this present exhibit as the first definite step toward the realization of a hope that has been of great interest to its members.

This organization plans to establish here a cottage, in surroundings conducive to inspiration and artistic endeavor, to which artists may come to visit and to work, and in which annual exhibitions of Oklahoma art may be held. The success of this first showing of paintings has done much to encourage the group in its efforts.

Of chief interest in the exhibit is the work of five Indian artists of Oklahoma, a group of Kiowa students discovered in an Indian school several years ago, who have received the praise of art critics of the United States and Europe. A collection of their paintings is at the International Exposition now being held at Seville, Spain. A book recently published in Paris deals with their contributions to native art, and gives specimens of their painting. The paintings exhibited are of Indians in war dances, and are the work of Mopope, Lois Smoky, and Hokeah.

Nan Sheets is represented by "Blue Vase" and "Pension Day," the latter a canvas painted during her recent stay in Normandy. Willie Baze Lane exhibits two pictures, "Utopia" and "Black Mesa," both examples of the symbolic in art. Grace Chadwick is the artist of two of the most interesting pictures of the collection, both of them treated in the modern manner. "Madonna" is a study in blues, the unusual design being especially interesting; "Wind" is an example of an abstract subject, of force and power.

Pictures in Motion

Films in Color

DEMAND for motion pictures in color is so great that the cameras of the Technicolor company now in Hollywood are being used night and day with double-shift crews. The process almost doubles the cost of making films, yet color has been so emphatically welcomed by the public that more and more part-color and all-color pictures are being prepared. "The Song of the Flame," an operetta with a Russian story that was long popular on the stage, is to be a First National all-color film. Richard Barthelmess's next First National picture is also to be in color.

Technicolor Process

An elaborate camera is needed for the Technicolor process. Instead of the simple lens required in the black-and-white motion picture camera, the Technicolor light ray passes through a lens and then meets a prism, which multiplies the single image into two identical images. One of these images passes through a greenish filter, the other through a red-orange filter. They record on separate films, in shadings of gray, the tonal values of the color range of the respective filters. Prints made from these two films, which each receive their respective basic colors during a laboratory process, come to the exhibitor in the form of a single colored strip, which throws the original scene on the screen in its natural tints.

Portrait of Frank Bacon

Georg J. Lober, American sculptor, whose bas-relief of Frank Bacon is reproduced on this page, has just been honored by the French Government. A group of medals designed by Mr. Lober were selected by the French Mint as a representation of American medallic art for an exhibition to be held this summer at the Salon International de la Medaille in



FRANK BACON
From a Bas-Relief by Georg J. Lober

Paris. This group includes the portrait of Frank Bacon. Duplicates of this bas-relief, which is a likeness of the author and star of "Lightnin,'" are in the Metropolitan Museum and Numismatic Museum, New York City.

In the group are also a portrait medal of Dr. Edward Goodrich Acheson, inventor of carborundum and artificial graphite; a portrait medal of Frederic Ives, inventor of the half tone process in printing and color photography, duplicates of which are in the Metropolitan Museum, Numismatic Museum, Pennsylvania Museum and Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; a medal of award, Grand Central School of Art, New York City, and the Associated Business Papers Award Medal for outstanding editorials. A duplicate group of these medals is now being exhibited at the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City.

The Wide Screen

In addition to color and speech, the motion pictures are soon to be increased in size for a few photoplays, with the prospect that a few years will see the introduction of many photoplays for projection upon screens three or four times as large as those now universally in use. Fox films will be among the first in the new field with what it calls a grandeur film, to be shown at the Gaiety Theater, New York. Whereas, a few episodes in earlier pictures were enlarged to fill the entire proscenium arch of a regular theater, as in a sequence of "Old Ironsides" when the mimic frigate Constitution was shown coming toward the spectators under full sail, the coming Fox picture, a revue, will be of the enlarged size throughout its showing.

Limits of Enlargement

The bit of enlargement accomplished in "Old Ironsides," it is explained, was made possible only because the nature of the scene on the ordinary-sized film used was favorable for magnification at that particular point. Such magnification is impractical for most scenes of an ordinary film, because the resultant picture would be so spotty and granular that it would lose most of the values that give it pictorial beauty. Hence the need of a much larger film than that now regularly in use.

Movietone Interviews

Talking interviews with famous persons are at the present time regarded as of secondary importance. But in the future they will probably stand as the most valuable and historical outcome of the invention of the talking film. These interviews should certainly be filed for future reference. British Movietone News, issued by the Fox Film Company, have made quite a specialty in this direction, and these films are becoming a great and growing attraction in English film programs.

H. R. H., the Prince of Wales

Among the distinguished people at the present to be seen and heard upon the Movietone is H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, delivering his message to the youth of the world at the Boy Scout Jamboree in England. Thus the many thousand Scouts who were present on that occasion will be able to repeat their pleasurable experience, and the countless thousands all over the world who were unable to be there will be able both to see and hear the Prince delivering his message. His Royal Highness possesses a resonant, clear and characteristically English manner of speaking. Scouts will also have the opportunity of hearing their chief, Gen. Lord Baden-Powell, who accompanied the Prince on this occasion.

G. Bernard Shaw Again

Another interesting interview is that in which the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas gives his views upon unemployment. Voice and manner are alike unmistakable. There seems no doubt that persons accustomed to public speaking are especially good recorders on the talking screen. Finally, G. Bernard Shaw has again been induced to give a camera interview. Mr. Shaw speaks from Malvern, where his latest play, "The Apple Cart," was recently produced for the first time in England. His little speech is both amusing and interesting, to say nothing of the fact that it constitutes an excellent and practical advertisement—if he requires such a thing.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Among theatrical productions acquired for the screen is the entertainment given by that popular company, the Co-optimists. Their entire performance in song and dance is to be presented, and here again future possibilities are enormous. Not only musical comedy, but opera will be brought within reach and sight of all of us, and, instead of going to the theater, the theater will come to us; thus, perhaps, incidentally solving the problem of high theater rents. The Co-optimists' performance will be directed for New Era by Edwin Greenwood and Laddie Cliff, and members of the original company who will appear in it are David Burnaby, Melvin Gideon, Stanley Holloway, Gilbert Childs, Harry Pepper and Laddie Cliff. Also Misses Phyllis Monkman and Betty Chester.

From South Africa comes a considerable demand for British films. The big South African company, Kinemas, Ltd., has made a large bid for the future output of the British & Dominions Film Corporation. Among the films acquired will be many adaptations from recent popular plays, including "Rookery Nook," to be directed by Tom Walls; "The New Clown," with Nelson Keys in the title part, and "Beethoven," in which Mark Hambourg, pianist, will appear as the composer.

Jack Donahue's musical comedy, to be staged by Florenz Zeigfeld, is called "Tin Hats," with a story concerning a millionaire who enlists in the war only to find that his late butler is his new sergeant in command.

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Music News of the World

The Diaghileff Period

By EDWIN EVANS

London

IT HAS rarely happened in the history of art that a man, not himself a practicing artist, has, nevertheless, played so prominent a part in art life that his name indicates a period. A monarch, a dynasty, or a family of merchant princes and dilettanti—to such does history award that distinction. But in the last few years more than one eminent critic has gone so far as to speak of a Diaghileff period, particularly in reference to the decorative arts. As that period is now closed, the occasion has arisen to review what it has meant for us and how its influence was exerted.

The prologue opens in St. Petersburg at the time of the revolution of 1905. Serge Pavlovitch Diaghileff, then 32 years old, was editor of a prominent art review. He had behind him a wide experience as art critic, some years of musical training, and some knowledge of theatercraft through friendly associations with the official personnel of the Imperial Theaters. In the midst of the political upheaval his platform, the art review, fell from under him, and, finding himself without an anchorage, he migrated westward in search of an outlet for his restless activity.

Thus it was in Paris that the curtain was rung up on the Diaghileff period, and despite the official home which the Diaghileff Ballet has at Monte Carlo, despite its enjoyment of the friendly patronage of the King of Spain, despite its numerous links with London, not to speak of other centers, Paris has remained its nodal point. It is therefore apposite to examine the position in Paris at that time, particularly as it affected music, which was the diving board from which Diaghileff plunged into his new adventure.

The Slav-Latin Affinity

From the earliest days of the Russian Nationalist movement in music it was apparent that there existed what might be termed an æsthetic affinity between Slavs and Latins, as opposed to the then dominant Teutonic bloc, which included nations content to take their music almost exclusively from Germany. The new Russian music had already found a welcome in Belgium when, in 1889, musical France was converted to it by a series of concerts given at the exposition which commemorated the outbreak of the French Revolution. Incidentally it was chiefly from those concerts that Debussy derived his enthusiasm for Russian music, and not from his brief sojourn in Russia, spent in circles in which the Nationalists were not in high favor.

Ten years later that great musical Mæcenas, M. P. Belaieff, gave another fine series of symphony concerts which rekindled the glowing admiration of the French musical world. About the same time Sir Henry Wood was introducing the same music in London, but with so little response that his series of "first performances" at the Promenade concerts remained virtually the only hearing these works had had until Diaghileff came from Paris to London. In Paris he had found still warm the enthusiasm bequeathed by the two series of concerts, but deplored that it was perforce limited to symphonic music.

He therefore tested its strength with yet another series of orchestral concerts and, satisfied that it was sufficient to justify a larger venture took the bold step of introducing Paris first to the splendors of Russian opera, and then to the glories of the new Russian romantic ballet. The ground was well prepared. The audience was predisposed to admire Moussorgsky before it had heard the first note of "Boris," and Rimsky-Korsakoff was a household word in musical circles before the ballet of "Schéhérazade" had been seen.

Teutonic Domination Shaken

Now all this happened from five to seven years after the production of "Pelléas et Mélisande." The Teutonic domination in music was already shaken. So far as the Latin countries were concerned its end was now in sight, and the way prepared not only for the Russia of the Nationalists, but also for Stravinsky, who appeared soon afterward. It also lay more readily open than before to the modern French composers, whose progress in their own country had been slow and none too easy.

By the time Diaghileff came to England the repercussion had already been felt there. Borodin and Rimsky-Korsakoff were no longer the names of exotic barbarians, though of course it remained for him to make "Schéhérazade," and later "Boris" and "Prince Igor" as familiar as they are today. From those days onward the prevailing conception of a concert program began to be modified. Concert schemes limited to the three B's became more exceptional, and the music of Russia, France and even England was allotted its due share of attention in accordance with its merits.

The musical atmosphere had changed. It had not assimilated Diaghileff's own predominantly Latino-Slav predilections. That would have been to err the other way. But it had become an atmosphere of free discrimination in which many names, the sound of which was as little German as that of the music signed by them, found acceptance as being those of composers who were worthy the world's attention. It would be an exaggeration to give Diaghileff the entire credit for this consummation, but he certainly supplied a vigorous impetus at the very moment when it was most needed.

In the Decorative Arts

So much for music. In the decorative arts his influence was more direct and immediate. He altered the color of every-day life. Diaghileff came, bringing with him Léon Bakst and a series of other great decorators, closing, on the eve of war, with Nathalie Gontcharova, who gladdened our eyes at the première of "Coq d'Or" by appearing to "take the call" in an evening frock which actually held its own against the riot of color behind it on the stage. Within a few weeks, nay, almost days, of Bakst's first productions their effect could be seen in our shop windows and not long afterward in our homes.

In course of time the somewhat violent tones of those early days were to recede before the sober browns and greens of Braque, the delicate rose-pinks and sky-blues of Marie Laurençin, but long before then the battle was won. Even so characteristically British a production as "The Beggar's Opera" has to acknowledge at least an indirect debt to Diaghileff. Had he not given taste its new orientation no one would have dared to stage it in Lovat Fraser's coloring. This is one example among many, the majority of which are to be found in the sphere of applied art. There was recently held in Paris an exhibition of decorative art, of which a certain eminent critic wrote that it consisted of "Variations on a theme by Serge Diaghileff."

Of his influence on theatercraft much could be written, but the essential point, overshadowing all others, is that where it had become the established custom to rely upon glorified stage carpenters, known as scene painters, he addressed himself to artists. Before he came upon the scene, it would have seemed simply foolish to invite stage settings from such painters as Derain, Matisse or Picasso, and sheer fully to commission one from a painter so young as Pedro Pruna was when he designed "Les Matelots." But, though commercial managers have proved as slow to learn this as much else, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and Diaghileff has revolutionized our notion of the picture a well designed stage setting should present.

Not including the preliminary season devoted to opera, for 21 years has this influence prevailed. Needless to say, Diaghileff himself did not remain stationary for so long. In later years he inclined to the Latin side of his Latino-Slav æsthetic creed, though remaining the while a true Russian at heart. He had been one of the earliest to perceive the approaching eclipse of Romanticism, but with that he coupled also a revolt against the intellectualism of which Germany had set the fashion and there were times when he allowed this to sway him perhaps a little too far in the opposite direction. It was impossible for him to stand still. He had a more rapid perception than is given to most critics of the changing tendencies of the age and it was second nature to him to forestall them. This not unnaturally led to his being credited with a weakness for the "dernier cri," little or no account being sometimes taken of the circumstance that it was the "dernier cri" that was humbly following in his footsteps.

To the end of the Diaghileff period his sway remained undiminished in those spheres of applied art which were, by their nature, most susceptible to it, but he wielded that sway toward the end somewhat differently. Some have said that he needed an Antæus-like contact with the soil of Russia to counteract his progressive acclimatization on the Lido and on the Paris boulevards. It may be so. But when all this has been said the Diaghileff period remains a Golden Age of modern theatrical art, the rays of whose splendor have shed warmth and prompted initiative where for years before there had been listless micawberism.

And strangest and most characteristic of all is that in this article it has not proved necessary even to mention the art of the dance, the peg from which depended the whole of his artistic creativeness.

The Canterbury Festival

By BASIL MAINE

Canterbury, Eng.

THERE can be no doubt that the Canterbury Festival of music and drama, held during the week beginning Aug. 19, has added an important chapter to the history of English festivals. When one looked at the advance programs, it was clear that the festival would be novel in England. Its arrangement had little in common with the Three Choirs Festival, or with the triennial festivals of Leeds and Norwich. These are chiefly choral festivals. The organizers of the Canterbury Festival admitted the chorus (a body of 250 Kentish singers) for only three performances, an excerpt from "Parsifal," Bach's "Sleepers, Wake!" and Parry's "Blest Pair of Sirens."

The provision of so much orchestral music was also novel for a musical festival in England. True, many of the works, being of the "absolute" order, could take their place upon the wide borderland between secular and sacred music. But other, such as excerpts from "The Mastersingers," Holst's "Planets" and Delius' Rhapsody for orchestra on the English folk tune, "Brigg Fair," were quite definitely secular in subject and association. Half a century ago, it would have been quite impossible to have heard works of this nature in the nave of an Anglican cathedral. That they were heard on this occasion in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral itself was an eloquent sign of these times.

A Traditional Note

The boldness of the festival plans was counteracted to some extent by the inclusion of "Everyman" and Marlowe's "Tragical History of Dr. Faustus." Nothing could have been more in line with tradition, and the fact that their inclusion had obvious relationship with the productions of "Jedermann" at Salzburg did not in the least subtract from the English qualities of the festival. This was due chiefly to the skillful production of Nugent Monck and the sincere performances of the Norwich Players.

For something like 20 years Mr. Monck and his players have worked steadily toward their ideal. At first they had to contend with the prejudice of local authorities. But this and all the difficulties which inevitably attend a pioneer movement were gradually overcome. These players have worked not for self-glory (their performances are always given anonymously), but for the beauty which is born of simplicity and sincerity. The invitation sent to them to take part in the Canterbury Festival is a proof that their work is beginning to be recognized. I was fortunate enough to see their performance of the Chester Mysteries about two years ago in an upper room in Westminster. I shall never forget the impression made by the wistful restraint of their acting.

That impression was deepened by their presentation of "Everyman," which was given before the west front of the cathedral. On the first day rain threatened but did not fall. The gray, misty sky, occasionally brightened by a glimmering yellow light, was more in harmony with the austerity of the play than brilliant sunshine would have been.

The stage was a simple wooden structure draped with sackcloth with a blue and gold centerpiece. Behind, the pointed arch of the western door could just be seen. On the terrace over this a figure appeared, like a bright projection from the stained glass, and spoke menacingly from on high. Above, the twin towers rose aspiringly, beautiful in their unity and strength. The dresses began with bold, bright colors and gradually, as the doom of the story fell, became more and more somber. Music and dancing enhanced the telling of the woeful tale. All the speaking voices rang clearly in the open air. He who spoke for Everyman was especially sensitive to the import of the lines.

"Dr. Faustus"

Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" had been chosen appropriately, since Marlowe was a Canterbury boy. The "Tragical History" was played in the Chapter House. It is tragical only in the sense that the author is treating a theme of tremendous import. Having stated the theme, however, Marlowe contributes little to its development, and turns in succession to comedy, melodrama and poetry for this deliverance. Comedy provides some relief, but only poetry brings him within reach of his end. The most impressive feature of the production itself was the lighting, which Mr. Monck had devised by means of three lamps placed on a high platform behind the audience.

The orchestral programs were constructed with admirable brevity and balance. On the first day, for example, the British Broadcasting Corporation Orchestra under Adrian Boult played Bach's Third Brandenburg Concerto, Brahms' Third Symphony and Elgar's "Enigma" Variations. The concerto and the symphony performances made one thing clear: music of a dark, romantically brooding nature like the Brahms work is intesified by both the atmosphere and the acoustics of a cathedral, whereas music of clear, classical outline fails to make a true impression.

The bass of the concerto, whether mobile or stolid, was but a foundation of shifting sand. But the beautiful effects during the symphony were a full compensation. The voices of the woodwind in the second movement had an ethereal wistfulness which was in harmony with the new environment, while the notes of the horn in the third movement floated down the nave with a quality that seemed to be not instrumental, but of the essence of music itself.

On the first evening, Schubert's Octet was played in the Chapter House. The players were placed on a platform below the great perpendicular window. The loftiness of the building accentuated a number of blemishes. The strings especially were lacking in delicacy. The most sensitive playing came from the clarinet (Frederick Thurston), particularly in the lovely song for that instrument in the second movement.

A feature of the festival was the serenade music which was played in the cloisters on two of the evenings. Holst's "Fugal Concerto" and a Purcell Suite arranged by Arthur Bliss were in the first program and Vaughan Williams's "The Lark Ascending" and Parry's "Lady Radnor's Suite" were in the second. It was surprising that neither of the programs included Mozart's "Hafner" Serenade.

A New Style in Operetta

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

A MODERN Russian writer on music remarks: "In no case should we confuse simplicity, clearness and definiteness of outlook on the world and its emotions with the primitiveness, the smug and stolid immobility of the plebeian. His horizon is extremely limited. In the first place, his feelings and experiences are not profound. He is fond of the ordinary. He likes art which does not agitate him, nor call him anywhere, nor elevate him; he enjoys listening to a song when he has a fair idea as to how it will end and what the middle will be like." If we add a propensity for a certain kind of emotion to this shrewd characterization of the average musical taste, we shall have a fairly accurate idea of the requirements with which the composers of the contemporary operettas and musical comedies have to reckon. The frivolity of this style of composition reaches its climax in the modern revue, in which the music occupies a secondary place.

Recognizing the incompatibility of this sort of thing with wholesome artistic demands, a number of Russian musical institutions have set themselves the task of reforming the modern operetta, with a view to providing the public with a sensible form of recreation which shall at the same time educate them ethically and artistically. Numerous attempts have been made in this direction, the most successful being the Leningrad TRAM'S Komsomol operetta, "Druzhnaya Gorka."

Origin of Piece

The process of the working out of this operetta is interesting. The Leningrad TRAM (a contraction of Teatr Rabochei Molodezhi—the Young Workers' Theater), which was started on the initiative of members of the Komsomol (a contraction of Kommunistichesky Soyuz Molodezhi—the Communist League of Youth) headed by Mikhail Sokolovsky, after staging a number of serious works, conceived the idea, at the end of last season, of producing a light and diverting piece. Realization of the scheme had to be postponed until the beginning of the season of 1928-1929, when two of the TRAM playwrights read to the repertory committee of the theater the material for a new piece in which they proposed to state in all seriousness the problem of a summer vacation for young people.

After the reading, one of those present exclaimed: "Why, you could get a fine operetta out of this material." This opinion was discussed, and from it arose the operetta "Druzhnaya Gorka." The first act was sketched out and the reading took place within a week; a week later the rehearsals began. All the TRAM workers—musicians, playwrights, artists and actors—under the guidance of M. Sokolovsky, started to build up the operetta directly from the first rehearsals, at which alterations proposed by the authors were made in the text, the



A. Grigoriev as Vorobushkin

music was written, and the question of scenery deliberated. Thus was produced the first Soviet operetta, in a new style differing fundamentally from that of the Viennese school.

The subject of "Druzhnaya Gorka" is as follows: The Komsomol commune, "Druzhnaya Gorka," enthusiastically devoted to bathing, walks and sport, is gayly spending its last days in its country quarters. Between two of the members, Mark and Zina, profound poetic sentiments have arisen, which they cannot make up their minds to confess to each other. The evidence of their unachieved avowal—a bouquet of flowers—falls into the little river and shortly afterward is hooked by the fisherman of the commune, Verobushkin. The flowers cause him to suspect that the commune has been smitten with romance. Fearing for the happiness of the "Druzhnaya Gorka," he confides his apprehensions to Lucia Tsvetkova, who is opposed to sentiment by conviction and whose rôle in the district is to look after its morals.

Poor Vorobushkin, however, does not suspect that Lucia, in spite of her convictions, is in love with him and displays her feelings on every suitable occasion. But however that may be, it is imperative to discover the source of the trouble, which Lucia and Vorobushkin erroneously attribute to Zina's mild flirtation with two members of the commune—Leshka, who is training to be an aviator, and Grishka, who has an enthusiasm for radio. As a result of a series of strategic actions on the part of Lucia, Leshka and Grishka become irreconcilable enemies, a temporary cooling takes place between Zina and Mark, and even Vorobushkin, the object of Lucia's tender sentiments, escapes to keep a tryst with Zina, who is suffering deeply from the misunderstanding with Mark.

All this tangle is straightened out by the arrival of a former member of the commune, Nikolai Obukhov, a young sailor, who has come to visit his old friends. The operetta ends with the wedding of Zina and Mark, the reconciliation of Leshka and Grishka, and the betrothal of the comic pair, Lucia and Vorobushkin,



N. Ivanova as Zina

who are to blame for all the confusion. In the apotheosis of the operetta a lighted factory is seen across the stream with its little bridge and the fields, summoning the members of the Komsomol to their joyous labors after the summer holiday.

Developed Vivaciously

The action is developed very vivaciously, with many unexpected situations and amusing tricks. The sport and dance numbers are extremely witty. The interweaving of the accompaniment with the dialogue is at times extraordinarily interesting. Lively rhythms and the elements of a healthy romanticism predominate in the music, though there is need for some improvement in certain details, especially in the scoring. The central melody of the operetta—the little duet between Zina and Mark—rings in one's ears, and the audience sang it at the conclusion of the piece. This duet embodies the fundamental idea of the work, in the words: "How shall I set my life on a solid foundation?"

If we compare "Druzhnaya Gorka," which has a profound and wholesome educational trend, with the Viennese operetta, we shall have to pay tribute to the positive ideals of the former. Its musical style suggests the way to the production of a music which should form a contrast to the old style of Russian music. Its special qualities consist not in a formal adherence to the left wing, nor in a striving to be more extreme than the men who revolutionized the forms of musical art, such as Stravinsky and Schönberg, but in a modification of the essential nature of contemporary music and the application of the resources of that art to cultural and educational purposes, instead of to the gratification of the prevailing tastes of the age. In this respect the style of the new Russian music, judging from its first and fundamental



Nazarchuk as Lucia.

specimens, is much nearer to Alban Berg's than to Křenek's, since the works of the former display positive social tendencies, whereas the latter confines himself to depicting social phenomena irrespective of their ethical values.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

Opportunism in Composition

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

THE artistic output of a period is a mirror reflecting that period. Therefore, today's music, generally considered, offers a very motley aspect. We are at a turning point of cultural evolution, at the end of one period and the beginning of another. Much that belonged to the old order, and had long endured, is now disappearing; and much that is new but transient, born of the circumstances of the moment, is enjoying its brief span of life. But there are also countless beginnings that point toward the future.

Today we are pragmatic; we have no use for digressions, and like to concentrate upon the actual and essential. We want no adornments in our music. If a composer has anything to say, let him say it as tersely and simply as possible. Melody must consist of a clear line, however craftily it may have been conceived, and remain free from ornamental devices. The accompaniment may help to emphasize its character, but must not be a formal, dull, meaningless adjunct. We have no taste for reveling in beautiful sounds qua beautiful; therefore, music and instrumental setting should comprise nothing superfluous, nothing that is not relevant but aims at mere tonal effect. Hence, necessarily, our music is polyphonic, and each single part must be melodic. "Filling-in," which aims at enriching tone quality, is irrational to us. Whoever takes part in the playing of a work must be given something vital to say. Of course, all this constitutes an ideal: not all composers have imagination and technique enough to achieve it.

Another outcome of our pragmatism is that we wish our music to express nothing but music. We bar all non-musical influences—poetic programs and the like. It is only in respect of vocal music—in which words are part and parcel of the very matter—that we are more tolerant.

It also happens that nowadays we are temperate and restrained in matters of sensitiveness. It goes against our grain to make much fuss about our feelings or to express them exuberantly in music. Even the mere term "Expressivo" has become uncommon. On the other hand, the working out of musical ideas, their elaboration, variation and combination, gives us a purely intellectual pleasure.

Lastly, two actually new methods have appeared: 12-tone composition and jazz. The former is intrusted, with the task of expressing the intellectual, the latter with that of expressing the sensuous.

Nowadays we are short of time. Adagio is a tempo which we can afford but seldom. Leisure and ease are no longer among the main elements of our music, but appear in it only by way of contrast. Our main tempi are con moto and agitato. It is motion, always motion, that we want—restless, continuous motion, often as uniform as the obstinate rhythms of machinery. And, indeed, it was unavoidable that the tempo which is that of our outer life, and the rhythms which we are almost ceaselessly perceiving, should somehow or other assert themselves in our music.

But the most remarkable symptom of the present time is what I would describe as the influence of economic considerations on music. Formerly, artistic production was carried on without much regard for the question whether there was a demand or not. It was the inner impulse to express himself that dictated to the artist what he wrote. The work came to light and pleased other human beings—or failed to please them. It was only in the matter of light music that an organized market, regulated by the law of demand and supply, existed.

But today there is a demand for new serious music. First of all, the wireless, a formidable consumer, needs a great number of new works. What these new works should be like is fairly accurately known: they must be of moderate length, live in rhythms, definite in character and easily intelligible. They must be very playable, with perhaps a few touches of virtuosity. Every order of chamber or orchestral music has a chance, but obviously certain types, such as small ensembles, various in settings, and combinations drawn from the symphonic or the jazz orchestra, are preferred.

Among forms, the most in favor is that of the suite—a number of movements strung together, demanding less effort from the hearer than the more ambitious symphony. There is also much demand for overtures, because effective modern pieces suitable for the beginning of a program are scarce. Many composers accordingly devote themselves to writing music that has these practical ends in view. The needful conditions are not hard to fulfill for a composer who is simply capable of composing. For one who is not merely capable of composing, but impelled to compose, the matter is not quite so simple. But then he perhaps will decide not to enter the open market as a new competitor and simply to write the best music he can.

One Note Tells the Story

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

PIERO COPPOLA writes music, and, one way of speaking, he is a composer. But he does not, as far as I have means of knowing, turn out either original or in any respect unusual works. Consequently, another way of speaking, he is scarcely a composer at all. Many men and women are to be found who write music, just as he does. Some of them make quite a stir in the world, ar at least in their own town, for a moment, and then they disappear from general notice; or possibly they achieve a few years' reputation for a small piece or two, and there concludes the story. Others of them have their song performed for a season, their piano prelude half a dozen times, their orchestral poem once and after that become names in the public archives.

Far be it from me to try to determine the value of what Mr. Coppola has done in the way of composition. To begin with, I can remark definitely upon a single note, only out of all the melody, harmony and counterpoint he has put on paper; and one note is hardly enough for a fair and proper judgment, even if my views concerning that one in particular are clear and decided. Then too, I would prefer to discuss Mr Coppola from the standpoint of the type he illustrates rather than from that of the individual he actually is.

The note in question I heard at a rehearsal of the Société des Concerts in the hall of the old Conservatory, Paris, one Saturday morning, Philippe Gaubert directing the orchestra. It was the opening note of Coppola's "Chant Élégiaque"; and the conductor might have stopped his artists the moment he started them going, for all he could do to change the impression that note gave me. Listeners often, I am sure, feel a strong conviction about a piece of music at the very first down-beat of the baton. Well, methought, here is a composer who writes in the manner of Debussy. Nothing more; but that notion with regard to Mr. Coppola remains.

After the same fashion, it seems to me, the first orchestral note of Henry Hadley's that I ever heard set me thinking of Strauss. But not to insist on this idea as anything important in itself, the truth is that every city that has a repute for music draws to it those whose passion is to compose. The artistic quarters of Paris hold them in numbers. Manhattan and its suburbs contain them in proportion to opportunity for a man or woman writing a score to have it read and put in performance. Nor do I for one believe that their labor upon their manuscripts is done in vain, though they do but say over again what Debussy and Strauss have already put in plain language. Rhetorically, they doubtless surpass, sometimes, the master who sets the model. Again, they frequently look to me as though they were really breaking new ground, and as though the master himself were follower instead of leader. If Coppola writes like Debussy today, another Debussy will apply a slight discovery of Coppola's tomorrow and convert it into a great, transcendent passage. One note is competent, too, for that.

Does somebody observe that what I should have listened for at the presentation of the "Chant Élégiaque" was the one hidden, original Coppola note? In reply, I can affrm that I did, but missed it. Just the same, the piece deserves a place on American concert programs and will, I hope, be placed within the hearing of orchestral subscribers here and elsewhere about the United States. The titles of two other pieces I noted down one day when I called to see Mr. Coppola at his office in the Boulevard Haussmann. They are "La Ronde sous la Cloche," a symphonic poem in three parts, which has been given at a Pasdeloup concert, and "Burlesque," also a sketch in instrumental color."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

After the Monkey

The Song of My Life: My Memoirs, by Yvette Guilbert. Translated by Beatrice de Holthoir. London: Harrap. 21s. net.

WITH the soldier, the singer and the actress are more entitled than other artists "to remember with advantages," for their moments of performance are brief and their merits cannot be trusted to public memory. You cannot leave a battle behind you and even though mechanical reproduction is learning to spin out the artistic life of a singer and his song, Yvette Guilbert has perhaps still more right to her parody of Villon than the "Dames du temps jadis" had to the original:

Dites moi où n'en qu'el pais
Se trouve Duse la romaine
Sarah sa cousine germaine
Et les Lloreau-Escalais.

and to cry to her art, as Lear did to his daughter,

Cordelia, stay a little.

We nevertheless sat down to this book, in spite of Yvette Guilbert's name on the cover, with apprehension; for the actress has two tragedies, the first that memoirs should be necessary at all; the second that of all memoirs they are commonly the dullest. Names, names, names—Charlie this, Lily that, and handsome Tommy the other—the almost pathetic vulgarity of names on the stage! The mediocrity of an artist's memory when in memory he is not an artist!

The Work of an Artist

But from the very first page of this book we were roused into interest and carried on, despite the cross currents of the bewildering chronology, to admiration. Yvette Guilbert's Memoirs are alive. They are the work of an artist. There are names, but the names have bodies and personalities. They speak. One feels one can almost touch the coat-sleeves of some of those extraordinary grooms, cab-drivers, factory hands and waiters who had won their way to the proprietorship of cafés, concerts and theaters, and were a power in the Champs-Elysées and the Boulevards. Those earnest down at heel journalists! Those learned and vitriolic critics suffering more often from hunger than from scorn! The bizarre collection of men and women who helped or hindered her, who advised her frankly to give up her attempt to break tradition, those Manchester audiences, those American hostesses, are so vividly depicted as a background to her gropings toward the form that she needed, that one can almost hear her voice among them. One can almost catch those dry words, as Daudet and Zola and Loti must have heard them,

C'etait un pauv' petit serpent
Qu'avait rien a s' mettr' sous la dent.

floating slightly above the levels of speech.

This eye for character and her caustic Gallic wit make the book. Her descriptions of the tawdriness of Sarah Bernhardt's flat—which had an unwarranted reputation of Oriental extravagance and sumptuousness—is unforgettable. Not even the lion was there.

Good Humor Prevails

There is, however, precious little malice in these pages, and even though the "divine Sarah" seems to have had her earthly moments, general good humor prevails. In fact, after a glance at the numerous caricatures by Toulouse-Lautrec, Leandre and Willette, the good humor is almost surprisingly Anglo-Saxon. It is as if those words of the call-boy at the Empire, where Consul, the remarkable chimpanzee, was the major attraction, had a higher significance than the boy knew: "Time to come down, Miss Guilbert," he would say, "you're on after the monkey."

For side by side with her humor and technical expertise there is an amusing streak of the solemn-eyed dressmaker in the great classic artist who, noting George Moore's "episcopal hands" wished to take over his stiff cuffs and replace them by lace ruffles, and thought more of her 26 years of the Old Songs of France in period costume," than of her 12 years on the Boulevards in slim dresses and the famous long black gloves. We wonder which period she will be remembered by. Few people who write intimately about a successful struggle out of poverty and obscurity seem to escape a touch of priggishness. Does the artist go back on her own words, "I had the art of saying everything, of knowing how to say anything and everything, and yet without offense, a truly French quality"? Or must we remind her of those words which Arthur Symons wrote about her "La Soularde": "What I found was a moral so poignant, so human, that I could scarcely endure the pity of it, it made me feel that I was wicked, not that she was; I, to have looked at these dreadfully serious things lightly."

Her book is one that every young actress and singer ought to read at once.

V. S. P.



SUSAN ERTZ

Portrait of a Lady

The Galaxy, by Susan Ertz. New York: Appleton. $2.50.

SUSAN ERTZ stands well with those who like their novelists modern but not too modern. She is aware that a franker, freer presentation prevails in these times, but she has no taste for the oddities and extravagances that some writers affect. When she tells a story she tells it straightforwardly, in chronological order, looking into the motives and emotions of her characters, and assuming the prerogative of an author who is allowed to know all about the characters she has drawn. This attitude and the form in which she writes have proved highly satisfactory to a large number of readers who are too disillusioned to enjoy unrealities and too conventional to care for experiments.

"The Galaxy" attempts a larger canvas than "Madame Claire," "Now Cast, Now West," or any of her other novels, but it is similar in tone and treatment. In it Miss Ertz has followed the 60 years of one woman's life and has written a novel in the biographical form. Laura Deverell was born in 1862 and lived under three sovereigns, Victoria, Edward VII and George V. Her life presents a panorama of English history somewhat after the substance of Rose Macaulay's "Told by an Idiot," except that Miss Ertz's novel is centered in one character rather than in a cycle of history, and has none of the deliberate irony of Miss Macaulay's work. When the reader finishes the book he has a satisfying sense of having become acquainted with a person. It is all the more satisfying that the new acquaintance impresses him as being dignified, intelligent and honest. Someone has said that the book might be called "The Portrait of a Lady," and the description is apt.

Laura Deverell was born in the days when a man was master in his own house. She was born in a class where decorum was as essential as religion. Hers was a typically Victorian home, but her father, Harry Deverell, lacked the kindliness for which the Prince Consort set an example to all good subjects. He was a small-natured, egotistical man. He drove his only son out of the house, he dominated his wife, he spoiled his wheedling younger daughter and alienated his clear-headed older daughter Laura. When Horace Leighton proposed, Laura determined to marry him whatever Papa might say. Papa said a great deal, for Horace was in trade, therefore no gentleman. The marriage took place, though Mr. Deverell refused to give his daughter a dowry, a fact that Horace never allowed her to forget. For Horace, though a little easier to get on with than Papa, was every bit as egotistical, though his egotism took a different form. He demanded the complete, undeviating approval of the lady whom he elected to love, and Laura soon found out that she could not entirely approve of him. As soon as that happened she lost favor in his eyes.

For several years Laura filled her time with her children, a few friendships and the social responsibilities which grew with the increasing prosperity of the munitions plant of Leighton and Armytage. In those years came the Boer War, the passing of the aged Queen and the startling innovations of the machine age. In the midst of this calm of Laura's, so self-controlled, resolute but not happy, came her acquaintance with Arnold Sendler, a German writer newly come to London, and with that acquaintance came Laura's keenest emotional experience, the conflict between her love for Sendler and love for her children, and the final break with her husband.

Laura is a convincing character and one for whose growth and happiness most women readers will feel concern. The men in the book are less credible. Mr. Deverell is less a human being than a personification of all the undesirable traits engendered by Victorianism, Horace Leighton's real character comes with as much of a surprise to the reader as to Laura, and Arnold Sendler is too often only a voice speaking. Yet they have one credible masculine quality in common, their egotism.

Miss Ertz has filled in her background of history and current events with generous yet skillful hand. Far too young to have drawn her earlier scenes from memory, she has described the San Francisco earthquake from her own experience. The book presents a panorama, but a panorama that is merely background for the Deverells. Whatever the social and historical setting, the essential characteristics of Laura Deverell would have been the same, even though her actual experience would have been different. She and her difficulties were undoubtedly a part of her times, but, thanks to the writer's power to make her real, we feel that we could easily imagine what she would have done had she been born a generation later.

A Musical Millionaire

John Jacob Astor, by Arthur D. Howden Smith. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.50. **The Road to Oregon**, by W. J. Ghent. New York: Longmans, Green. $5.

A HUNDRED years ago men wore beaver hats, and in North America the pursuit of the industrious beaver was penetrating more and more into the unknown part of the continent between the Mississippi River and the Pacific coast. On the one hand, without meaning or wishing to do so, this penetration was preparing the way for emigration and settlement; on the other, it was adding to the fortune of John Jacob Astor and increasing the capital that did so well for itself by buying farms that hardly anybody else imagined would soon be needed for the expansion of a metropolis.

The American Fur Company, says Arthur D. Howden Smith in his biography of Astor, was the first trust, a "remote precursor of a corporate device which was regarded as highly original nearly a century later." It was incorporated in 1808, and Astor subscribed the entire capital of $1,000,000, which shows incidentally that he had done very well already as a fur trader who also dealt in musical instruments. He had arrived in New York, early in 1784, with $25, a spare suit of clothes and seven flutes.

John Jacob Astor did well by his biographer. He begun well by bringing with him those seven flutes, and he continued doing well (by his biographer, if not so consistently by those with whom he came in business contact) through a long life. One flute he took with him when he presently became a forest runner. He discovered of the Indians "that they were fond of music, and more than once with the thrills of his flute soothed a sour-visaged Seneca or Mohawk."

In return Mr. Smith has done well by John Jacob, not by minimizing the unadmirable but by composing a balanced and lifelike-seeming portrait. "He was," says his biographer in conclusion, "contradictory in disposition, a whimsical blend of faults and virtues, capable at the same time of the loftiest affection and the pettiest meanness. . . . On the life of America he had an influence almost incalculable, vastly greater, probably, than most of the ranting politicians whose absurdities are still quoted in party platforms. . . . And add this for him: At his most detestable, he was no hypocrite, but rather his own worst enemy, prey to a moral blindness which was instinctive rather than reasoned. How he would have hated himself had he been able to view some of his acts objectively, as we can, through the perspective of time!"

In the years 1811-12 Wilson Price Hunt led an expedition across the unknown West whose objective was the establishment of a trading post at the mouth of the Columbia River for the fur trade of John Jacob Astor. The expedition made a part of its tragic and unsuccessful journey over what later came to be called the Oregon Trail, and was the first company of white men known to have traveled over any section of it. The Trail, as a customary route across half a continent, did not then exist. Trappers, missionaries, and finally the slow-marching host of emigrants, whose coming determined the ownership of Oregon by the United States, made and established it. With the development of railroad transportation the Trail ceased to be used.

In writing "The Road to Oregon" Mr. Ghent has made a book of historical importance and of continuous human interest. It is a thoroughgoing and upstanding book: the author constantly commands the reader's respect for the completeness with which he presents his subject and the consistency with which he refrains from presenting it spectacularly. It is pleasant, in this era of "Wild West" literature, to come upon so well-written and dignified a work, in which (by figurative count) a thousand and one episodes of vivid human experience find inevitable, but not overdramatized, place.

The book is indexed, and excellently illustrated with old prints. An interesting note in the appendix tells what has been done and is now under way in the process of rediscovering the Trail and making it permanent to the imagination by appropriate monuments and markers.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

If You See a Head, Hit It

BRITISHERS have a pleasant habit of saying what they mean. Americans as a rule talk about it, and about. See the English book critiques. American reviewers as a rule are much too polite; or perhaps they have too many friends. Those American writers who speak out are not discussed among the best people.

It's stimulating to see Britishers hit out at one another. Even their titles often tell you what's coming. "Breaking Priscian's Head" is an immediate challenge. Of course you know at once it's a title in the Dent-Dutton Today and Tomorrow Series, because it sets you a puzzle. At least it did us. Fortunately, on the day this tiny volume arrived, there was delivered to our desk—well, no, to our table rather—a complete set of the fourteenth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 24 volumes, no fewer. A bookcase came with it, but that was too much for our cubbyhole; we had to send it to the office library. We noticed later that they had put it out in the corridor.

* * *

But more later of the EB 14th. We are concerned now with the fact that it enabled us to learn whose head got broken. In case you may be equally uninformed, we'll share our new-found knowledge. Priscian was "a celebrated Latin grammarian who lived about A.D. 500." His "Institutiones Grammaticæ" is "divided into 18 books, of which the first 16 deal mainly with sounds, word-formations and inflections; the last two, which form a fourth to a third of the whole work, deal with syntax." Do you blame J. Y. T. Greig for going after him with a club? Especially when you hear, through the admirable specificity of an English title page, that he is an M. A. and D. Litt., and associated with Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne?

But we should be careful how we speak of English title pages, for Dr. Greig expressly points out that he is "not a typical Englishman, but a Scotsman born abroad." His essay, which is subtitled, "English as She Will Be Spoke and Wrote," is a reply to Basil de Sélincourt's contribution to this series, "Pomona, or the Future of English." "To nine Scotsmen," says Dr. Greig, "10 Americans and 11 Irishmen; out of 10, his essay breathes just that spirit of Englishry—rather insular, but oh how gentlemanly!—which has always infuriated them." Which may make you wonder whether Dr. Greig is not more Irish than Scottish.

* * *

But is it true that this "spirit of Englishry" infuriates so many of the Englishman's contemporaries? Some it does, no doubt; but many of us love the Englishman precisely for that Englishry. Particularly since, as Dr. Greig himself says, "The Englishman seldom knows that he is irritating men of other nations, and never for the life of him can tell why he should."

Still, we should be glad that Dr. Greig was irritated, because it makes him so readable. It is perhaps his irritation that drives him to some radical statements. He sees a possibility that the American language will take over the English. But another alignment he thinks more desirable: that Scotsmen, Irishmen, Welshmen, Englishmen who reject Public School Standard ("silliest and dwabliest of all the English dialects"), Canadians, Australians, South Africans and New Zealanders "may come more or less consciously to an agreement with Americans that the English language shall be maintained as an organic whole."

* * *

For the preservation of English, Dr. Greig calls for a little group of willful men in each of the English-speaking countries, who "will flout and deride the Priscians and pundits wherever engendered (and especially those engendered in London and Boston, for they are the worst of the deadheads) who would ossify the language by opposing to every improvement in its pronunciation, spelling, accidence, syntax or vocabulary, their own unimaginative 'instinct of resistance to change' which Mr. de Sélincourt cracks up as an English ideal."

Dr. Greig's essay begs for quotation and contradiction, but we can't devote the day to it. Two specimens will give a notion of the sort of reform he advocates. He is in favor of saying "He don't." And "every sensible English-speaker on both sides of the Atlantic says 'Who were you talking to?' and the sooner we begin to write it the better."

* * *

Not only its title, but its small size, of course, drew us to Dr. Greig's book. We are glad to welcome some more small volumes. The indispensable Modern Library comes along with two more contributions to the pleasure and profit of the world. One is "Humphry Clinker," with a discriminating and amusing introduction by Arthur Machen. The other is "Four Famous Greek Plays," being the "Medea" of Euripides, the "Œdipus Rex" of Sophocles, the "Frogs" of Aristophanes and the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus; edited and with an introduction by Paul Landis paying tribute to the enduring intellectual influence of the Attic drama.

Two more small volumes, which may well be read in conjunction, are Grant Overton's "The American Novel," in Lippincott's One Hour Series, and a revised edition of "Contemporary American Literature," by John Matthews Manly and Edith Rickert (Harcourt Brace). Mr. Overton's book, which contains only 155 pages, is unbelievably successful in presenting in tabloid form an intelligent and critical account of the American novel. Not everybody will agree with all Mr. Overton's judgments; but we discovered none that was not arguable and most of them are amazingly keen. A gem of a book. The Manly-Rickert volume attempts to cover more ground in twice the space, and achieves a considerable, if not a complete, success. One of its best touches is its classification of Richard Harding Davis, Jack London and O. Henry as "Journalists." This coming from college folk may be

Yet another small book—though here the size is the only basis of comparison. H. Bedford-Jones has now earned twice the right to have his head broken by the Amalgamated Association of Literary Editors. His book, "This Fiction Business" (Covici Friede), first published in 1922 and now "brought down to date," starts off thus: "Can You Write Stories? Of course you can. It's the simplest thing on earth to do. Anyone can write stories." As if there weren't enough people convinced of that already. But Mr. Bedford-Jones has two virtues. He says frankly that he is telling people, not how to write, but how to make a living through fiction. And he is a good journalist. Each chapter closes like this: "The more you do, the more you learn—and if you are interested in the further details of writing, such as plot, go ahead with the next chapter."

By the way, what would Jack London have said to his bracketing? Dr. Greig, we suspect, would have been hopelessly outclassed.



CLAUDE G. BOWERS

Reconstruction of a Nation

The Tragic Era: The Revolution After Lincoln, by Claude G. Bowers. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

CLAUDE G. BOWERS'S latest book is a sad one for American readers. And yet there is much in it to stir the pride of all Americans. It deals, as its subtitle indicates, with the reconstruction period following the Civil War, and in the majestic march of events it pictures many national heroes are toppled into the dust. On the other hand, new heroes are raised up and given their rightful places in the great panorama. If the evidence presented strips the halo from such men as Thaddeus Stevens and Ulysses S. Grant, at the same time it lifts out of the obscurity into which partisan politics had plunged him the truly heroic figure of Andrew Johnson, to whom time and modern history are now doing a tardy justice.

Mr. Bowers gives us ample grounds for pride in a race battling against human greed, prejudice, bitter partisanship, misrepresentation, and the exaggerations and prevarications that seem inevitably to accompany and follow war.

Although marred in places by a political bias that weakens some of its best passages and vitiates its value to those who are not willing and ready to weigh the facts for themselves, "The Tragic Era" is still a masterpiece of historical writing. Furthermore, there is seen throughout the book an honest attempt to do justice to all, regardless of politics or partisan feeling. While it may seem that Thaddeus Stevens, for example, is shown up without mercy for exactly the man he was, it must be mentioned that Mr. Bowers has set down all he could find to the man's credit.

Evidence Appraised

In this book, as in his "Jefferson and Hamilton," which Senator Beveridge pronounced "the best story of the origin of Jeffersonian Democracy that has been published," Mr. Bowers has refused to accept the generally accepted valuation of a man until he has gone through every bit of evidence that could be had on the man and the events with which he was most closely associated. And out of the accumulated evidence he has evolved, in some instances, what seems almost a new character.

Perhaps some bias was to have been expected from the man who delivered the keynote address at his party's most recent national convention. That should account for what will appear to some readers as overenthusiastic admiration for some of the characters. But there can be no doubt, too, that a righteous indignation aroused by the facts he has unearthed and is recording, more than any partisan bias, is back of his wish to present the truth, as he sees it, in as strong a light as possible. And the reader profits thereby. Such a presentation gives life to the characters and makes for them a colorful and interesting setting at all times.

Andrew Johnson, one of the dominant figures of the period, stands out strikingly alive, the homespun extailor that he was, with the mental and spiritual wealth he had won for himself in his lifelong struggle for the things he cherished as right and noble.

Instead of being the traitor to his party and to his country that earlier historians have tried to make him, Johnson is portrayed by Mr. Bowers as one of the most fearless, honest and brilliant of all the American Presidents, a man hardly inferior in mentality or in character to Lincoln, whose place he took in the White House, and whose humanitarian policies toward the South he tried to carry out at the cost of his own political hopes and opportunities. He said what he believed always, regardless of party opinion or prejudice. But he always took the time and the trouble to look up the facts before he made any decisive declarations. For that reason, as well as because of his natural intelligence and honesty, his speeches were packed with substance.

Thaddeus Stevens

Studying the Bowers portrait of Thaddeus Stevens, one feels that this man failed of greatness through lack of love of his fellowman. He was not dishonest. Personally, he was immune to the corruption in which he wallowed. His interest in the Negro was real. If he believed in anything, it was in racial equality. Mr. Bowers makes this clear, and in so doing lifts Thaddeus Stevens considerably in the opinon of the reader, for in this respect Stevens lived out his life in accordance with his convictions.

In no respect did Lincoln and Stevens see eye to eye in the great problems they tried to solve. But it could hardly have been expected that they should. The President was moved and actuated by his love for all humanity; the party boss by the antithesis of that love.

Many other men come and go across the vast canvas Mr. Bowers has painted in "The Tragic Era." There are Charles Sumner and Salmon P. Chase, to mention only two of them, the first a Senator from Massachusetts and one of the founders of the Republican Party, who lived to see that party desert and repudiate him; the second, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, swearing in and giving his blessing to President Johnson and turning against him as soon as he finds he cannot make the President his tool. And there is his radiant daughter, Kate Chase Sprague, vividly presented in her magnificence and sympathetically portrayed when the lean years come.

To the attentive student of American affairs and to the unbiased foreigner who seeks knowledge and not political propaganda, Claude G. Bowers will appear as one of the important historians of America.

Wolsey, Objectively

Wolsey, by A. F. Pollard. London and New York: Longmans, Green. 21s. net; $5.

THE FORD lectures on Cardinal Wolsey which A. F. Pollard delivered at Oxford two years ago made a deep impression which their appearance in an expanded form in the substantial volume that lies before us will undoubtedly confirm. There are many serious historical writers today who can be read with profit, but few who, like Dr. Pollard, can be read with pleasure as well. When historical methods come in through the door of Professor Pollard's study he does not find it necessary to send his literary skill flying through the window; he is in the happy position of having to sacrifice neither his accuracy to his epigrams, nor his epigrams to his accuracy. The temper of the age is against his writing in the grand manner of Gibbon and Macaulay, but he can always be depended on for a neat and stimulating phrase. Of Wolsey he says that "his dignity consisted in his dignities, his honor in his honors, and his welfare in his wealth." To combine the accuracy of Stubbs with the brightness of Beverley Nichols is a rare accomplishment, but one that Professor Pollard displays in this work.

The besetting sin of the historian is to write of the past in terms of the present, and to it Wolsey's biographers have been particularly prone. During the late war he was discovered by one writer to have been a great war minister; at a time of ecclesiastical discussion at the beginning of this century a life of him was published emphasizing his devotion and services to religion; and during the period when Disraeli wanted "peace with honor" he was lauded as a consummately skillful foreign minister, following a firm but pacific policy. Hitherto, therefore, a purely objective study of him such as Professor Pollard has supplied has been wanting.

Wolsey's reputation, like that of a much greater man, Oliver Cromwell, has risen steadily with the passing centuries. The object of bitter hatred during his life, unhonored after his passing on by any considerable body of opinion, he had become for Evelyn in the seventeenth century "the magnificent cardinal," and 200 years later he was exalted by Lord Morley to the rank of one of the 12 greatest British statesmen. Professor Pollard begins something of a reaction. He dwells on the less attractive sides of Wolsey's character, that desire to live on the grand scale of princes and popes without possessing the appropriate manner, his lack of religious vocation, and the avarice that, long before his richest days, gave him an annual income of £100,000 of modern money.

On the other hand, Professor Pollard does to Wolsey a justice he has never before received for his work in Chancery, the Star Chamber, and the Court of Requests. But he finds Wolsey's real importance in English history to lie in the fact that, all unconsciously, he revealed to Henry VIII a vision of sovereign power wider than any that had ever opened before the eyes of any previous English monarch. Wolsey himself was the first Englishman to wield sovereign power, because he was the first to rule both church and state, and his legacy of authority passed immediately into the hands of the Crown. Though dominated by papal, that is, extra-national, ambitions, Wolsey without knowing it showed how the instrument that made national England might be fashioned

Carlyle—Later Years

Carlyle to Threescore-and-Ten, by David Alec Wilson. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. 18s. New York: Dutton. $6.

SCOTS have always been noted for enterprise and tenacity of purpose, and a notable instance of both these qualities is the habit of undertaking, and carrying to a conclusion, big ventures in biography. For most of the longest biographies in the English language are by Scotsmen—Roswell and Lockhart, Carlyle and Masson; and to this company must be added David Alec Wilson, who, dating his prefaces from Ayr, has brought the story of his hero and compatriot to its fifth fat volume and has another, which is to be the last, in store for us.

Nor is Mr. Wilson unworthy of his company. His book is not only a big one but something very like a great one. It is as lively as it is long. Mr. Wilson's method has often been described, and he must be tired of seeing it compared to mosaic. Yet the comparison is hard to avoid, for one is continually struck afresh by the skill with which he dovetails his documents. The weakness of the old sort of "life and letters" is that the letters are perpetually interrupting the author's narrative, and this, however interesting the letters may be in themselves, does not make for pleasure in reading. But Mr. Wilson has so definitely woven into his story his myriad quotations, collected from a hundred sources with such amazing completeness and assiduity, that one can read on and on without a hitch.

And one does; for it is a story of absorbing interest. If it is mosaic in method, it is not so in result. There is nothing static or crystallized about it. Rather should it be called cinematographic, for it is in perpetual motion. Carlyle's very life, as he lived it day by day, down to the minutest detail, passes before our eyes. We see him at work in his study, surrounded by a thousand volumes; taking his ease at the Grange, the stately and cultured home of his friends the Ashburtons; riding in Hyde Park on "Fritz." We hear his wise and trenchant speech, his large laughter, and those growls which sounded so much more terrific than they really were; for this is a "talkie" as well as a "movie." And by way of captions, we have Mr. Wilson's own comments on all manner of things, which are as vigorous and individual as those of his hero and with more than a hint of Carlyle in their manner.

During all the years covered by this volume Carlyle was at work on his monumental history of Frederick of Prussia, which Mr. Wilson considers the greatest of his books, and often groaning, as his way was, under the burden of his task; but he found time for much social intercourse. For just as he "preached the gospel of silence in 30 volumes," he pretended to pine for solitude yet loved, great human figure that he was, the company of his fellows; and a crowd of men and women, eminent and obscure, pass across the screen. And presiding over the scene—subtly stage-managing it—is the shrewd, whimsical, quick-tempered, large-hearted Jane, who, if she had not in her wisdom decided that one writer in the house was enough, might, there is plenty of evidence to show, have shone in literature with a brilliant light of her own.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Sword on Monadnock

HIGH up on the side of Monadnock I found it. A slender, tall sword. The blade was deep with bronzed rust; the hilt was green-mossed with oxidation. So harshly had white-bearded Father Time done his inexorable work that the cutting edge was ragged and notched. When I tentatively felt the edge, it crumpled to dust in my fingers.

What a spot for a sword! What pages of poignant history did it reveal? Was there tragedy, too?

It was a glorious late-summer afternoon when I came upon it. The open glade shimmered in the warm sun. The virgin-like white birches were swaying ever so gently. Far down below me, sparkling like the "jewel of the Mountain" that it is, Dublin Lake gleamed and flashed as if a million diamonds were floating on the blue water. The road around the shore was a band of gleaming black. Down in the evergreens, where the shadows of the eventide were already deepening, a hermit thrush sent its beautiful melody out to a listening, silencing world.

How did that sword come to be here? I was in a lonely spot, at least half a mile from any trail that is used. From either Jaffrey or Dublin, one would not come this way. No house was within two or three miles. Yet all the day since mid-forenoon I had been exploring land that once had echoed to human laughter. I found several ancient cellar holes. The foundations of the houses had long since toppled on their sides, but the stones of New Hampshire granite were there, deep under blackberry vines and blueberry bushes. Here and there were remnants of stone walls, built at an unknown cost of human toil. As I saw them I remembered my grandfather saying, "We used to build a rod a day, with two good men and a pair of oxen." Yes, a half century ago, that mountainside was a place of activity, with its sheep and cattle, broods of husky children; and dogs that guarded the small, white, story-and-a-half-with-ell, farmhouses.

But that sword there on Monadnock! It challenged the imagination. The sword is such a martial weapon. The pistol and rifle are weapons of efficiency; but their sleek, polished tapered barrels of blue steel give one no thrill. There is no stirring, swashbuckling devilry about them! A sword is something else. Even the meekest pacifist changes when his fingers curl around the hilt of a slender, keen-edged saber. Eyes flash at its slim beauty. All of man's fighting instincts are aroused. In a second, he is transported a hundred thousand years backward in time—to those dim, prehistoric æons when living was a bitter struggle, and men fought beasts and other men for the chance to live. How long had this sword stood in the birch-encircled glade? How many seasons had it seen come and go? It had been there a long time. Two or three decades would not have caused the erosion of steel that time had put on the weapon. I sat speculating as the shades of night crept up from the valley below.

* * *

Ah! I knew! It was a sword of the Civil War. Three-quarters of a century ago Lincoln's call for volunteers had swept the Nation. A tall lad, nurtured on the breast of Monadnock, had laid aside his hoe and scythe, said good-by to a mother and father who were of a type that helped to lay the foundation for their Nation's growth, kissed his sweetheart in a farm down in the valley, and gone on to Washington with other lads like himself. After four years of hell the boy came back a man. He would not talk much. He said he was going west to Iowa or Illinois. There was plenty of free land out there—land without a single rock, where you could plow all day and never have the plow handles jump up into your ribs; and the earth was deep and fertile.

So on a Sunday afternoon he came up the mountain with his sweetheart, soon to be his wife. In a few days the long trek west would begin. He had brought his sword, for he had risen to a captaincy in war. As they sat silently side by side, perhaps on the very rock I was sitting, their hands were clasped. They were leaving homes they loved to answer the call of the West. They looked down on the scenes of their childhood, fraught with happy memories. Now they were going to build a home for themselves. At length they rose.

"Aren't you going to take your sword, John?" she asked.

The tall young man with old eyes gathered her in his arms.

"No, May," he smiled with his lips, though his eyes were wet. "Let it stay here. Our country does not need the sword. It needs farmers and merchants, ministers and teachers. That is what we shall want our children to be—not soldiers." And so a new home came to be in the West, and the Nation's frontier was pushed a bit nearer the setting sun.

* * *

The sword was stuck firmly. I tried it, and it resisted my pull.

"Oh, well," I thought, "sleep tightly. Your labor is over, and this is a pleasant place. Help serene Monadnock to guard these hills and valleys where boys and girls are nurtured into citizenship for our country's service!"

Somehow, as I worked my way downward in the dusk, and the lights from scattered homes twinkled forth into the night, I knew I had been in sacred ground. What a wonderful place for a sword after all!

H. S. P.

Night and the Serbian Herdsman

On perfectly clear and quiescent summer nights on the plains of my native Banat, the stars are intensely bright and the sky looks black by contrast. "Thy hair is as black as the sky of a summer midnight" is a favorite saying of a Serbian lover to his lady-love. On such nights we could not see our grazing oxen when they were more than a few score of feet from us, but we could hear them if we pressed our ears close to the ground and listened. . . .

The light of the stars, the sound of the grazing oxen, and the faint strokes of the distant church-bell were messages of caution which on those dark summer nights guided our vigilance over the precious herd. These messages appealed to us like the loving words of a friendly power, without whose aid we were helpless. They were the only signs of the world's existence which dominated our consciousness as, enveloped in the darkness of night and surrounded by countless burning stars, we guarded the safety of our oxen. The rest of the world had gone out of existence; it began to reappear in our consciousness when the early dawn announced what we boys felt to be the divine command, "Let there be light," and the sun heralded by long white streamers began to approach the eastern sky, and the earth gradually appeared as if by an act of creation. Every one of those mornings of fifty years ago appeared to us herdsmen to be witnessing the creation of the world—a world at first of friendly sound and light messages which made us boys feel that a divine power was protecting us and our herd, and then a terrestrial world, when the rising sun had separated the hostile mysteries of night from the friendly day.

Sound and light became thus associated in my early modes of thought with the divine method of speech and communication, and this belief was strengthened by my mother, who quoted the words of St. John: "In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God."

I believed also that David, some of whose Psalms, under the instruction of my mother, I knew by heart, and who in his youth was a shepherd, expressed my thoughts in his nineteenth Psalm:

"The heavens declare the glory of God. . . ."

"There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard."

Then, there is no Serb boy who has not heard that beautiful Russian song by Lyermontoff, the great Russian poet, which says:

"Lonely I wander over the country road,
And in the darkness the stony path is glimmering;
Night is silent and the plains are whispering
To God, and star speaketh to star."

Lyermontoff was a son of the Russian plains. He saw the same burning stars in the blackness of a summer midnight sky which I saw. He felt the same thrill which David felt and through his psalms transmitted to me during those watchful nights of fifty years ago.—From "From Immigrant to Inventor," by MICHAEL PUPIN.

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The Sun's Carpet

Today the sun has traveled far and wide—
And as he went his way, he left a track of gold—
Bright threads of light darned in between
A hundred shades of blue and green
That varied oft, with every turn of tide
As rose and fell his patchwork carpet, many ages old.

Beneath the tenderest, bluest, autumn sky,
Wide stretched, high piled and loosely laid, ruffled by every breeze
Earth's largest carpet lay. Gold felt
Along its edge, that sweetly smelt,
As tassels white of foam left stranded high
The seaweed, torn from bed of ebbing, flowing, restless seas.

E. MURIEL ROOKE.

Gruyères

Switzerland is a country of surprises. When you get to the top of a mountain you find a whole panorama of peaks spread out before you where you expected to find vast stretches of sky. You walk through luxuriant fields of meadow flowers, past smiling chalets, following zigzag paths up the mountain side, through cool fir woods and then come out into the open to find everywhere looking up at you from the short grass gentian faces of the most wonderful blue. It is as if little bits of the deepest blue sky were mirrored in the dew. One day the rain will come down in torrents for hours at a time, saturating the fields, streaming down the roads, filling to overflowing the drinking troughs—made of scooped out fir trunks—and you sigh to think that tomorrow's expedition must certainly be postponed. And then tomorrow comes and the sun is shining and the roads are as dry as a bone, and you can walk through the meadows without getting wet, and you wonder whether the rain of yesterday was as much a dream as that great storm you heard thundering and swishing and softly dying away when the organist in Lucerne Cathedral touched the keys of his grand instrument and you heard Breitenbach's exquisite Fantasy Pastoral and Tempest in the Alps.

One of Switzerland's loveliest surprises is the little town of Gruyères. It is unique,—a sweet Old World place, perched on a rocky hill which rises up out of the valley drained by the River Sarine, and surrounded with high peaked mountains. It is truly a gem, this little town of one street. Most of the houses are about three hundred years old and one at least has seen six centuries roll by. This last belonged to Chalamala, the jester at the château which dominates the town. The lovely old house has curiously carved stone windows and two stags' heads with antlers fastened to the wall above them. Outside the gate sits an elderly peasant woman. She is bending over a pillow on which her fingers are deftly making lace. Her splendid features and bronzed skin are framed by the handkerchief tied over her head.

The street is all rough with cobble stones and slopes gradually up to the castle gateway. The houses are built irregularly and each has its own individuality. All have very broad eaves and the bright green Venetian blinds are fastened at different angles. Some of the houses are covered with cream stucco, others with pink or white, and there are gay window boxes on the window sills and balconies. In the middle of the street at one end stands a large circular stone fountain where the hardy peasant women are washing their clothes, and as you turn and look up the street the other way, toward the castle, you see a long stone washing trough against the wall with broad projecting eaves to shelter it, and here more of the Gruyères folk are to be found at their work. Near by is the little market where fruit, flowers and vegetables are spread out over the stones. Beyond rises the tower of the château, whilst the mountains at a little distance sweep in a semicircle round the hill on which Gruyères stands. If it happens to be a festival day the town is decorated with large branches of fir trees standing upright at intervals against the walls of the houses.

A visit to the château takes you back to the Middle Ages, and admiration for its picturesqueness, its lovely old furniture, tapestry, pewter and other treasures is mingled with gratitude for the amenities, comforts and refinements that progress has brought to the age in which you now live.

You linger as long as time permits in the fascinating courtyard, flagged with stones, where jousts and tournaments took place in the days when the proud Counts of Gruyères held sway. It must have been a gay scene on which the ladies and retainers looked down from the two wooden wistaria covered balconies which run round three sides of the courtyard. The Counts of Gruyères took their name from the "grue" or crane, which was their crest, and today visitors can buy pretty pieces of pottery with the blue grue on a cream background. The Counts were very bold and won their position as separate feudal lords, defying even the great Duke of Burgundy, Charles the Bold, and being granted the right by the kings of France to issue their own coinage.

The castle windows overlook smiling gardens, vineyards and orchards which slope up to the foot of the ramparts and tower. Out beyond, the valley and mountains are dotted with the sweet chalets so characteristic of Switzerland, and here are made the cheeses that have made Gruyères famous in modern times. In future when you taste one of these cheeses may the curtains of memory roll back and give you a peep at a lovely, unspoilt medieval town basking in the sunshine at the foot of the Alps. Then the never outworn words of the poet, "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever" will be proved, once more, for you.



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Milkmaid of St. Ferreol. After a Water Color by Miss Elizabeth Moffat and Mlle. Gratiane de Gardillanne.

THIS is one of the water colors of the series made by Miss Elizabeth Moffat and Mlle. Gratiane de Gardillanne for their book on the regional costumes of France, which has been recently published in France. Nothing like it has been attempted before, and it was a great adventure for these two young women. They motored and wandered through the country gathering material, making sketches and writing notes. Laboriously, in Paris, they set to work afterward to reconstruct with their water colors the types of peasants and, faithfully, the brilliant colors and rich patterns of their costumes.

The regional costume is rapidly disappearing in France. There is, for example, a little place on the Bay of Biscay, called les Sables d'Olonne. When visited six years ago the peasants wore almost entirely on Sundays their short dresses and quaint headdresses, but this summer there were only a relatively few brave enough to appear in the rich old costumes. It is for this reason that the work undertaken by Miss Moffat, an American, and Mlle. de Gardillanne of France is so valuable. They held an exhibition at the Bernheim Jeune Galleries, and the success of this led to the publication of a handsome volume.

Most of the costumes unearthed or found were from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Every detail in the plates of the artists is absolutely correct, and the record will be of use for a long time to come in reconstructing scenes in France. The costume reproduced here is from Provence and shows a milkmaid of the shore district along the Mediterranean near St. Ferreol. Each region has pronounced differences in headgear and in design of the material for the dresses. Le Béarn, for example, has vertical stripes; the women from Alsace favored lateral; Le Dauphiné ran to checks, and our fair milkmaid of Provence gives us a favorite flowered pattern of her district. The book is fascinating to study: the colors are so bright and the effects so fine! Though they are frankly fashion plates which are offered us, nevertheless there is sufficient grace about them and imagination shown, to make them delightful subjects for hanging or reproduction almost anywhere.

Black Swans

Black swans are regal birds
Like princes in disguise;
Mystic, strange, enchanted things,
With legend in their eyes.

Scarlet-shining beaks have they
And ebon-feathered wings;
Silver stars should their proud heads wear,
Their necks bejeweled rings.

They must have sailed from Elfland lakes—
Surely they know the way:
Who tells what they are thinking of?
Princely creatures—they.

DOLORES CARNS.

„Sei nur getrost und sehr freudig"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS 1. Kapitel des Buchs Josua hat sich offenbar schon vielen Menschen in Zeiten der Not als besonders hilfreich und zweckdienlich erwiesen. Als Nachfolger Mose's war Josua von Gott berufen worden, die Israeliten in das gelobte Land zu führen. Die Ermahnung: „Sei getrost und unverzagt" bezog sich weder auf die körperliche Tapferkeit noch auf den Kriegsgeist, den man unter den damaligen Umständen für erforderlich gehalten haben mochte. Was an Stärke und Mut von ihm gefordert wurde, war, daß er dem ganzen Gesetz Gottes, worin er von Mose unterrichtet worden war, gehorsam sei. Es handelte sich um eine sittliche und geistige Forderung, um eine Aufforderung, seinem höchsten Verständnis der Wahrheit gemäß zu leben. Und durch seinen Gehorsam wollte Gott ihn alle Tage seines Lebens leiten und beschützen.

Josua handelte unverzüglich. Er beauftragte die Hauptleute des Volks, durch das Lager zu gehen und allen, auch den Stämmen, die sich schon angesiedelt hatten, zu gebieten, daß sie sich darauf vorbereiten sollen, den Jordan zu überschreiten. Wir finden, daß sie Josua bereitwillig und freudig gehorchten. Als aber die Israeliten Treue gelobten, vernahm er wieder das Gebot Gottes: „Sei nur getrost und unverzagt!"

Mrs. Eddy erläutert im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 514) einen Vers der Offenbarung mit folgenden Worten: „Moralischer Mut ist ‚der Löwe, der da ist vom Geschlecht Juda', der König im mentalen Reich". Diese Eigenschaft des göttlichen Gemüts müssen die Menschen pflegen. Tierischer Mut mag in den Lebensangelegenheiten zuweilen notwendig scheinen; aber sittlicher Mut befähigt jeden Menschen, „nach dem vorgesteckten Ziel—nach dem Kleinod—zu jagen, welches vorhält die himmlische Berufung Gottes in Christo Jesu". Als in Mose das Verlangen erwachte, das Los seiner hebräischen Brüder zu teilen, erschlug er den Ägypter bei einem falschen Versuch, zu helfen; doch bald mußte er seine böse Tat bereuen. In vierzig Jahren eines nachdenklichen doch arbeitsreichen Lebens hatte er Zeit, die Nähe, die Gegenwart und die Kraft Gottes so zu erkennen, daß er zu einer Höhe sittlichen Mutes heranwuchs, die in der Geschichte des Alten Testaments wohl nie übertroffen worden ist. Und auch Josua wurde für den Aufruf vorbereitet, in dem wahren Mut, der Gehorsam gegen das göttliche Gesetz fordert, vorwärts zu gehen.

Es gibt eine Art Mut, der in Zeiten der Gefahr, der Bedrängnis oder großer Not zu Heldentaten führen kann. Soweit er aber aus menschlicher Willenskraft hervorgeht, kann er leicht einen Rückschlag erleiden und körperlich oder seelisch schädliche Wirkungen nach sich ziehen. Der sittliche Mut dagegen, der aus beständigem Gehorsam gegen das Gesetz Gottes, aus dem Verständnis des Einsseins des Menschen mit dem himmlischen Vater, aus dem ernsten Verlangen und dem beständigen Trachten, mit dem göttlichen Willen übereinzustimmen, hervorgeht, verleiht einem bewußte Kraft und Stärke, unter allen Umständen, seien sie körperlicher, seelischer oder wirtschaftlicher Art, vorwärts zu gehen. Die durch Eindringen in die Christliche Wissenschaft erlangte Kenntnis der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, und der Ohnmacht der falschen Ansprüche des Bösen verleihen dem Menschen Stärke und Handlungsfreiheit, woraus nur Gutes hervorgehen kann.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 257) schreibt Mrs. Eddy über das dem Gesetz Gottes entgegengesetzte sogenannte Stoffgesetz: „Es nährt Verdacht, wo Vertrauen am Platze ist, Furcht, wo Mut erforderlich ist, Zutrauen, wo Meiden geboten ist, den Glauben an Sicherheit, wo größte Gefahr droht". Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt entdecken, wenn Weltlichkeit oder der Glaube an ein Leben im Stoff ihn beherrschen will. Er weiß, wie er bei dem unsterblichen Gesetz des Geistes Hilfe und Führung finden kann. Dieses Verständnis befähigt ihn nicht allein, den im Alltagsleben scheinbar vorkommenden Mißständen und Widerwärtigkeiten entgegenzutreten und sie zu überwinden, sondern es zeigt ihm auch, wie er sich von den angreifenden Ansprüchen weltlichen Begehrens abwenden und sie auf Grund dessen, daß Gott alles gemacht hat, was gemacht ist, und daß alles, was Er gemacht hat, gut ist, mit bewußter Stärke und bewußtem Mut der Überzeugung aus seinem Denken austreiben kann.

Ist es nicht eine Freude zu wissen, daß Gottes Kinder in der Tat „getrost und sehr freudig" sein können? Denn dies ist das rechtmäßige Erbe aller, die ernstlich danach trachten, dem göttlichen Willen gehorsam zu leben und Gottes unfehlbares Gesetz der Harmonie im täglichen Leben zu erkennen und zu beweisen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Artistic Taste

Until we learn to appreciate the cherubs and angels that Raphael scatters through the blessed air, in a picture of the "Nativity," it is not amiss to look at a Dutch fly settling on a peach, or a bumblebee burying himself in a flower. — HAWTHORNE'S Journal.

"Be thou strong and very courageous"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE first chapter of Joshua has seemed to many to be one of special practical help in times of human difficulty. As Moses' successor, Joshua had been called of God to lead the Israelites into the promised land. The injunction, "Be strong and of a good courage," did not refer to the physical prowess or martial spirit which he might be supposed to need under the circumstances. The strength and courage demanded of him were that he should obey all the law of God, in which he had been instructed through Moses. It was a moral and spiritual requirement, a call to live up to his highest understanding of Truth; and through his obedience God would guide and protect him all the days of his life.

Joshua took prompt action. He called upon the officers of the people to go through the host and to charge them all, including the men of the tribes already settled in their possession, to prepare to pass over Jordan. We note the readiness and alacrity with which Joshua was obeyed. But as the Israelites pledged their loyalty, God's command to him was again voiced: "Only be strong and of a good courage."

Interpreting a verse in Revelation, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science (p. 514), "Moral courage is 'the lion of the tribe of Juda,' the king of the mental realm." This quality of the divine Mind mankind needs to cultivate. Animal courage may seem at times to be a necessity in the affairs of life, but it is moral courage which enables each one of us to "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." When the desire was first born in Moses to cast in his lot with his Hebrew brethren, he slew the Egyptian in a mistaken attempt to give help; but he soon had cause to rue his evil action. Forty years of contemplative though active life gave him time so to realize the nearness, presence, and power of God that he grew to a height of moral courage which was probably never surpassed in Old Testament history. And Joshua also was made ready for the call to go forward in the true courage which demands obedience to divine law.

There is a form of courage which in a time of danger, stress, or great emergency may rise to heroic action. But in so far as this is derived from human will-power, it is liable to reaction and to harmful physical or mental results. On the other hand, the moral courage which comes through continued obedience to God's law, through the understanding of man's unity with the heavenly Father, through earnest desire and constant striving to be in accord with the divine will, gives one conscious power and strength to go forward, whatever the conditions which may be presented, and whether these be physical, mental, or financial. Knowledge of the allness of God, good, and the powerlessness of the false claims of evil, gained through study of Christian Science, give to the individual strength and freedom of action from which good alone can result.

Referring to the so-called law of matter, as opposed to the law of God, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 257), "It fosters suspicion where confidence is due, fear where courage is requisite, reliance where there should be avoidance, a belief in safety where there is most danger." The student of Christian Science learns to detect when materialism, or the belief of life in matter, claims to control him. He knows how to turn to the immortal law of Spirit for help and guidance. It is this understanding which enables him not only to meet and overcome the discords and inharmonies which may seem to occur in the ordinary affairs of life, but which also shows him how to turn from the aggressive claims of material desire and cast them out of his mentality with conscious strength and courage of conviction, on the ground that God made all that was made, and that all He made is good.

Is it not a joy to know that God's children can indeed be "strong and very courageous," since this is the rightful inheritance of all who are earnestly striving to live in obedience to the divine will, and to recognize and prove in their daily lives God's unfailing law of harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Sweet Innisfallen

Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well,
May calm and sunshine long be thine!
How fair thou art let others tell,—
To feel how fair shall long be mine.

Sweet Innisfallen, long shall dwell
In memory's dream that sunny smile,
Which o'er thee on that evening fell,
When first I saw thy fairy isle.

'Twas light, indeed, too blest for one,
Who had to turn to paths of care—
Through crowded haunts again to run,
And leave thee bright and silent there. . . .

Far better in thy weeping hours
To part from thee, as I do now,
When mist is o'er thy blooming bowers,
Like sorrow's veil on beauty's brow.

For, though unrivalled still thy grace,
Thou dost not look, as then, too blest,
But thus in shadow seem'st a place
Where erring man might hope to rest. . . .

Weeping or smiling, lovely isle!
And all the lovelier for thy tears,
For though but rare thy sunny smile,
'Tis heaven's own glance when it appears.

—THOMAS MOORE. Poems.

Barsha in the Garden

The garden piece around Lowe's cabin had blossomed heartily this year, for Barsha had a friendliness to flower-things. . . . Working in the borders and rubbing the sweet earth through her gnarledy fingers, she was comforted, and the giving over of her rights within doors came more easily. She could boast that few old women had a daughter like Dena, who did cleverly, in all things, and left her in peace in the garden.

"You'd best clean the fields close," Barsha said to Rashe. "Winter finds out what summer lays by."

"I'm no valley farmer to grudge a smidgen to the birds," Rashe answered, while he watched the crows swooping busily over his high field.

Dena this moment came back from the barn and stood two full milk-pails within the door and sat her down on the step to rest beside Rashe and to look at Barsha being busy. Dena was proud to have a mother-woman, and moreover one that had more to do than sit under foot and be waited on with grumblings, like some she had known.

The sun had long left Lowe's corner of the world, but the top of Cragg Hill was golden and the light it cast was caught in the bright tangles of ironweed around the fences, and glowed among the sage and zinnias.

They watched Barsha delving and they were silent together and the place was full of contentment.

"Barsha's making a graven image out o' them flowers; 'tain't right," Rashe said severely. "Woman!" he called, "'They that forsake the Lord shall be consumed. Ye shall be confounded for the gardens that ye have chosen.'"

Barsha said: "Shucks!" . . .

Waits now came in and Rashe said to him: "Our old woman's forsook the way. I tell where a hard frost is needed for the people's salvation and she'd put it off to cherish her flower-things."

Waits stood over above his mother and laughed down at her, while she uprooted dahlia bulbs and shook off spare dirt and placed them in careful rows in a box. "You old worthless," he said. "Wonder me how you come by such a boy as me. Must be I'm the very moral of Rashe, there."

"Out o' reason!"—MARISTAN CHAPMAN, in "Homeplace."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Substance." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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PRICE TREND OF SECURITIES IS IRREGULAR

Substantial Advances Mixed With Losses—Some New Highs

NEW YORK (AP)—Extensive week-end readjustment of speculative accounts imparted a decidedly irregular trend to price movements in today's stock market, although major activity appeared to be on the side of rising prices.

Some of the selling which came into the market was based on fears of a credit stringency next week when the midmonth and federal income tax payments become due.

Week-end mercantile reviews indicated that fall trade was off to a good start, and that there were no signs of a major recession in any leading industries, with the possible exception of building which is still hampered by the high cost of new financing.

The fact that several large new investment trusts are in the process of formation was construed in some quarters as an indication that no major stock market decline is contemplated by bankers sponsoring the same.

Commercial Solvents led today's rally by soaring 16 points to a new high record at 515, presumably in response to the overnight announcement of a 10-for-1 stock splitup. Stone & Webster ran up 8½. Timken Roller Bearing 6 to a new high at 114¾, Seaboard Air Line preferred 5 to a new high at 35, and Underwood-Elliott-Fisher 5.

American Water Works, Norfolk & Western, Louisville & Nashville, U. S. Rubber and American Power & Light, all sold 3 to 4½ points higher. Grigsby-Grunow, responding to reports of record-breaking sales, climbed 3 points to 70, a new high for the present stock. Republic Steel and International Hydroelectric also reached new high ground. Revival of buying in Standard Oil of New Jersey carried that stock up 2 points.

May Department Stores fluctuated in an erratic manner. The stock opened nearly 3 points lower at 100, slid down to 92¼, and then rebounded to the opening price.

Columbia Gas, Worthington Pump and American & Foreign Power, three of the leaders in yesterday's rally, each dropped about 5 points on profit-taking, and Pullman converted an early gain of 1¾ into a loss of more than 3 points.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Bonds had a small following in today's short session of a thin market. Convertibles held steady to slightly lower in the early dealings, and standard mortgage issues scaled down a shade.

The volume of business was light. International Telephone 4½s had a loss of 2 points after an initial gain. American Telephone 4½s showed a maximum drop of about 2½, but recovered most of the decline. American International 5½s were stronger.

A few of the low coupon rails, soft yesterday, sold up to about the extent of their losses. Industrials and utilities drew scant attention. North American Cement 6½s fell to another new low on an overnight dip of more than 2 points.

Securities of the United States ruled steady and dull.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	8%	8%
Commercial paper	6@6½	6¼
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6@6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	9	9
Four to six months	9	9

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	50⅜c	50⅞c
Bar silver in London	23⅛d	23¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$90,000,000	
Year ago today	80,000,000	$1,239,000,000
Balances	32,000,000	
Year ago today	35,000,000	132,000,000
Exchgs for week	512,000,000	9,520,000,000
Bals for week	118,000,000	1,151,600,000
F R bank credit	31,400,278	181,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5¼@5⅛
60 days	5¼@5⅛
90 days	5¼@5⅛
4 months	5⅜@5¼
5 months	5⅝@5½
6 months	5⅝@5½

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	5%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Chicago	5	Copenhagen	5
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	6
Dallas	5	London	5½
Kansas City	5	Madrid	5½
Minneapolis	5	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	5	Helsingfors	6
New York	6	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5⅝
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	7½
Bucharest	10	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84½	$4.84¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.84⅝	4.84⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391	.0391⅜	.193
Belgium—belga	.1388½	.1389½	.139
Italy—lira	.0522½	.0522¼	.193
Germany—mark	.2378½	.2380	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1408	.1408¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0295¾	.0296¼	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2661	.2662	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¼	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4004½	.4007½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2661	.2663	.268
Poland—zloty	.1120	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1474	.1475½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676	.2678	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1925½	.1925¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅜	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.4832	.4832	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5615	.5692	•
India—rupee	.3610	.3610	.4866
Japan—yen	.4695	.4690	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4200	.4200	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1186	.1187	.3245
Chile—peso	.1204	.1204	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9639	.9639	.9733
Peru—pound	3.98	3.98	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9727	.9727	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99 21-32	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3787½	.3800	.4985

*Par unsettled.

COAST UTILITY MERGER

NEW YORK (AP) — A prospective merger of several leading Pacific coast utilities appeared today with announcement of an offer by the newly organized Public Utility Holding Corporation, sponsored by Harris Forbes & Co., the United Founders Corporation interests, to exchange its stock for stocks of the Southern California Edison Company, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Pacific Lighting Corporation, and the Electric Power Company.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.14	Sept.13
57½	38⅛	..	Abitibi	1400	51½	50½	51½	50½
88¾	79	6	Abitibi pf	300	84	83¾	84	..
159½	101	..	Ab & Straus	200	129¾	129½	129¼	129
112	106	7	Ab & Str pf	80	107½	106½	106½	..
104⅞	27	..	Adv-Rumely	1100	27½	26	26	..
119	29¾	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	40	40	40	..
4⅞	1½	..	Ahumada	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
217	95¼	2	Air Reduc	1000	199¾	198	198	201¾
48⅞	26	2¶	Airway El	300	29	29	29	29
11⅛	4	..	Ajax Rubber	500	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
10⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	..
56½	27⅝	..	Alleghany	25800	51½	50⅝	51½	51¼
118¾	99½	5½	Alleghany pf	200	115	115	115	115
86½	86½	5½	Alleg pf ww	200	83	83	83	83
354⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	500	334	333	334	333
320	166	7	Allis-Chal	200	300	294½	300	298
72	45	..	Amal Lea pf	100	42	42	42	..
42⅝	22½	2	Amerada	100	29½	29½	29½	27⅞
23⅞	10⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11
73⅝	40⅝	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	44	44	44	44
155	110	2¶	Am Bk Note	100	149	149	149	145
80⅞	46	..	Am Beet S pf	100	51	51	51	..
76½	40½	..	Am Bosch	700	70½	70	70	69⅞
62	45	1.60¶	Am Brake	300	58⅞	58	58¾	58
34¾	15⅛	..	Am Br Bov	1300	22½	22	22½	22⅝
194½	107⅞	3¶	Am Can	5200	169⅞	167⅞	167⅞	167
198½	92	6	Am Car & F	5600	102⅞	101⅛	102⅞	102
55	42½	1.60¶	Am Com Alc	400	46	46	46	46
1⅝	1⅛	..	Am Com A rts	1000	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
98½	82⅝	..	Am Europe	300	91	89¾	91	89
179½	75⅛	..	Am & FPw	26100	179½	174	174¼	179½
108½	104	7	Am & FP 7	100	107	107	107	108
103	88	7	Am & FP 2pf	500	99	99	99	99
42	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii	200	31	30⅛	30⅞	30⅛
16	6	6¼	Am Hide	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
52¼	38¼	..	Am Hide pf	100	41	41	41	..
54	28	2¶	Am Ice	1500	49¼	48⅝	49¼	49
89⅞	52½	2¶	Am Int Corp	6200	82¼	81⅜	81⅜	81⅛
8⅞	4½	..	Am La Fr	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	3800	125	122	125	121
81⅝	50	3	Am Metals	700	75	74⅝	74⅝	76
175⅞	81⅛	1¶	Am Pw & Lt	1200	166½	162¼	162¼	163¾
55⅞	40⅛	1½	Am Radiat	13000	53¼	52	52⅝	53
139	135	..	Am Radiat pf	30	139	139	139	139
64¾	31	..	Am Repub	500	36½	36	36	36½
144⅝	106½	2¶	Am Roll Mill	2100	137	134⅝	134⅝	136
41⅞	30⅜	3	Am Seating	200	30¾	30½	30½	30¾
112⅛	81½	8	Am Ship Blg	70	100	98½	98½	99⅞
130¾	93½	4	Am Smelt	1900	120⅝	119¼	119⅝	120⅛
79⅞	56	3	Am Stl Fnd	2200	64½	63⅛	64¼	62⅝
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	10	112¼	111⅝	112¼	111⅝
85	65	2	Am Stores	100	69	69	69	69
94⅞	71½	..	Am Sugar	800	81	81	81	81⅛
111	104⅝	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel & Cab	200	23½	23½	23½	..
304	193¼	9	Am Tel Tel	1900	287⅞	284½	286½	287¾
112	107¼	7	Am Type pf	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
194	67¼	1¶	Am Wat W	2000	184⅞	182	183½	180½
27⅞	15	..	Am Wool	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
53⅝	36⅛	..	Am Wool pf	200	36⅝	36½	36⅝	36⅞
16⅛	9	..	Am Writ ct	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
111¼	90½	..	Am Zinc pf	100	100	100	100	99
89⅞	62⅜	3	Anac Wire	100	85	85	85	85
140	99	7	Anaconda	24100	126¼	123⅞	125	125½
71½	43	2.40	Anchor Cap	2100	69⅞	68	69	68
137	100	6.50	Anchor C pf	300	137	134⅞	137	133
68⅝	44⅝	3	Andes Cop	900	56	55¼	55¼	56⅝
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	3100	41	39⅛	39⅞	38½
95	84⅞	7	Armour D pf	200	87¾	87½	87½	88
18⅜	10⅛	..	Arm Ill A	4300	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅝
10⅛	5½	..	Arm Ill B	1500	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
40⅞	19	..	Arnold Cons	300	28	27½	27½	27½
30	19⅜	2	Art Loom	3400	20	19⅞	20	..
30⅞	26	1½	Art Metals	200	28	28	28	28
58⅞	48½	4	Asso Apparl	700	49½	49	49¼	49½
70⅞	43	2½	Asso Dry G	3700	52⅞	50	50	52¾
298⅝	195½	10	Atchison	400	279⅞	277	279⅞	278
103⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	—	103	103	103	102½
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L	1200	193⅝	193⅝	193⅝	193
68⅞	32¼	4	Atl G&WI	400	68⅛	67⅞	68⅛	67½
61½	45⅞	4	Atl G&WI pf	500	58⅞	57⅞	58⅞	..
77⅞	53½	1¶	Atl Refin	2600	65	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
140	90	4	Atlas Pwd	400	129¾	125	125	127½
500	221	4	Auburn Auto	200	485	485	485	479¾
11¾	5¼	5¾	Austin N	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
42⅛	32	..	Austin N pf	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	..
35½	22⅛	..	Auto Sales	200	29½	29¼	29¼	29¾
50	39½	3	Auto Strop A	100	40	40	40	39¾
20	14¾	..	Aviation	1300	14⅞	14½	14½	15
			—B—					
125	114¼	7	Baldwin pf	10	117	117	117	118
66⅝	59⅝	..	Bald-New	4300	61	60¼	61	60⅛
145¾	115⅛	6	Balt & O	27100	145⅜	143¼	143¼	143
80½	75	4	Balt & O pf	600	78	78	78	79
88¾	64½	3½	Bangor & A	7700	87½	85	86¼	84⅝
29⅛	7	..	Barnet	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
49⅞	33⅛	2	Barnsdall A	2000	37½	36⅛	37	36¾
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	6600	31	29½	30⅞	29½
115	93¾	3	Beatrice	100	110	110	110	109
101	73	3	Beechnut	300	90	90	90	89
17¾	9	..	Belding H	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
84⅞	80½	4.14	Belg NR ppf	300	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80½
104⅞	48	2	Bendix	2600	82⅞	81⅞	87⅞	88
109⅞	75⅜	2	Best & Co	400	108½	105½	105½	108⅛
140⅜	82⅛	4	Beth Steel	12800	129¼	127	127⅜	128⅜
125⅛	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	400	125	125	125	125
61⅞	42⅛	..	Bloom'dale	800	52	51	51⅞	52⅝
118	92½	7	Blum'thal pf	10	102	102	102	100
136⅜	110⅛	3¶	Bohn Alum	500	118⅜	118	118	118
11⅜	6	..	Booth Fish	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100½	83⅛	3	Borden	700	90½	90⅜	90½	90½
86⅞	76⅛	4	Borg Warner	200	78	78	78	78
15½	7⅛	..	Bot M A pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
63⅛	30⅛	..	Briggs	3200	33	32½	32¾	33
43½	35⅛	..	Briggs & Str	100	36	36	36	36
13½	5¾	..	Brit Steel 2pf	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
73⅞	38½	3	Brockway	300	38¾	38½	38½	38½
81⅞	57½	4	Bklyn Man T	400	65	64½	64½	65
248½	170	5	Bklyn Un G	100	236	236	236	235
65	60	..	Bklyn-Qus pf	300	60	60	60	..
55½	35½	3	Bruns Balke	500	42	41½	42	42
42¾	25⅛	..	Bucyrus	400	32½	31⅝	31⅝	31¼
50	38⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	300	41⅞	40½	40½	40⅜
83½	51⅛	..	Buff&Sus pf	100	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72
51⅝	42	1.60	Bullard	100	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	44
127	94	8	Burns Br A	100	96	96	96	..
76	62¼	3¶	Burroughs	3400	74½	73	74	72¾
89⅛	54½	2¶	Bush Term	400	62	61	62	60
110½	102¼	7	Bush T deb	20	105	105	105	..
118½	108	7	Bush Blg pf	10	108½	108½	108½	108
9½	3⅞	..	Butte Cop	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
12⅞	6¼	2	Butte & Sup	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
192⅞	120¼	..	Byers	400	135	135	135	134½
37¾	31⅛	2	By-Prod C	300	34	34	34	34
			—C—					
4	1½	..	Callahan	1200	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝
61⅞	36⅝	4	Calu & Hecla	900	41	43⅝	44	44
98¾	78	5	Canada Dry	100	88⅝	88	88	88
61½	55	3	Can South	50	57	56⅝	56⅝	57
265⅞	218	10	Can Pac	1000	228	226½	227⅞	227¾
48⅞	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	44	44	44	45
451½	308	6	Case Thresh	900	455	437½	450	435
79⅜	52	3	Celotex	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	60¾
58⅞	40½	2	Cen Alloy	5000	58⅝	57⅛	57⅛	57¾
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	500	98	97	97½	96½
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	300	29	28⅛	29	28
80¾	77⅛	..	Checker Cab	1100	78⅛	77½	78⅛	79⅝
92	79	3	Ches Corp	2300	85¾	84⅛	84⅛	85½
279¾	195	10	Ches & Ohio	400	266	265	265	268¼
23⅞	12¾	..	Chi Gt West	700	17¼	17	17	16⅞
63⅝	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	2600	50⅞	49⅞	50	50⅝
44⅛	27⅝	..	Chi M&SP	3100	41⅜	40½	40⅞	40¼
68⅝	46⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	5000	65⅜	64	64	63
108½	80¼	4	Chi & NW	1100	101⅝	100⅞	100⅞	101⅞
145	134	7	Chi & NW pf	100	144	144	144	141
47	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	200	43	42⅝	43	43
56⅝	48⅛	3½	Chi Pneu pf	600	55	54⅝	55	55
143½	115	7	Chi RI	200	139	139	139	137
50	35	3	Chick Cot O	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
75⅞	44⅞	2.40	Childs	500	69	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
135	66	3	Chrysler	8900	70½	69⅛	69⅞	69⅞
27	18½	..	City Stores	1400	21⅛	19	19⅜	20½
154½	120⅞	4	Coca Cola	200	148⅝	148	148⅜	..
50	46½	3	Coca Cola A	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	47⅜
32⅜	36	..	Collins&A	3800	41½	40	40½	39
78½	56	6	Colo F&I	1500	60⅞	59⅜	59⅜	60⅞
80	68	4	Colo So 1pf	50	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	..
90⅞	86	5	Col Gas pf B	300	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	..
116½	53½	2	Col Gas	90700	116	110½	114	116
109	103⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	800	107½	107	107	107
108	88	..	Col Gas rct ppf	500	108	108	108	105¾
88¾	55¼	1.14	Col Graph	10900	66⅞	65⅝	66	65½
70½	61	..	Col Graph rcts	100	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64½
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	4500	50⅞	49½	49½	50
105¾	92½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	94½	94½	94½	94
212½	131½	4¶	Com Inv Tr	3500	203	200¼	200¼	202⅞
69½	27¼	..	Com Inv war	1200	63	61⅞	61⅞	63⅛
530	225¼	8	Com Sol	4100	530	500	530	499
35¾	19½	..	Congoleum	25600	27	26½	26⅞	26½
1½	½	..	Conley T st	100	½	½	½	..
25⅞	22	..	Cons Film	500	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	24¼
30⅝	24⅛	2	Con Film pf	300	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	25
183⅛	95½	3	Cons Gas	19700	164	162	162⅞	163
100⅞	96½	5	Con Gas pf	900	99	99	99	99
9⅞	8½	..	Con Gas rts	33900	9⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅞
70⅝	50	6	Con Ry C pf	100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	54
6⅛	2½	..	Con Textile	800	2½	2½	2½	2½
23½	12	1.20	Container A	100	18⅛	18	18⅛	18¾
11½	6	.60	Container B	500	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
90	47⅛	..	Cont Bak A	100	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	80⅛
15⅛	8⅛	..	Cont Bak B	200	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
100	88½	6	Cont Bak pf	400	97⅛	96⅝	96⅞	..
62½	56	..	Cont Bank	1200	59⅝	59	59	59
91⅞	66	2½	Cont Can	1400	83⅛	82⅛	83⅛	84
126	121¾	..	Cont Can pf	10	123	123	123	..
110⅛	79	2	Cont Ins	1200	103	101	101⅛	100⅞
28⅝	13	.80	Cont Motors	4500	14½	14	14½	14⅛
37⅜	28½	..	Cont Oil	1800	33	32⅞	33	32½
118¾	82	2¶	Corn Prod	3900	117⅛	115½	117⅛	117¾
1	½	..	Coty rts	1000	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
82¼	50⅝	2¶	Coty	2300	55⅛	54½	55	54¼
125	83	1§	Crosley	1200	98	97½	98	96
25⅝	18½	1	Crown Zell	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
121⅜	85	5	Crucible	100	112½	112½	112½	111
5½	¾	..	Cuba Cane	100	1½	1¼	1½	1½
18⅞	2⅞	..	Cuba Cane pf	200	5	5	5	..
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	600	16¼	15¾	15¾	15½
17	11	..	Cub Am S	200	12⅛	12	12	12⅛
67⅞	49	4	Cudahy	400	50½	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
30	24	..	Curtiss W	8400	24⅝	24	24⅛	24⅝
37⅞	34½	..	Curtiss A	3100	35	34¼	34¼	35
104	58⅛	3½	Cutler	1100	107½	105	107½	104
108	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	100	106	106	106	106½
			—D—					
69⅛	42⅞	..	Davison	1900	54¾	53⅜	53⅜	53⅞
46⅞	33⅛	2.91c	Debenham	100	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	..
226	182	9	Del & Hud	100	217½	217½	217½	217⅝
169¾	120¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	900	161	160½	160¼	160
77⅞	55⅛	..	Denv RG pf	100	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	..
164	128⅛	8	Diamond M	110	129	129	129	129
11⅛	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
54⅛	38½	3	Dom Stores	2100	44⅛	43½	43⅞	42½
231	135⅝	4	Dupont	1800	213⅜	210	210	211¼
119⅝	112	6	Dupont deb	1400	116⅞	115⅞	115⅞	..
			—E—					
227⅝	168	5¶	East Kodak	400	203⅞	203⅞	203⅞	202⅞
128	123⅞	6	East Kod pf	10	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	..
7	5	..	East Kod rts	3000	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5⅝
78⅞	56	3	Eaton Axle	200	58⅛	58	58⅛	58
39⅝	25¾	2½	Eitingon	200	26½	26½	26½	..
112½	87½	6½	Eitingon 1pf	200	89	89	89	..
171	126⅞	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	700	150½	148	150½	147⅞
18⅜	9⅛	..	Elec Boat	500	11	11	11	10½
81⅛	43⅛	1	Elec P&L	5300	79⅜	77⅞	78⅜	78
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	1000	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	84⅞
6½	3⅛	..	Elk Horn	100	4	4	4	4
38	24	2	Emporium	50	27	27	27	..
79¾	47	1¶	Eng P S	2700	70⅝	69	70½	68⅜
108⅝	92¾	5½	E PS 5½ pf ww	700	105	103	103	..
41	31⅛	2	Equit Blg	100	40	40	40	..
93½	64	..	Erie	5500	89½	88⅛	88⅝	88⅝
66⅛	57	..	Erie 1pf	100	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
65⅞	56	..	Erie 2pf	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	..
73⅞	42	2½§	Evans Auto L	500	45½	45	45	45
			—F—					
54⅞	40⅜	3	Fairb Morse	300	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜	49⅞
104	97½	6	Fed L&T pf	20	101	101	101	..
56⅛	54⅛	..	Fed Wat Svc	5000	56¼	55	56	54½
123	90⅛	2	Fidelity Ins	900	112	111	111	111
88½	62	1½	First Nat St	1600	88⅛	88	88	88½
20⅛	6¼	..	Fisk Rubber	1300	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
72½	35⅝	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
109⅜	65⅛	3¶	Fleischmann	100	106	106	106	106
102⅛	96½	6	Florsheim S pf	100	96¼	96½	96¼	..
82⅞	57¼	2¶	Follansbee B	600	73	72½	73	73⅜
73	61½	..	Fost & Wheelr	1500	69½	68⅜	69	69⅜
69⅝	35	..	Foundation	500	35½	35	35	36
101	80¾	4	Fox A	21200	95¼	95	95	94⅝
110	100	7	Frank-Sm pf	20	101	100⅞	101	..
54⅞	37⅜	4	Freeport Tx	1000	46⅞	46½	46½	47
			—G—					
33⅞	14	..	Gabriel A	300	14	14	14	16
83½	75	5	Gamewell	300	78	76¼	77	80¼
25	10	..	Gardner M	100	10¼	10	10¼	10⅜
114⅜	81	4¶	Gen Am Tk	2700	112⅜	110½	112⅜	110¼
94¾	61	..	Gen Asphalt	200	86	86	86	85⅛
69⅝	55½	2	Gen Bronze	100	56	56	56	56⅛
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	1200	56½	56	56½	56⅛
120½	81	4	Gen Cable A	500	113	112½	112½	110½
403	219	4¶	Gen Elec	2300	370¾	369½	370¾	371
11⅝	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
81⅝	62¾	3	Gen Food	2000	69½	69	69	69⅛
109	70	1½¶	Gen G&E A	3100	104⅜	103¼	104	104
116½	102	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	108½	108½	108½	107¾
89	67⅜	3	Gen Mills	1900	73	72½	73	69½
91⅜	66⅛	3	Gen Motors	19700	74⅜	73⅝	73⅞	73⅞
41	27½	2	Gen O Ad ct	100	30½	30½	30½	30¼
98	57	1b	Gen Pub Ser	100	78	78	78	76½
126¼	93½	5	Gen Ry Sig	200	120	120	120	120½
88½	68	3¶	Gen Refrac	600	85	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
142⅞	101	5	Gillette	2800	131⅞	130¼	131	131½
48⅛	29¼	..	Gimbel Br	3500	39⅞	37⅜	37⅜	39½
64⅛	36⅞	1½	Glidden	1600	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	60½
66	28⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	500	31⅛	30⅞	31	31
83	53⅛	2½	Gold Dust	4700	64½	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
105⅜	70⅜	4	Goodrich	3100	72⅜	71⅛	72⅜	71
154½	83	5	Goodyear	5100	112⅜	110⅛	111	109½
104⅞	99⅝	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
60	33⅞	2½	Gotham Hos	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛
54	22	..	Graham-P	1900	22⅜	22	22	22⅛
49½	18	..	Grahm-P ct	200	20⅛	20	20⅛	21
102⅞	62¼	7	Granby	8200	87⅞	82	87½	81⅜
96½	77⅝	1	Grand Stores	200	85	85	85	85
32⅞	20⅛	..	Grand Union	1200	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
54⅜	41	3	Grand Un pf	300	46¼	45	46¼	..
63⅜	43⅜	3	Granite City	100	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	57
144⅝	114½	1	Grant (WT)	200	132⅞	132	132⅞	133
128¼	101	5	Grt Nor pf	700	122⅞	122	122	122
122¼	100	5	Grt Nor pf ct	300	116⅜	115⅜	115⅜	116⅜
39¼	25¼	1.25	Grt Nor Ore	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅛
44	32⅝	2.80	Grt W Sug	300	36½	36½	36½	37⅛
70	55⅝	2	Grisby Grun	17100	70	67⅞	69⅜	67
5½	2½	..	Guan Sug	100	2½	2½	2½	..
			—H—					
35	25	1½	Hack Wt	20	28½	28½	28½	..
56⅜	30	..	Hahn Dpt St	13000	34⅜	31⅞	32⅞	34⅞
115	90	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	600	93	92¼	93	93½
106¼	91	7	Hanna 1pf	50	106¼	106	106¼	105
41⅞	20⅞	1.20	Hartman B	10000	38⅞	32½	34⅜	34½
68⅜	28	3	Hayes Body	1100	28⅝	28	28	28½
133¼	64	..	Hershey Ch	1400	131	130¼	131	130
133¼	80	4	Hershey pf	1300	131⅜	130	130	131½
24⅝	13½	..	Hollander	300	19⅜	19	19⅜	..
93	72	6¶	Homestake	100	82	82	82	..
52¾	37½	1½	Houdaille	5900	52¼	50½	50½	51½
109	68½	3	Houston Oil	300	78½	77½	78	77⅝
50¾	45	3	Hshld F pf	900	50⅛	50	50⅛	..
82½	56¼	4	Howe Sound	800	65	64	64	64⅞
58⅜	34½	2½	Hud Man	900	53	52½	53	51⅜
93½	75⅛	5	Hudson Mot	1600	82¼	81⅛	82	81⅜
82	38½	2¶	Hupp Motor	5900	41	40	40	39¾
			—I—					
153½	132½	7	Ill Central	1000	144¼	142	144¼	..
39⅜	29⅞	2	Ind Oil & G	400	31⅝	31½	31⅝	31½
33½	12½	..	Indian Mot	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛
53	29	..	Indian Refin	5500	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	45⅝
51¼	38	..	Indian Re ct	300	44⅜	44½	44½	44
113	78⅛	3½	Inland Steel	200	102	101½	102	101
66⅜	38⅜	4	Inspiration	300	45½	45½	45½	45⅜
58⅜	19⅝	..	Interboro RT	1400	27⅜	26	27⅜	26
14⅝	8⅛	..	Intercon Rub	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
17⅞	6½	..	Int Agri	300	7	7	7	..
246½	149⅜	5	Int Business	200	231¼	231¼	231¼	230¼
102⅜	67½	4	Int Cement	200	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅞
103½	54½	2	Int Combus	14600	70	69	69⅜	69
121	99	7	Int Comb pf	100	106	106	106	..
142	92	2½	Int Harv	700	131⅞	130½	131⅜	131
145	137	7	Int Harv pf	100	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛
58	47⅛	..	Int Hyd El	43400	58	55	58	54⅞
102½	65¼	3.20	Int Match pf	600	82½	82¼	82¼	82½
36½	26½	..	Int M Mar ct	300	32	31	31⅞	32⅛
72⅜	40½	.80	Int Nickel	117100	58⅜	55⅜	57⅞	55
37½	25	2.40	Int P&P A	600	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	35
25⅜	14⅞	..	Int P&P B	300	23½	23½	23½	23⅛
18½	10⅝	..	Int P&P C	10000	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	17½
93	80	7	Int P&P pf n	100	88½	88½	88½	..
63	43⅞	2½	Int Print Ink	200	58⅞	58⅜	58⅞	58
59½	40⅛	..	Int Rys ct	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
76½	76	2½	Int Shoe	300	76½	76½	76½	76½
149⅜	78	2	Int Tel & T	20600	136⅝	133	133½	136⅜
93½	55¼	2	Inter Dep St	1400	62⅞	60	60	62⅜
69	49⅝	4	Island Cr	100	50½	50½	50½	50½
			—J—					
84½	67	4	Jewel Tea	200	67¼	67	67	67¼
242¾	152¼	3	Johns Man	3300	212½	207¼	209½	210½
122½	117	7	Jones & L pf	100	120½	120½	120½	..
			—K—					
112¾	106	6	KC P&Lt pf B	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
58½	48	5	Kayser	7700	52⅞	51⅝	52⅞	51⅜
36⅜	25	..	Keith Albee	100	36½	36½	36½	..
138	94½	7	Keith Alb pf	100	117	117	117	115
24	9⅞	..	Kelly Spring	5100	10½	9⅞	10	9⅞
94⅞	50½	..	Kelly Sp 8%	50	62½	57	62½	55½
58⅝	40½	2	Kelsey Wh	2100	44⅞	42¾	44⅞	43
19⅛	12	..	Kelvinator	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
104⅞	77⅝	4	Kennecott	11200	89⅜	87⅜	87⅜	88⅝
56½	45¼	2½	Kimberly ct	1500	54	54	54	54
44⅛	27½	1	Kinney	300	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
78⅜	25⅛	..	Kolster Rad	8600	31⅞	30	30	32
69	32⅜	1½	Kraft Cheese	6600	69	68	68¼	67⅞
57½	44⅛	1.60	Kresge	800	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜	50¼
23	12⅜	..	Kresge DS	100	19	19	19	19¼
114	86	1¶	Kress Co	100	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	..
46⅜	33¼	1.34	Kreuger Toll	13500	38⅞	37⅜	38⅛	37⅞
122½	75½	1¶	Kroger	2100	90⅞	89⅞	90¼	91
			—L—					
375	231½	10	Laclede Gas	30	236	236	236	237
105	100	5	Laclede G pf	50	105	102	102	..
25	10	..	Lee Rubber	100	12	12	12	11¼
102¼	77¾	3½	Leh Val	400	91⅞	91¼	91⅞	..
29	19	..	Leh V Coal	400	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27⅞
57⅜	42¾	..	Lima Loco	500	49⅞	49½	49⅞	49
113⅞	71⅜	4¶	Liquid Car	500	89¼	87½	88⅜	88
84½	48½	2¶	Loews Inc	600	59	59	59	58⅞
95	88⅛	6½	Loews pf xw	100	90	90	90	90
11⅛	7½	..	Loft Inc	2300	8¼	8	8½	8⅜
32½	20	..	Long Bell A	100	20	20	20	20
72⅝	35⅞	1¾	Lou G&E A	5700	68⅞	66⅜	66⅜	67⅞
154	138½	7	Louis & N	3500	154	149¾	153	149
18	10⅜	..	Lou Oil Ref	12	11⅞	12	12	11⅞
108⅞	66½	2	Ludlum Stl	600	95	93¾	93¾	94
			—M—					
104¾	71¼	4	McCall	200	102	101¾	101¾	101
48	40	2	McGraw Hill	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	..
82	62½	4	McKeesport	1700	74	73	73⅞	73⅜
114⅜	91	6	Mack Trucks	9600	104⅜	103	103	102¼
255½	148	2¶	Macy	900	243¼	241	241	242
24	16	1½	Madison Sq	900	18⅛	18	18	17¾
82½	60	5	Magma Cop	400	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	71
39⅜	15	..	Mallinson	600	17	16¼	17	16¼
38⅜	22	2½	Mandel Bros	100	24½	24½	24½	25
37⅜	24¼	..	Man El Sup	600	29	28⅜	28⅜	29
57½	31½	..	Man Elv mg	200	46	46	46	45⅜
35⅝	25⅝	2	Man Shirt	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛
39½	20	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	100	24	24	24	..
89⅞	69⅛	2¶	Marlin Rock	200	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	81½
104	66⅜	4	Marmon	1500	74	71⅜	74	72⅛
68⅜	42⅛	2b	Math Alkali	200	59	59	59	59
2⅛	1⅜	..	Math Alk rts	200	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
108⅛	73½	4	May Dept S	65000	101½	92¼	101	102⅞
29⅛	19	2¶	Maytag	200	24½	24½	24½	23⅝
90⅛	80	6	Maytag 1pf	100	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	..
72	56½	1.40	Melville Sh	300	63	63	63	62½
69⅜	32	..	Mex Seabd	1000	33⅜	32½	33	32⅞
54⅝	30⅛	4	Miami Cop	600	44	43⅞	43⅞	44
122⅞	85	2½	Mich Steel	200	104	104	104	106
39⅞	30½	2	Mid Cont	1900	34	33⅛	34	34
5⅛	1⅞	..	Mid States	3200	2	1⅞	2	2
3⅝	1⅝	..	Mid States ct	700	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
28⅞	11½	..	Miller Rub	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
43⅝	31	..	Min Moline	300	32½	32½	32½	33
55½	35	..	Min & SSM	300	54⅜	54	54⅜	53⅞
66	56	4	Min & SSM l	20	57	57	57	..
65⅜	42⅛	..	Mo K&T	2800	53⅛	52⅛	53	52⅞
101⅜	62	..	Mo Pac	100	90½	90½	90½	91⅜
147	120	5	Mo Pac pf	200	139⅜	139⅜	139⅜	139½
80⅛	60½	2½	Mohawk	100	63	63	63	63
156⅞	99	2½	Mont Ward	15600	126¼	124¼	124¼	125⅝
8	2½	..	Moon Mot	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
86⅜	77	3.87½	Morris Es	60	77⅛	77	77	..
6⅛	2½	.40	Mother Lode	900	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
60⅜	12½	..	Motion Pic	600	39⅜	39¼	39¼	40
31⅜	21	..	Mot Met G	200	25	25	25	25⅞
55⅛	38⅜	3	Motor Wheel	3500	44	42⅜	43⅞	42⅝
16⅛	11½	..	Murray rts	2600	12	11⅞	12	12
100⅞	60	3¶	Murray Bdy	2200	60⅞	60	60⅞	60½
52	40	2	Meyers Bro	3500	52	49⅜	50⅞	50
			—N—					
118⅞	81¼	6	Nash Mot	2000	84⅞	83⅜	83⅞	83¼
41⅞	28⅛	1	Nat Acme	700	35⅜	35	35⅜	35⅜
48⅛	34⅝	..	Nat Air Tr	200	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝
71	34	1¶	Nat Bellas H	1400	43⅞	41¼	41⅝	42½
216⅜	166½	6	Nat Bisc	1200	207¼	203	206	201
148⅜	96	3¶	Nat Cash R	5100	137¼	135	135	136
86½	62⅛	1½	Nat Dairy	6700	75⅜	75	75¼	75¼
2⅞	2	..	Nat Dairy rts	69500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
37⅞	28⅛	..	Nat Dept Sto	500	32	32	32	32
178½	132	5	Nat Lead	400	179	177	177	179¼
141½	138⅛	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	139	139	139	139
71⅞	42⅛	1	Nat Pw & Lt	4800	67⅜	65⅝	66	66⅛
144	111⅜	5¶	Nat Supply	700	133	130½	133	129
155	101	5	Nat Surety	1900	122⅞	118	122⅜	119¼
91⅜	62⅜	1½	Nat Tea	100	64½	64¼	64⅛	64
62⅞	39⅜	3	Nev Cons	2800	49⅛	48⅜	48⅜	49⅜
96⅜	43	3	Newport Co	200	90⅞	90⅜	90⅜	90
113	92	3	Newton Steel	200	99	99	99	99
49⅜	41½	3	NY Air Br	2100	43⅜	42⅞	43	44
256½	178½	8	NY Central	6400	240⅜	237¼	240⅜	237¼
192⅜	128⅛	6	NY C&StL	200	180½	179½	180½	176
109⅛	100	6	NY C&StL pf	100	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106
58⅜	40	..	NY Dock	200	50	50	50	51½
379	277½	5	NY&Harlem	50	299	299	299	300
126½	80⅞	4	NY NH&H	1900	121½	119½	121½	119⅜
131½	114⅜	7	NYNH&H pf	300	127¼	127	127¼	127
48⅛	32	2.50	Norf South	100	32	32	32	32
290	191	8	Norf & West	500	275	275	275	271
87½	83	4	Norf & W pf	10	87	87	87	87
186⅜	90⅜	10a	No Am	700	165⅜	165½	165½	166⅛
54¼	51¼	3	No Am pf	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
114⅝	96	5	No Pac cts	100	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105½
			—O—					
32	16⅜	..	Oilwell	300	19½	19½	19½	19
64½	34⅛	..	Oliver Farm	600	44⅜	43¾	43¾	44
99¼	90	3	Oliver ppf	100	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	91⅞
69⅜	49⅜	3	Oliver cv pf	400	56	55⅞	56	55⅜
10⅞	6¼	..	Omnibus	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
84⅜	69	4	Oppenheim	2600	77⅜	76½	77⅛	76
95⅜	69	8	Orpheum pf	20	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	76
52¼	37	..	Otis Steel	2400	49⅞	48⅜	49⅞	48⅞
96⅜	75	4	Outlet Co	40	80	80	80	75
			—P—					
97	53⅜	2	Pac Gas	1600	89⅜	89	89⅜	87½
134⅜	70	3	Pac Lighting	800	125	123	124⅜	121½
1½	1	..	Pac Oil	200	1	1	1	..
32½	26⅜	..	Packard n	17500	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30⅜
69	40⅜	..	Pan-Am Pet	200	65⅛	65	65⅛	65
69¾	40½	..	Pan-Am B	2600	65⅜	65	65⅜	64⅞
17½	13⅜	..	Pan-Am WB	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
15¾	7⅛	..	Panhandle	100	8	8	8	..
74	55⅛	3	Paramount	6600	70⅞	70	70½	70⅜
87¼	47	3	Park & Tilf	200	47⅜	47¼	47¼	47½
13⅞	4	.80	Park Utah	1000	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞
14⅞	7½	..	Pathe Exch	2300	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
47⅜	34⅛	2.92c	Patino M	500	39	39	39	39⅛
22½	9⅞	..	Peerless Mot	200	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	..
60⅜	38	..	Penick & F	300	56⅜	55⅜	55⅞	56½
27	8¼	..	Penn Dix C	1000	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
94	41	7	Penn Dix pf	100	41	41	41	40⅛
110	72½	4	Penn RR	11600	103⅜	102⅞	103⅛	102⅜
101	96	5	Pere M ppf	20	97	97	97	97
79⅞	56⅛	3	Phelps Do	1000	65½	65½	65½	64
34	17⅜	..	Phila Read	300	25	24½	25	25
73	38	3	Philip Jones	200	38	38	38	..
47	35	1.50¶	Phillips pet	1300	38½	37½	37½	37⅜
3⅜	1½	..	Pierce Oil	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5⅞	4	..	Pierce Pet	1100	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
63⅞	39¼	2	Pillsbury	400	49	49	49	48⅜
68	50½	2.88	Pirelli Co	300	62⅞	62¼	62⅜	62⅜
100½	92¼	..	Pitts Stl pf	30	100	100	100	100
148⅜	125⅜	6	Pitts WV	100	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136½
43⅞	26	1.50¶	Poor & Co	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	37
65⅜	50⅜	..	Prairie O&G	1200	56½	54⅝	54⅝	56½
25⅜	15	..	Press Steel	1400	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛	16¼
98	87⅞	2	Procter & G	2000	90	89	90	90
108¼	103½	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	107	106	106	107
129½	75	2.60	Pub Serv	10900	124⅜	122½	124	122¼
25⅞	11½	..	Prod & Ref	100	15	15	15	..
109⅝	105	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
96¼	78	4	Pullman	29900	96¼	91	93	94½
30⅜	23¼	1.50	Pure Oil	1300	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	26½
148⅜	109⅜	4	Purity Bk	200	140½	139⅞	139⅞	139½
			—R—					
114⅜	68¼	..	Radio	51600	110⅜	107⅝	107⅜	109¼
82½	74	5	Radio pf B	200	77	76⅜	77	77⅛
57	52	3.50	Radio pf	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	..
46⅞	19	..	Radio-Keith	19100	38½	37½	38	37¼
58⅞	48	2	Rail & Exp	1200	56½	55⅜	56½	53⅜
147⅜	101½	4	Reading	500	139¼	137½	139¼	137
50	41½	2	Reading 1pf	800	46	45½	46	45½
16¼	6	..	Reis & Co	200	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10¼
108½	60	7	Reis & Co pf	900	85	85	85	76½
51¼	28	..	Rem Rand	2600	48	47	48	47½
96	90¼	7	Rem Rd 1pf	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
31⅞	20	.80¶	Reo Motors	500	21	20⅞	21	21
143⅜	79¼	4	Repub Stl	17200	143⅜	141	141½	141⅝
115½	108⅞	7	Repub Stl pf	300	112	112	112	111½
12¼	6	..	Reynolds S	1800	10	9⅜	10	9⅜
49⅜	38⅞	2	Richfield Oil	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅜
42½	25¼	2¶	Rio Grande O	600	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28½
96	63	2.20	Rossia Ins	200	74½	73⅜	73⅜	75
61½	49⅞	3.22	Royal Dutch	30400	61⅜	60	60⅞	59⅞
			—S—					
195¼	154¼	3	Safeways S	1000	182¼	179	181⅜	180⅞
100	93	6	Safew S 6%	350	100	99	100	97
108	102	7	Safew S 7%	10	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	103¼
94	59½	3¶	St Joseph	4300	69⅜	68	69⅜	68¼
133⅜	109½	8	StL & SF	900	130	129⅜	129½	127¼
115⅜	82	..	StL SW	100	95½	95½	95½	95⅛
51⅞	38	2	Savage A	300	40	39¼	40	38
21⅜	12	..	Seabd AL	4600	19½	17⅞	19	17⅞
35	16¼	..	Seabd AL pf	5600	35	31	33⅛	29⅞
22¼	13	1.20	Seagrave	500	15	14⅞	15	15⅜
181	139⅞	2.50§	Sears Roe	3300	166⅛	164⅜	164⅜	164⅜
21⅜	17	..	Servel Inc	2100	18	17⅜	18	17⅜
10½	4	..	SenecaCop	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
53⅜	41	2	Sharon Steel	900	47⅞	47	47	47⅛
65⅜	56⅜	2	Shattuck	800	58⅞	58⅛	58⅞	58
65⅞	64	3½	Sharpe & D pf	100	64½	64½	64½	64½
55⅜	43⅜	2.42	Shell Trans	200	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	48
31⅜	25	1.40	Shell Union	4000	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛
74½	36⅜	5	Shubert Th	100	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
177⅛	75	3	Simmons	5800	172	168½	172	170½
40⅛	18⅛	1.60	Simms Pet	1200	36⅜	35⅜	36	35¼
45	31½	2¶	Sinclair	7200	37	36½	36⅜	36⅜
46½	32⅞	2	Skelly Oil	1300	43⅛	42⅜	43⅛	42½
16¼	8⅛	..	Snider	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
88⅜	53⅜	2	So Calif Ed	1800	80⅞	79¼	79⅜	80⅛
111	105	5½	Solvay pf ww	100	107	107	107	107¼
157½	124	6	So Pacific	400	149¼	148½	148½	149⅞
45	34	2¶	So PR Sug	800	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
162¼	138	8	So Railway	500	159	158	159	158
63½	50¼	1.60	Spalding	500	52⅜	51⅝	52⅜	52
73	55⅛	1	Sparks With	2300	69⅜	68⅛	68⅜	67⅛
52¼	38	..	Spang Chal	300	41⅛	40½	40½	40½
45	35½	1.60	Spen Kellogg	1500	41	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞
66⅜	45	..	Spicer Co	500	57¼	57	57	57½
117⅞	70	3	Spiegel May	200	84	82⅜	82⅜	84
44⅞	38⅛	1.50	Sta Brands	45100	42⅞	42⅛	42½	42⅜
201½	80⅜	3½	Sta Gas	4800	194¼	191	192	195
67	62⅝	4	Sta Gas pf	100	64	64	64	64½
48	44	..	Sta Invest	600	46	45½	46	46½
81⅞	64	2.50	Sta Oil Cal	5100	77	76⅛	76⅞	76⅞
80½	48	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	127700	80⅛	77⅜	80½	77½
48⅛	37⅜	1.60	Sta Oil NY	28200	46⅜	45⅛	46	45⅜
31	10	..	Sta Pl Gl pf	20	13	13	13	..
34⅜	25⅜	..	Sterling	2700	30⅜	30	30⅜	30⅜
15½	12⅜	1.20¶	Sterling pf	1800	14⅜	14	14⅜	14
77	64⅝	2.50	St-Warner	100	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅜
98	72⅜	5¶	Studebaker	2900	73	72⅜	73	72⅞
201½	155⅜	..	Stone & Web	11600	193	189	191	184
4½	1⅛	..	Sub Boat	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
83⅜	57	1	Sun Oil	3000	83⅜	78⅜	83⅜	78½
105½	100	6	Sun Oil pf	30	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	104⅛
24	16⅜	..	Super Oil	13600	21	19⅛	21	19⅜
73⅜	34	..	Super Steel	400	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛
19⅜	12⅛	..	Symington A	100	14	14	14	..
			—T—					
25½	18⅜	1	Telautograph	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
20⅞	16	1	Tenn Cop	900	19⅜	19	19⅜	19¼
71⅞	57¼	3	Tex Corp	6000	69⅝	68⅛	69⅝	68⅜
85¼	69⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	5200	69⅞	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
23⅞	15⅛	25%	Tex & P Coal	700	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
24⅜	13⅜	..	Tex & P LT	500	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
34⅜	16⅜	..	Thatcher	1200	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	32⅛
49⅞	35	3.60	Thatch cv pf	200	48	48	48	48⅛
51⅞	34¼	2.40	The Fair	1500	41	39⅛	40	40⅞
39	10	..	Third Ave	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
40	27¼	.80	Tidewater	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅞
97½	90	5	Tidewater pf	600	95¼	95¼	95¼	95⅞
23¼	17½	..	Tidewat As	1300	19⅞	19½	19⅜	19⅜
90⅞	84	6	Tidewat A pf	300	88	88	88	88¼
33⅞	22⅜	.60	Timken-Det	4600	31⅛	30⅜	31	30⅜
114⅜	73½	3	Timken	10000	114⅜	112⅛	113⅜	108⅜
15⅜	9	..	Trans Oil	5900	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞
63	38⅜	2.50	Trico	400	52	52	52½	53
31⅞	19	1.60	Truax Coal	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19
61⅜	44⅜	1.20¶	Truscon S	200	52	52	52	..
58⅜	39	4	Twin City	200	40	40	40	39
			—U—					
165¼	91	4	Underwood	9400	164½	159½	164	158¼
43	24	..	Un Bag & P	100	29	29	29	28⅜
140	75¼	2.60	Un Carbide	4900	133⅜	132¼	133	133
54½	45½	2	Un Oil Cal	800	51⅞	51½	51½	51¼
297⅜	209	10	Un Pacific	800	281½	279½	281½	280
85½	80¼	4	Un Pac pf	300	84	83⅜	84	84
162	78⅜	..	Uni Air T	3100	122⅜	120	120	121¼
93⅞	78	1.75	United Carb	100	85	85	85	82
54⅞	41	1.60	Uni Biscuit	1100	54½	53¼	53¼	53⅜
75½	58⅜	..	Unit Corp	171400	71	69⅞	70⅜	69¼
49⅞	45	3	Unit Corp pf	1500	47⅜	47¼	47¼	47½
48⅞	36¼	..	United P D	500	40	39	40	36⅛
81⅛	30	3	Uni El Coal	400	35	35	35	35⅜
158½	109⅜	4¶	Uni Fruit	600	117½	116¼	117½	116⅜
59⅜	46½	..	Uni G&Imp	88400	56⅜	55	56	54½
25⅜	11⅛	..	Uni Paperbd	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
96½	92⅜	5	Uni G&I pf	500	94⅜	94¼	94¼	95½
55⅞	26½	2	US P&Fdry	1200	30⅜	30	30	30¼
19	16½	1.20	US P&Fd pf	300	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
30	18⅜	1.20	US P&F 2pf	100	19½	19½	19½	..
134½	101¼	3	US Freight	900	112¼	111	112¼	114
19	12⅜	..	US Dist	6100	19	18	18⅜	18
84	71⅛	7	US Dist pf	400	84	84	84	..
72	58	..	US For Sec	1600	64⅞	63⅞	64	64
92⅞	89	..	US For Sc pf	200	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
213¾	128	6	US Ind Alco	1200	205⅞	203	204⅜	204⅜
35½	17¼	..	US Leather	500	20¼	20⅛	20¼	20⅜
61⅞	29½	4	US Lea A	100	35	35	35	34
119½	81	4	US Realty	1600	94	92	92½	91¼
65	42	..	US Rubber	41000	56¼	53⅞	54⅜	53
92½	69½	..	US Rub 1pf	800	76½	76	76	75
72⅞	48	3.50	US Smelt	800	52¼	52⅛	52⅛	51⅜
261¾	157¼	7	US Steel	24200	236⅞	233	233¼	235⅛
144¼	139¼	7	US Steel pf	1300	143¼	142⅜	142⅜	143
93	67⅛	8	Univ Pict pf	10	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	69⅞
22¼	8⅛	..	Univ Pipe	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100½	75	7	Uni P pf	10	75	75	75	..
58½	35	2b	Util P&Lt A	4400	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
			—V—					
13½	6¼	..	Vadsco	1500	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
116½	68	3	Vanadium	8200	98⅜	96¼	96⅜	98
24⅞	9⅜	..	Va-C Chem	600	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
48	40	..	Va IC&C pf	10	43	43	43	..
			—W—					
81⅜	60	..	Wabash	1200	68⅜	68¼	68¼	68⅛
34½	22⅛	1.50	Waldorf	300	31½	31½	31½	31⅜
46⅛	23⅜	1.20	Walworth	1000	40½	40	40	40⅛
87½	71	7	Ward Bk pf	100	75⅛	75¼	75¼	..
¼	⅛	..	Warner Br rts	14000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
64½	54¼	..	Warner Br A	3500	59	57⅝	58	..
59¼	44	2.20	Warner Br pf	200	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	..
42⅞	28½	2	Warner Quin	400	30¼	30	30	29¾
53	39	3	Warren 1pf	20	50	50	50	..
34¾	15⅛	..	Warren F&P	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
94⅞	49⅜	2	West Chlor	1500	89	83	87	83
102	93½	6	W Pen El pf	50	96	94⅜	94⅜	96
111¼	103	7	W Pen E 7%	10	106⅛	106⅛	106	108
110½	105⅜	6	W Pen P 6%	10	106⅛	105⅜	106⅛	108⅞
117	113	7	W Pen 7%	40	115⅛	115½	115½	115⅛
40	22½	..	Wn Dairy B	200	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅞
54	32½	..	Wn Md	1300	42⅞	42	42	42
238½	179⅜	8	Wn Union	200	225	222	222	226
67⅞	43½	2	Westg A B	2100	60⅝	60	60⅛	60½
292⅝	137½	4	Westg Elec	4900	257¼	252½	254½	256
284	132	4	Westg El pf	270	235	233	235	234
57¼	22	..	Weston In	300	55½	55	55⅜	54⅜
38	30¼	2	White Eagle	5100	36¼	35⅜	35⅞	35¼
53½	38	1	White Mot	700	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛
45	12	..	Whi Sew M	100	18	18	18	18
62	34	2¶	Wilcox R B	400	43⅛	43	43⅛	42⅞
35	20	1.20§	Willys-Over	2600	21	20⅛	20½	21
79	54½	1.75	Wilson pf	100	58	58	58	..
100⅞	85	6	Woolworth	1800	97⅜	96½	96⅜	97½
135	43	..	Wor Pump	3000	134⅞	130	130	135
90½	66	3	Wor Pum B	500	89½	88½	88½	89
			—Y—					
88	61⅜	4	Yale & T	200	84	84	84	83
51¼	34⅜	..	Yel Truck	6200	34⅞	33½	34⅜	34¼
59⅜	53	2¶	Young S&W	200	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	56
52⅜	44	..	Zenith Radio	200	44½	44½	44½	44¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Payable in cash or stock. c Paid in 1928.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept.14	Sept.13
200	Am Fnd rts	6¼	6	6¼	6
150	Am & Gen S	69¼	69¼	69¼	..
60	Am Found	117	115	115¾	115⅜
1800	Am & Cont	48¼	48¼	48½	48⅜
260	Am T&T	287⅞	283⅞	283⅞	286⅝
10	Am Woolen	16	16	16	15⅞
40	Am Eq	31	31	31	31
870	Amoskeag	17	17	17	17
270	Anaconda	126¼	123⅞	124½	125⅛
2400	Andes Pet	.55	.50	.50	..
20	Avia S N E	15	15	15	15
40	Asso Gas	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛	..
10	Big Hart	93½	93½	93½	93½
1200	Bos Prps	41	39⅜	41	41
40	Bos El	70	70	70	70½
5	Bos El 1pf	103	103	103	103
60	Bos El 2pf	90	90	90	90
30	Blue Ridge	19¾	19½	19½	19⅝
25	Bos & Alb	173	173	173	..
20	B&M pr pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112½
50	B&M B sta	130	130	130	130
30	Cal & Hec	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	44⅝
40	Cit Svc	53⅜	53	53	53⅜
1700	Cont Share	76	73¼	76	75
30	Con Gas	34¾	34⅝	34¾	34¼
100	Cop Range	24	24	24	23½
100	Cred Alli	34½	33	33	34⅜
10	Cur Fly S	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
70	East SS	116	115	116	..
20	East SS 1pf	98	98	98	..
1400	Em Asso	39¼	38½	38⅞	39¼
200	E Mass A	47½	47½	47½	..
200	E G & F	51	49¼	49¼	50
70	Eng Pub	70⅜	64⅝	69⅞	68⅞
20	E G & F pf	93	93	93	93½
6600	First Nat S	88½	87⅞	88½	88
30	Franklin	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
6	E G&F ppf	83	83	83	78
10	Gal Houston	16	15	16	..
170	Galv H pf	24	20	20	..
60	Gen Elec	369¾	369¼	369¾	368
30	Gen Capital	78¾	78⅜	78⅜	78¾
100	Globe	24	24	24	25
5	Greenfield	24	24	24	..
170	Greif A	48¼	47½	48¼	47¼
100	Hancock	4	4	4	3⅝
15	Hathaway B	34	33½	34	34
130	Hathaway pf	128	128	128	..
5	Hygrade pf	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	..
70	Int Hydro	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛	54½
100	Hood Rub	35½	35½	35½	35¼
620	Int Carrier	25⅜	25	25⅜	25½
5	Island Crk	50½	50½	50½	..
250	Jenk Tel	11¼	10⅞	11	11½
70	Kr & Toll	38⅜	37⅜	38⅜	38
30	Kidder Pbdy	92	92	92	..
300	Libby McN	20	19½	20	19¼
70	Mass Gas pf	78	78	78	78
2470	Mass Util	17	16¾	17	16⅞
15	Mergenthal	104	104	104	..
65	Mohawk	60¼	60¼	60¼	59½
40	Nash	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83¼
70	Nat Ser	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8⅞
15	NEPbSprpf	100	99½	99½	..
70	NY NH &H	120	119⅜	120	119⅜
210	No Butte	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
15	Norw Worc	120¼	120¼	120¼	..
20	No&So Am	36	36	36	36
14	Old Colony	127¼	127¼	127¼	127
20	Old Domin	9	9	9	9¼
20	Pathe Ex	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
40	Penn R R	103⅜	102⅞	103	102⅜
5	Sec Inc Eq	47	47	47	46
100	Pocahontas	13	12½	12½	..
90	Shenan	31	31	31	29⅜
210	Quincy Min	46¼	46	46	46¼
8900	Shawmut	35	30¼	34	28⅞
250	Rwy Lts	108	108	108	..
210	So Sur	35½	35	35	35
75	S D Warren	99	99	99	99
70	St Law	71	71	71	71¼
90	Stone & W	192⅜	190	190¼	184
130	Swift & Co	139	139	139	138⅛
70	Torrington	89	81	83	81
200	Tower Mfg	6¼	6	6¼	6⅜
600	Tri Cont	48⅜	48	48	48
140	Tri Cont All	101½	101½	101½	101⅜
70	Uni Fruit	116	116	116	116⅜
40	Uni Shoe	70⅜	70⅛	70⅜	70⅜
200	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
4700	Uni Found	71¼	70⅜	70⅜	70⅞
8600	Uni Fd rts	3½	3	3½	..
40	US Smelt pf	53	53	53	53
25	Uni Carr	22	21½	22	21¼
100	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3½
50	US & I S pf	40	40	40	40
10	Util Eq	36½	36½	36½	37⅜
20	Util Eq pf	145	141	141	144
400	Vene M	80	79	79½	80
810	US & O	38	36	36	..
350	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
10	Waldorf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31½
1200	White Mg	11½	10½	11½	10
	BONDS				
$8000	Amoskeag 6s	80	80	80	..
20	Ernest 7s	80	80	80	..
10	Int Ag 6s	104⅛	104½	104½	104¼
1000	Mas G 4½'31	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	..

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks—Irregular; Commercial Solvents rallies 31 points to 530.

Bonds: Irregular; North American Cement 6½s at new low.

Curb: Irregular; Niagara Hudson heavily bought on acquisition of St. Lawrence properties.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling cables touch new 1929 low.

Cotton: Lower; forecast favorable weather.

Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; beneficial rains Argentina.

Corn: Easy; bearish weather forecast.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

Market Averages

STOCKS

	20 Industrials	20 Railroads	20 Utilities
Today	248.4	162.2	337.4
Previous day	247.4	161.4	337.6
Week ago	252.8	265.8	338.3
Year ago	181.0	125.0	162.1
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	340.4
Low (1929)	201.7	128.6	193.1

Total sales 2,140,920 shares.

BONDS

	Today	Previous
Ten first grade rails	90.37	90.46
Ten secondary rails	94.01	94.00
Ten public utilities	92.80	92.73
Combined average	93.71	93.71
Combined month ago	93.73	
Combined year ago	97.51	

Total bond sales (par value) $4,187,000.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept 14	Sept 7	Yr Ago
Wheat No 2, red	$1.50⅝	$1.45⅞	$1.62⅞
Corn No 2, yellow	1.20¼	1.18⅝	1.23¼
Oats No 2, white	.60½	.58	.52½
Flour	7.00	6.95	6.30
Beef family	28.50	28.50	28.00
Pork	30.50	30.50	34.50
Lard	12.40	12.40	13.50
Cotton, mid-up	19.00	19.10	17.80
Zinc	6.75	6.75	6.25
Iron	20.25	20.25	20.25
Steel bil Pitt	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.18	.18	.1475
Tin	.4537½	.4585	.4750
Rubber	.20⅜	.20¼	.1820
Sugar	.0540	.0530	.0565
Lead	6.90	6.75	6.40
Print cloth	.05¼	.05¼	—

CHICAGO SANITARY BONDS

A new issue of $10,650,000 Chicago Sanitary 4½ per cent bonds, maturing serially $532,500 each year Aug. 1, 1930, to Aug. 1, 1949, is being offered at prices to yield 5 to 6 per cent by a banking group comprising Continental Illinois Company, Inc., Guaranty Company of New York, First Union Trust and Savings Bank, Harris, Forbes & Co., Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc., William R. Compton Company, the Northern Trust Company, the Detroit Company, Inc., Foreman National Corporation, and First National Company of Detroit, Inc.

GREATER COTTON CONSUMPTION

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton consumption for August was announced today by the Census Bureau at 558,113 bales of lint and 83,570 of linters, compared with 546,457 and 79,297 in July this year and 526,340 and 70,128 in August last year.

BIG RAW SILK DELIVERIES

Twenty-two steamers will dock at west coast ports with cargoes of raw silk for delivery in October.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct (new)	18.70	18.70	18.45	18.49	18.85
Oct (old)	18.72	18.72	18.53	18.54	18.80
Dec	19.00	19.02	18.80	18.82	19.13
Jan	18.95	19.00	18.78	18.78	19.11
March	19.25	19.25	19.08	19.09	19.39
May	19.49	19.49	19.23	19.25	19.56
July	19.32	19.32	19.14	19.14	19.44

Spots 18.50, down 30 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	18.56	18.56	18.36	18.36	18.65
Dec	18.87	18.89	18.56	18.67	18.95
Jan	18.92	18.94	18.71	18.71	19.00
March	19.18	19.18	18.97	18.97	19.26

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	18.74	18.75	18.74	18.75	18.80
Dec	18.96	18.97	18.75	18.75	19.10
Jan	19.00	19.00	18.75	18.75	19.13b
March	19.15	19.25	19.07	19.10	19.40

b-Bid.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	10.02	10.04	10.00	10.00	9.96
Dec	10.07	10.07	10.05	10.05	10.01
Jan	10.07	10.09	10.06	10.06	10.01
Mar	10.16	10.16	10.14	10.14	10.09
May	10.19	10.19	10.17	10.17	10.13
July	10.16	10.16	10.15	10.15	10.10

Spot 10.36, up 4 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British) 3000; (American) 2000.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Sept	1.34⅝	1.34⅝	1.34	1.34⅜
Dec	1.42⅜	1.43	1.41⅞	1.42¼
March	1.48⅛	1.48⅜	1.47½	1.47½
Corn				
Sept	1.03⅜	1.03⅜	1.03	1.03¼
Dec	1.00⅜	1.01	.99⅞	1.00
March	1.05¼	1.05¼	1.05	1.04⅝
Oats				
Sept	.52½	.52½	.52	.52
Dec	.52⅞	.53⅜	.54⅜	.54⅞
March	.58⅛	.58⅜	.57⅞	.57⅞
Lard				
Sept	11.70	11.70	11.50	11.50
Oct	11.75	11.77	11.70	11.70
Dec	11.90	11.90	11.75	11.75

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) are as follows:

	Sept.6,1929	Aug.30,1929
Gold	39,006,000	38,930,000
Sight bal abroad	7,228,000	7,247,000
Neg bills bght abrd	18,571,000	18,544,000
Com'l bills, France	8,022,000	9,382,000
Advances agst sec.	2,481,000	2,334,000
Net bnds of skg fd	5,611,000	5,611,000
Circulation	65,780,000	66,467,000
Totl cred cur accts	19,184,000	19,619,000
Treasury	6,796,000	6,582,000
Sinking fund	6,699,000	6,861,000
Private	5,389,000	5,842,000
Total sight liab	84,965,000	86,086,000
Ratio	45.91%	45.22%
Bank rate	3½%	3½%

JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT

NEW YORK—An increase in capital stock of the Jersey Central Power & Light Company from 500,000 shares of common stock to 1,000,000 shares, and from 100,000 shares of preferred to 200,000 shares, has been approved by stockholders of the company. The company has enjoyed substantial growth in the last few years.

NEW BOSTON INVESTMENT TRUST

A $10,000,000 investment trust to be sponsored by the United States Trust Company of Boston, and bearing its name in some form, is in process of formation, and will probably be offered to the investment public next week. It will be a Massachusetts trust and will be managed by officials of the United States Trust Company. Capitalization will be of one class.

PERU ARRANGES BANK CREDIT

NEW YORK—Short term bank credits aggregating approximately $5,000,000 have been granted the Republic of Peru by a group of bankers headed by J. & W. Seligman & Co. and the National City Bank of New York, fiscal agents of the Republic, it was announced today.

GOODS IN BUENOS AIRES

Paul R. Mahoney, executive vice president of the B. F. Goodrich Corporation announced today that negotiations had been completed for a Goodrich factory site on the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

3 safe ways to Invest at 6%

6% Savings Share Certificates issued in amounts from $50 to $10,000.

6% Coupon Certificates. Clip them and cash them.

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Results of Experience

Federated Capital Corporation

consistent with its past great achievements, announces:

NET PROFITS for first 3 months of 1929 $250,000

not including a gain in market value of holdings of $220,000

a gain in surplus of $570,000

These results, so great in relation to the capital involved, are tremendous factors for STABILITY and INCREASED PROFITS in the future.

Experience Counts

Such sustained results are due to the fact that the management of the company has had over 15 years' Investment Trust experience.

Let us tell you about FEDERATED.

V. A. SEARS & CO.
Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Atlantic Public Utilities

An Undervalued Public Utility

Subsidiary companies furnish electric light, power and water to communities in 16 states.

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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Decline in Steel Orders—Car Loadings Heavy—Retail Trade Gains

Most factors contributing to the business situation in the United States at present appear favorable.

A bigger decline than was generally expected in unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation was reported this week, but signs are not lacking that the low point of demand for the season has been passed.

Railroad buying is picking up, and it is expected that orders from automotive producers will increase in the near future. Quickening in the steel industry, however, is expected to be less marked during the fall due to the exceedingly high production schedules of the summer.

Particularly encouraging are the reports on car loadings which show that distribution of merchandise through primary channels is at record levels.

Department store sales continue to show gains, also. In the Boston district excellent showings have been made but some declines are reported by stores in the middle West.

Sales of automobiles have been exceedingly heavy this summer, and production schedules are expected to reflect this demand in the fall months.

Outlook for Oil Trade

Oil companies, having already made marked progress so far this year, may look for even better times ahead, according to opinions expressed recently by some authorities. Increasing motorcar traffic and heavier foreign demand for gasoline is being cited as a possible relief from the problem of overproduction. Crude oil output in the last reported week showed a decline, according to American Petroleum Institute figures.

Volume of trade, as measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was smaller in the week ended Sept. 7 than in the preceding week. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, however, a substantial increase was shown. The general index of wholesale prices receded from the previous week, and was more than 3 per cent below the level during the like week in 1928.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $13,453,920,000, a gain of 25.1 per cent compared with those of the similar week a year ago.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $131,695,000, compared with $8,976,000 last week and $101,425,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Reports From Other Countries

ARGENTINA—Drought and forecast of unfavorable weather is causing some uneasiness among agricultural and live-stock interests in Argentina, according to cable reports to the United States Department of Commerce.

Commercial failures during August were nearly double those of July, but the total for the first eight months of this year is below that of the corresponding period last year.

A big increase in automotive imports is reported for the first seven months of this year.

DENMARK—The notable improvement in Danish business in 1928 has been followed by increased commercial activity this year, says a Commerce Department report. Industries have been better able to compete with foreign goods. Imports for the first half of the year showed a decline, while exports increased.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has been irregular this week, prices being under pressure the first two days, recovering at midweek, easing again and then closing on Friday. Brokers' loans increased $120,000,000 to a new peak.

General firmness prevailed on the London stock market at the beginning of this week, although uncertainty over money still influences sentiment. Oil shares came into demand later in the week. Toward the end of the period some irregularity developed, but the tone firmed up again before the close of the week's trading.

Hesitancy has been evident on the part of Paris traders this week. The tone on the Bourse was fairly steady last Monday, and later in the week prices were strengthened by buying. Friday's market, however, was quiet. Buyers refrained from any marked activity, but the session was characterized by resistance to selling.

The Berlin Boerse began the week with an improved tone. Trading was rather restricted, however, and weak tendencies developed later in the week.

FALL RIVER COTTON CLOTH SALES HAVE APPRECIABLE GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Trading in the local cloth market improved appreciably the latter part of the week, subsequent to the issuance of the cotton crop report. Inquiry has been fairly broad during the last three days, sales of good volume have been reported at full prices. The best sellers were the various 36-inch constructions, wide odds and sateens.

Practically all near-by deliveries of 4:70 sateens have been taken at 10 cents. Somewhat less business was done in the 4:37s for quick delivery at 11 cents, with some contract business being obtained at the same price.

Quietness has prevailed in standard print cloths. However, the 39-inch, 56x44s, sold in a small way at 6⅞ cents, and some business was done in the 25 and 27-inch standards.

Twills and marquisettes are becoming more and more in demand. Three and four-leaf twill goods were ordered in scattered small lots during the week.

Current quotations on leading print-cloth constructions are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 8¼c; 39-in., 56x44s, 6⅞c; 27-in., 64x60s, 5⅞c; 27-in., 56x52s, 5s, and 25-in., 40x32s, 3⅛c.

RECORD GRIGSBY-GRUNOW SALES

CHICAGO—Sales of Grigsby-Grunow Co. for the first half of the current fiscal year, which began June 1, are expected to equal and may exceed those of the entire preceding fiscal year, President B. J. Grigsby stated. Based on the present rate of activity, he said sales are running at the rate of $100,000,000 annually. During the three months ended Aug. 31 last, the company's sales amounted to about $19,400,000. Sales for the current months will probably run around $9,000,000, Mr. Grigsby said.

TALK STORE INVESTMENT TRUST

The advance in prices of department store stocks on the New York exchange yesterday gave rise to reports today that a huge investment trust to hold department store securities was in the process of formation. In other quarters, however, this upturn was ascribed to revived pool interest, based on fall trade prospects.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL OPERATIONS

NEW YORK—Reports from the Youngstown steel district state that unfilled orders of independent companies are increasing due to the placing this month of fourth quarter business, and that the unfilled tonnage at the end of the current month will be considerably larger than at the close of August.

COSDEN OIL CO. PROFIT

Profit of Cosden Oil Company and subsidiaries for seven months ended July 31 was $1,537,325 before depreciation, depletion and federal taxes. July profit was $334,614 before above deductions.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abitibi 5s	83½	83½
Alleph Corp 5s '44	108½	108¼
Allegh Corp 5s '49	108⅜	108⅜
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am IG Chem 5½s	116	116
Am International 5½s	110½	110
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	100½	100½
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	99½	99½
Am T&T col 5s '46	102¾	102¾
Am T&T 4½s cv	207½	204
Am T&T sf 5s '60	101⅞	101¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96⅝	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85½	85¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s ta '95	85⅝	85⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	91
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	155	154½
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	83½	83½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5 '44	101	101
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	64½	64½
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	78	78
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	71⅞	71¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	91	91
B&O cv 4½s '33	96¾	96⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	100¼	100
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100⅝	100⅝
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101¼	101¼
B&O 5s series D	99½	99½
B&O rfg 6s '95	108¼	108¼
Bell Tel of Po rfg 5s '48 B	103¼	103¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	103	103⅝
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	99⅞
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104⅝	104½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104¾	104¾
Boston & M 5s	93¼	93
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	58	58
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91	91
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	102¾	102¾
Bur Cr N 5s	95½	95½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½ '30	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92⅝	92⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	92⅛	91⅞
Can North 4½s	96⅞	96⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	113½
Can Pacific deb 4s	81½	81¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96⅝	96⅝
Can Pacific 5s ct July '49	100⅛	100
Cen Dist Tel 5s '43	101¼	101¼
Cen of a 5s C '59	96⅛	96⅛
Cen New Eng 4s '61	78	78
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100	99¼
Cen R R N J 5s reg	105¼	105¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	107	107⅛
Cen Steel 8s '41	123½	123½
Certainteed 5½s '48	75¾	74¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	99
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¼	99⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94⅞	94⅝
Ches & O con 5s '39	102⅛	102⅛
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	65¼	65¼
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	95⅝	95⅝
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	103	103
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	74½	74½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	65
Chi M StP 4½s E '89	90⅛	90
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	79	77⅞
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	88½	88½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	79	79
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	92¾	92½
Chi RI&P 4½s A	88½	88¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	101½	101½
Chile Copper 5s '47	93⅝	93⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68	84¼	84¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100⅞	100⅞
Colo Power 4½s '57	89	89
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	98¼	97
Com Inv Trust 5½s	105	104½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	91	91
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	65¼	65
Container Corp 5s '43	75¾	75¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100⅛	100
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	57	57
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	56½	56½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	78	78
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	82⅝	82¼
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	60⅛	60⅛
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ct	62	62
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98¼	98¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98⅛	98
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88½	88½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	90	89⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¼	100
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106⅝	106⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98	98
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102½	102½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97¼	96⅞
East Cuba Sug 7s '67	90	90
Edith ock McTr rct 6s	101½	101½
Erie gen 4s '96	75	75
Erie 5s '67	92½	92
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	101⅛	101
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	89	89
Fla East Coast 5s '74	68	68
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	35	33½
Gannett 6s	92½	92
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	110½	110¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅞
Gen Steel Cast 5½s	101⅝	101⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¼	107¼
Goodyear 5s '57	90¼	90
Gotham S Hos 6s	90⅜	90⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103⅛	103
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109¾	109¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	94	94
Great Northern 5s '73	102	102
Great Northern 7s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	73	72¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	92	92
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅝	100¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅛	102⅛
Ill Cen 4s '53	85¼	85⅛
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	88	88
Ill Cen 6½s '36	108	108
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¼	98¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	75¼	75
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90	90
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	93¾	93¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	65	65
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64	63½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58	58
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90	90
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100	100
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	90	90
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	100⅞	100⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	87½	87⅛
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	75¼	75⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91	90½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	206¼	201
Gan City So 1st 3s '50	72½	72½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98½	98½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Kreuger T 5s rcts war	101⅞	100⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅝	102⅝
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	97½	97½
Lauturo 6s rct w w	98	97
Lehigh Val Coal 6s '33	99¾	99¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	107	107
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	102
Louisville Ry 5s	90	89¾
L&N uni 5s '40	92½	92½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105	104⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	81	81
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88	88
McCrory 5½s '41	96½	96⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	97¾	97¾
Mo K & T 4½s '78	88	88
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104¼	104¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	98½	98½
M Pac 5s G '78	94¾	94¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	71½	71
Mo Pac 5s F '77	95⅛	94⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s '26	100½	100½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	114¾	114
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	92	92
Montana Power 5s A '43	100¼	100¼
Montreal Tra mcol 5s '41	95¾	95¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	96¼	96¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	86¾	86¾
N O T & M 4½s '56	86	86
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77	77
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	93	93
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103½	103¼
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	97¾	97⅝
N Y Edison 5s '44	101⅜	101⅜
N Y GELH&P pur m 4s '49	90⅜	90⅜
N Y NH&H clt 6s '40	104	104
N Y NH&H 6s cv	132½	132½
N Y Tel rfg 6s '41	106	105⅞
N Y Trap Rock 6s '46	96½	96½
N Y W'chester & B 4½s '46	82¼	82
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	64½	60
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100	99⅞
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	85½	85½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	83	83
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	101⅞	101⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	109	109
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99¾	99¾
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	74	74
Penn R R con 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
Penn RR 4¾s '63	95⅛	95⅛
Pere Marq 5s '56	100	100
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	89½	89½
Phil El Co 4½s '67	97⅞	97⅞
Phil Co 5s '67	96	96
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	102	102
Postal Tel & Cable 5s	90½	90½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	102⅝	102⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97¾	97½
Read rfg 4½s '97	95¼	95
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94	94
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96½	96½
Richfield Oil 6s ct	101¼	101¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	84⅝	84¼
St L S W 1st 5s '52	81½	81⅛
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102½	102½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	57½	56
Seabd A L con 6s '45	72⅝	72¾
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	56½	56½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	96½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92⅝	92⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	92⅝	92½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98¼	98¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99⅝	99⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	101½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95	95
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	90	90
So Pac 4½s '68	92⅝	92⅝
So Pac 4½s ww	98⅝	98
So Ry gen 4s '56	85½	85½
Ho Ry 4s St L div '51	85⅝	85½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102	101½
Spokane I R 5s '55	65	65
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅜	100¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93¼	93
Tenn Elec Power 6s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	98¼	98¼
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5s C rct	95½	95
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53	53
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	101⅞	101⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85½	85⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '68	96	96
U S Rubber 5s '47	85½	85¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100	100
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90	90
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96¾	96¾
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109½	109½
Universal Pipe 6s '36	76¾	76¾
Va Ry 5s '62	100⅝	100⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	85½	85½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅝	101⅝
Wabash 5½s '75	100¼	100¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100½
Western Electric 5s '44	102	102
Western Maryland 5s '52	75	75
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92	92
Western Un r e 4½s '50	96	96
Western Un col 5s '38	100¼	100¼
Western Un 6½s '36	108	108
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99¼	98½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	102	101¾
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	40	40
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35 ct	43	43
Youngstown 5s '78	99¾	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sept14	Last Sept13
3½s '47	97.19	97.17	97.19	97.17	97.19
4th 4¼s '38	98.24	98.27	98.24	98.25	98.24
US 4¼s '52	106.22	106.22	106.22	106.22	106.24

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	85¼	85
Antioquia 7s A '45	86	86
Antioquia 7s B '45	85	85
Argentine 5½s '62	92⅝	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98½	98½
Australia 4½s '57	86¼	86¼
Australia 5s '55	92⅝	92
Australia 5s '57	92	92
Antwerp 5s	92	91½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	91½	91½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99⅞	99⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104¼	104¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅝	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅞	114¾
Berlin 6½s '50	90	90
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	88½	88½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	81½	81½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100	100
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99½	99½
Brazil 6½s '26	87⅞	87
Brazil 6½s '27	87¼	87¼
Bremen 7s '35	100¼	100
Brisbane 5s '57	91	91
Brisbane 5s '58	90	90
Buenos Aires 6s '61	90½	90
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	90	90
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	96¾	97¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s 52	102½	102⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91	91
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94⅝	94¾
Chile (Bank ct 6¾s '61	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	90½	90½
Chile (Rep) Sept '61	90	90
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100¼	100¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	90	90
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	85¼	85¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	79	79
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	85½	85½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	94⅛	94⅛
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	91	91
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	97¼	97¼
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109	109
Denmark 4½s '62	85⅞	85⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104	104
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97	97
Denmark 5½s	100	100
Dominic (Rep 5½s 1st '40	91	91
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	91½	91½
Dresden 7s '45	99½	99½
Dutsch E I 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Estonia 7s	81½	81
Est R R Co 7s '64	102¾	102¾
Finland 5½s '58	85	85
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88	88
French Nat SS 7s '49	103	103
French (Rep) 7s '49	109	109
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112	111¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86½	86½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79¾	79¼
Germ G E 6s '48	91½	91½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	97	97
Greek 7s '64	94	93⅞
Greek 6s '68	81½	81¼
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	100⅝	100⅝
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	91½	91½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	99¾
Ilseder Steel 7s '46	82¼	82¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	95⅝	95⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95	95
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93	93
Italy (King) 7s '51	95⅜	95¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Kreuger & Toll 5s rct	101¾	103¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	95⅝	95⅝
Medellin 6½s	74¾	74¼
Mex 4s small A '04	15½	15½
Mex 4s small A '10	15¾	15¾
Minas 6½s	87½	87½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86	85½
Montecatin 7s '37	95½	95½
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	102¾	102¾
New So Wales 5s '57	92	92
Norway (King) 5s '63	93	93
Norway (King) 6s '43	102¼	102¼
Oriental Dev 5½s	84	84
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	91½	91
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	97	97
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	99¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s	99⅞	99⅞
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100	100
Peru 6s '61	82½	82½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	87	87
Peru 6s '60	82½	82½
Peru 7s '59	99	99
Poland 7s '47	84¾	84½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	102	102
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105½	105½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	92	92
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s	80¼	80¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	86½	86¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	96	96
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	109	109
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	102¾	102¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	86	86
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	93¾	93¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86½	86½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104	103⅝
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103	103
Sweden (King) 6s '39	101⅝	101⅝
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108	108
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	85	85
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	95⅝	95⅝
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	74¼	74¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	87⅝	87½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102¼	102¼
Vienna 6s '52	84½	84¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	83⅝	83½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	83	83
Warsaw 7s '58	76¼	76¼
Westphalia El 6s	80½	80⅝

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Although admitting that with such a broad list to choose from, and with so many groups that have not shared in the general great rise, there are always present good speculative opportunities developing, we feel it necessary to emphasize that the market, as a whole, has gone ahead much longer than usual without a sharp corrective reaction, and we, therefore, advise that new commitments be entered into only with the utmost care, and that accounts generally be placed in a very strong condition.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: In our opinion the current market unsettlement will be followed by further selective strength. Speculative accounts should of course be kept on a conservative basis until the market is able to demonstrate greater resistance to selling pressure than has been the case to date.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Caution in selecting the class of one's commitments has for a long time been of the utmost importance. It may be that for the time being even greater acumen is a necessity.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The stock market in recent weeks has developed an uneasy tone, and is being subjected to frequent selling moves. We are of the opinion, however, that the possibilities on the up side have not been exhausted and would continue to make purchases during breaks.

W. J. Wollman & Co., New York: Under present conditions a liquid position and an attitude of conservatism and caution should produce, eventually, the best results. The two groups which appear at this time to offer the safest avenues of purchase are the rails and the gas stocks, with the oils affording an opportunity to those who desire to take a long term position in the market.

Colwell & Co., Boston: Anaconda and Kennecott are among the more attractive copper shares. Good buying of the metal has taken place the past few weeks at the 18-cent mark, and it is quite likely that sales the balance of the year will take place at this level or possibly higher.

W. E. Hutton & Co., New York: The cause for the change in sentiment is solely within the market. The structure was overbought; it is now undergoing a correction, and will shortly resume its former buoyancy.

Blyth & Co., New York: A month hence we are very apt to look back at the trouble of today as establishing a constructive backlog for a general advance into record territory.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: While the highest-priced issues are resting, we believe more moderately priced stocks will come into favor, and we particularly look for leadership to those important holding companies enjoying the strongest banking sponsorship.

Borden a Food Company With Excellent Prospects

Recent Rapid Growth Tribute to Energetic Management—See 1929 Sales of $210,000,000

By G. R. ERICSON

The securities of food companies, which in years past have been rather closely held in families and estates, partly because the concerns for the most part were small or known only locally, today are widely distributed and eagerly sought by many types of investors.

The business of supplying that which is necessary to the physical welfare of mankind is recognized as one of the most stable of industries.

Investment in the high-class food-producing and distributing companies is subject to considerably less risk than is attendant in businesses where fashion, or popular favor, new inventions, or possibly reduced income plays havoc with profit possibilities.

Of late years, growth from within, as well as amalgamations consequent with the spread of the merger idea, have produced a number of giants in the food distributing field which seemed destined to dominate the industry in the United States. One such is the Borden Company, originally established 72 years ago as a manufacturer of condensed milk, but today a nation-wide organization producing and selling evaporated milk, dried milk, malted milk, condensed milk, condensed cocoa and milk, caramels, cheese, fresh milk, cream and ice cream.

It also distributes eggs, butter and various dairy products by a system of wagon delivery in Greater New York, Chicago and suburbs, Milwaukee, Wis.; Detroit, Mich.; Ottawa, Ont.; Montreal, Quebec and numerous other cities.

Up to 1927, the Borden Company had pursued a fairly sedate course in the matter of growth, sales in that year being $132,046,778, which compared with $124,912,098 the previous year and with $123,352,833 in 1925.

It was in 1927 that the management recognized the trend toward consolidations and laid their plans to be in the forefront. Eight companies were bought, the chief of which were the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, Inc., and the Reid Ice Cream Corporation.

Borden Company paid $4,000,000 in cash and 83,000 shares of its common stock for the Horton company and $4,200,000 cash and 96,167 shares of its stock for the Reid concern.

Recent Rapid Expansion

Partly as a result of its own increased business, but chiefly owing to numerous acquisitions, Borden's sales in 1928 jumped to $180,849,994, a gain over 1927 of 37 per cent. More pertinent, however, from the standpoint of the investor, was the even greater gain in net profit, which totaled $11,354,361, an increase of 59 per cent over the $7,154,445 shown in 1927.

In 1928, besides operating for the full year the eight concerns bought in 1927, Borden absorbed 18 additional companies and contracted for the purchase of 23 others.

Expansion has continued at a rapid rate in 1929, some 60 more companies having been acquired up to the middle of July, making approximately 110 in all taken over in the last two years. Practically all of these were paid for with capital stock.

Some of the large recent acquisitions include Casein Company of America, with total assets of $9,684,387, and sales in 1928 exceeding $6,000,000. This company owns the Rosemary Creamery Company, which buys milk and sells to the trade through Dry Milk Company, the National Milk Sugar Company, which makes milk sugar or lactose, and the Erinold Co. Dry Milk Company operating five plants in New York, Michigan, Missouri and Wisconsin for the manufacture of milk powder.

Other big acquisitions include Hendler Creamery Company of Toronto, Can.; Averill Dairy Company of Akron, O.; Dairy Dale Company of San Francisco, with 1928 sales of $7,206,639, Walker Gordon Laboratory Company, A. H. Barber & Company, with 1928 sales of $3,084,769, Springfield Dairy Products Company operating in Ohio, and Central Distributors, Inc., operating in New York and Boston, for which Borden paid 200,000 of its own shares.

1929 Sales May Reach $220,000,000

The companies acquired by Borden since the first of this year have aggregate annual sales exceeding $30,000,000. Assuming that the old units of the company will at least duplicate the 1928 volume of $180,000,000, this points to total sales this year of $210,000,000, with the possibility that they may reach $220,000,000.

Today the company operates through subsidiaries in the states of New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arizona, Utah, California and Washington, with premium stores in Rhode Island and Maryland. Subsidiaries also operate in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

The purchases in 1928 and the first half of 1929 added to the company's properties some 62 dairy plants, 18 ice cream plants, 20 cheese factories, 20 milk products plants, a malted milk factory, eight ice plants, milk receiving stations and wagon sheds.

The company owns a modern 23-story office building at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, New York City, and a 10-story building at Hudson and Franklin Streets, New York City. Employees number about 26,200 persons.

The company has a simple capital structure, with no bonds and no preferred stock. Capital shares outstanding of $25 par as of July, 1929, number 3,738,244 shares. Authorized common stock was increased from $22,400,000 to $35,000,000 in 1924 and to $50,000,000 in 1926. The common was split two for one in April, 1925, with reduction in par to $50. In December, 1925, the entire issue of preferred stock was redeemed at $110.

In March, 1928, authorized capital stock was increased to 2,000,000 shares from 1,000,000 and in April, 1929 to 4,000,000 shares, with par put at $25. In May, 1929, authorized capital was increased to 8,000,000 shares of $25 par, which is evidence that Borden intends to continue its expansion program.

Earnings Ratio Increases

The company's expansion has been so rapid as probably to obscure its real earning power, large operating economies being a product of slower growth than mere physical expansion. However, a significant feature of the 1928 report was the large increase in percentage of sales carried to net, this figure being 6.3 per cent compared with 5.4 per cent in 1927, 5.5 per cent in 1926 and 5.2 per cent in 1925, a gain resulting from centralized control.

Earnings have mounted steadily in recent years. Net of $11,354,331 in 1928 was equal to $9.07 a share on 1,251,775 shares outstanding at the end of the year, compared with $7,154,445 or $10.32 a share on 693,414 shares in 1927, $6,853,740 or $10.86 a share on 630,896 shares in 1926 and $6,297,235 or $10.66 a share on 548,606 shares in 1925. Net profit for 1929 has been estimated at about $5.20 a share on the stock split two for one last April.

Borden entered 1929 in excellent financial position. Current assets were $44,329,675 against current liabilities of $13,201,644, a ratio of 3.36 to 1. Net working capital of $31,127,031 shows a gain of more than $11,000,000 since the end of 1926. Surplus as of Dec. 31, 1928, of $30,313,609 was 50 per cent greater than the year before, and reserves of $11,667,214 gained approximately 25 per cent. Plant account last year jumped to $66,162,072 from $36,951,922.

Dividends are now being paid of $3 a share on the new stock, which is currently selling for about 91. From 1902 to 1922, dividends were paid at the rate of $8 annually, with occasional extras. Valuable rights have been offered shareholders in each of the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 to buy new stock.

As of Dec. 31, 1928, there were 9482 holders of stock, with an average individual holding of 132 shares of $50 par stock. Employees held an aggregate of 244,918 shares.

DIVIDENDS

Kansas Gas & Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

General Tire & Rubber Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Bancomit Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Niagara Hudson Power Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 16, placing it on 40 cents annual basis. This is the equivalent of $1.60 annually on Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern stock, previously receiving $1.50; $1.06 annually on Northeastern stock, previously receiving $1, and $1.40 annually on Mohawk Hudson stock, on which no dividend had been paid.

International Utilities Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the class A stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30 and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the $7 preferred stock payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

Lanston Monotype Machine declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Oct. 30.

Crosley Radio declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

West Point Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Weston Electrical Instrument Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the Class "A" stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

The "A" and "B" stocks of the Clorox Chemical Company of Oakland, Calif., have been placed on a $2 annual dividend basis through the declaration today of quarterly dividends of 50 cents on both issues. The dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Thompson Products declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents and an extra of 30 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of Sept. 20, and the quarterly of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

American Malze-Products Company declared regular quarterly dividends today of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, and 50 cents a share on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Royal Baking Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred shares payable Oct. 21 to stock of record Sept. 21.

A dividend on the common shares of 25 cents was declared payable as of the same dates.

Knott Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents, or an option of one-fiftieth of a share, on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

McCord Mfg. Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the debenture stock and $1.75 on the prior preferred class "A," payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Foremost Fabrics Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Consolidated Lead & Zinc Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Pratt & Lambert Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the no-par value common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

West Jersey & Seashore R. R. declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $1.25, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

The Kentucky Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common, payable Oct. 1 and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 15.

Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Liberty Baking Corporation declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents, payable Oct. 7 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yard Co. declared regular quarterly dividends of $2.25 on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Norwich & Worcester Railroad declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $2, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Providence & Worcester Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 11.

Seiberling Rubber Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Viau Biscuit Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the cumulative first preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Massey Harris Co., Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Electric Auto-Lite declared the usual extra of 50 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, also $1.75 on preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Standard Screw Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1, 1929, to stockholders of record Sept. 11, 1929.

First Peoples Trust declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the first preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Ground Gripper Shoe declared an extra dividend of 25 cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common and 75 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 10.

William Filene Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Interstate Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 23.

Central Coal & Coke Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Michigan Bell Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Sept. 30.

Foreign Light & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on $6 cumulative preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 has been declared on the Bank of United States units, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
2	Aeronaut Ind	32½	32½	32½
1	Aeronaut war	460	460	460
2	Air Invest	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
1	Airstock	52½	52½	52½
9	Allis Chalm	76	74½	76
2	Allied Packers	37	37	37
8	AlliedP&Lpf(3)	67½	65⅝	67¼
24	AlliedP&Lpf(5)	47	45⅝	47
3	AlphaPtCem (3)	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
15	Alum Co Am	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
11	AlumCoAm pf(6)	⅞	⅞	⅞
26	Alum Goods (1.20)	67⅝	66⅞	66⅝
25	Alum Ind (1½)	128	128	128
3	Alum Ltd	8½	8¼	8½
4	Am Bak A (3)	151⅞	150	150
18	A Beverage	214¾	211¼	214¾
4	Am Brit & Cont	213	211¼	211¼
15	Am Equities	31½	31¼	31½
35	Am Invest B	24	23	24
†25	Am Lt & Trac	326	326	326
1	Am Maracaibo	3½	3½	3½
18	Am Nat Gas	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2	Amsterdam Grad	32½	32⅜	32½
2	Am States P S A	28½	28	28½
240	Am Superpower	64½	62⅝	63⅜
15	Anchor Post Fence	66⅞	64⅛	66⅞
5	do new	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝
3	Ang Am Oil v cod	15	15	15
2	Anglo Chil Con N	37	36	37
3	Apex Elec	29⅞	29¼	29⅞
1	Arct Radio Tube	40¼	40⅛	40¼
38	Ark Nat Gas	23½	23¼	23½
44	do A	23⅜	23¼	23½
2	do pf	8½	8½	8½
15	Asso El Ind Ltd	10⅜	10⅜	10½
28	Asso Gas & El	69	67⅞	69
21	do deb rts	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜
1	Atlantic Cst Fish	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
2	Atl Fruit & Sug	2⅞	2½	2⅞
8	Atlas Plywood	69⅞	67	67
1	Autom Vot Mach	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2	do cvt	23	22½	23
1	Aviation Corp Am	54¼	54¼	54¼
1	Bell Tel Can rts	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1	Blauners	48	48	48
14	Bliss Co	37	35¼	35½
2	Borne & Scrymser	78	78	78
5	Brazil Tr & Lt	66¾	65¾	65¾
1	Brill B	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4	Brillo Mfg	18⅜	17½	18⅜
2	British Celanese	8	8	8
8	Bull (E G) Mfg	23½	23	23
5	Bulova Watch	35	34⅛	35
1	Bulova Watch pf	41	41	41
3	Burma Ltd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2	Butler Bros	33½	33¼	33½
5	Cable Radio ube	14¼	13⅝	14¼
2	Cable & Wire A	4	4	4
15	Cable &Wire B	3⅞	3¾	3¾
74	Cable & Wire pf	4½	4½	4½
74	CAM Co vtc	1¾	1⅝	1¾
20	Can Marc Wirels	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
15	Capital Admin A	68⅞	66⅛	66⅛
1	Capital Adm pf A	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
385	Beth Stl Rts	5	4¾	4¾
1	Bickford pf	31	31	31
18	Blueridge	47½	47	47¾
31	Bwana Kubwa	8	7¾	7¾
18	Cent Pub Serv Rts	3⅞	3¾	3¾
2	Cent St E cvtpf n	190	189¼	190
2	Centrif Pipe	8½	8½	8½
8	Chain St Stock	40½	39⅞	40½
40	Chi & Norw rts	4⅜	4	4⅛
340	Cit Serv	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞
8	Cit Serv pf	94½	94⅛	94½
1	Cit Serv B pf xd	9	9	9
2	Cit S Pw 6%pf	90	90	90
4	City Mach & Tool	35¾	35½	35¾
4	Clark Equip	60⅞	60⅛	60⅞
25	Colom Syndicate	¾	¾	¾
2	Colon Oil	8½	8½	8½
1	Colum Auto Parts	25	25	25
†10	Comwlth Edison	350	350	350
184	Comwlth & So	23¼	22½	23¼
7	Comwlth & S war	9	8¾	9
2	Comwlth Util B	45¼	45⅛	45¼
13	Comm Inv Trust	82½	81½	81½
5	Cons Aircraft	31⅞	31¼	31¼
18	Cons Cop Min	10	9⅞	10
15	Con G&E Balt	137⅞	136	137⅞
18	Util A	34½	34¼	34¼
18	Cons Instrument	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞
2	Cons Ret Stores	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
12	Continental Diam	36	35	35
†50	Cont G&E pf xd	101½	101½	101½
1	Cooper Bessemer	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1	Corron & Reynolds	34½	34½	34½
1	Cor&Rey pf (6)	104	104	104
1	Cosden Oil	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	CourtauldLtd (.70)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
15	Creole Syndic	8⅞	8½	8⅝
4	Cresson Gold (.08)	½	½	½
†125	Crocker & Wheel	525	510	525
2	C of Wheat	24½	24½	24½
22	Corp Corp	35½	34½	35
5	Curtiss Airpts ctfs	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5	Curtiss Flying	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
11	Curtiss Wr war	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
2	Dan Reeves (1.20)	39	38⅞	39
1	Darby Pet (1)	12½	12½	12½
12	DavegaInc (1½B)	36⅝	36	36
15	Dayton Airplane	46½	46	46
12	DeForest Radio	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
15	DeHavilnd old (½)	9⅞	8½	9½
25	DeHav new (½)	9	8	9
13	Det Aircraft	16½	16¼	16⅝
8	Dixie Gas Util	25¼	25	25
18	Dix Gas rts	⅞	3⅜	3⅜
†10	Dix Crucible (10B)	171	171	171
1	Doehler Die-Cast	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
3	Douglas Aircraft	29½	29	29
15	Dubilie Condens	17⅝	16½	17
1	Durant Mot	8⅝	8	8½
8	East St Pw B	65¾	64⅛	65¾
18	East Gas&F	50¾	49½	50¾
4	Earl Radio	8¼	8	8¼
1	Eastern Util	27	27	27
5	Eisler Elec	27	27	27
84	ElBd&Sh (6J)	177⅞	175½	176¼
28	Elec Inv (6J)	273¾	269	269
1	ElecInvpf (6)	99	98⅝	98⅝
18	El Pw As	88½	86	87¼
15	El Pw As A	86⅞	85	85¼
12	Elec Share	50¾	49⅞	50¾
4	Elec Share pf	132	131	132
13	Emp Gas&F7%pf	92⅞	92¼	92¼
18	Empire Pow	54⅞	53	54⅞
5	Empire Steel	27½	27	27
12	Eng Gold Mines	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
11	Evans Wallo Lead	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
1	Fageol Mot	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
8	Fairchild Aviation	8½	8⅛	8½
1	Falcon Lead Min	¼	¼	¼
12	Fandango Ltd	2	2	2
5	Fansteel Prod	22	22	22
18	Federal Scrw Corp	72	71	72
1	Fed Metals	37	37	37
1	Fairy Aviation	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Fiat Corp	25¾	25⅜	25¾
8	Fiat deb rts	6½	6½	6½
18	Finan Invest	26¼	26	26¼
†50	Firestone T&R	230	230	230
2	Fla P&L 7% pf	100¼	100¼	100¼
18	Fokker Aircraft	46⅜	45⅛	46⅛
12	Ford Mo Can A	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛
12	Ford Nat France	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
5	Ford Motor Ltd	17½	17¼	17½
2	Foremost Dairy	14½	14½	14½
4	Foremost Dairy pf	20	20	20
1	Foremost Fabrics	25	25	25
1	Forhan Co A	31	31	31
22	Foundation Fgn	9	9⅜	9½
18	Fourth Nat Inv	58⅝	57⅜	58⅜
25	Fox Theater A	27⅝	27	27⅝
1	Gal Sig Oil Cod	6	6	6
4	Galena Sig pf new	33	32⅞	33
4	Gen Am Inv Co n	25½	25	25
12	Gen Bak new	6½	6⅜	6⅜
1	Gen Bak pf	67½	67½	67½
1	Gen Cable War	38¼	38¼	38¼
18	Gen Elec Eng rets	14½	14	14¼
1	Gen Fireproofing	40	40	40
1	Gen Ldy Mach	20¼	20¼	20¼
3	Gen Print Ink	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
18	Gen Realty & Util	38¼	38	38¼
18	Gen Realty&Ut pf	118⅛	118	118⅛
84	Gen Theater	47	44	46⅞
1	Gen Wat & El A	28	28	28
24	Gerrard	30½	30	30½
14	Globe Underwriters	25	24½	25
12	Golden Cen Min	8½	7⅜	8½
41	Golden Coin	½	½	½
185	Goldman Sachs	117⅛	113⅝	117
5	Gold Seal Elec	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
8	Gorham Knitbac	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
8	Graymur	64⅝	64	64⅝
†80	Gt A&P new	364¾	361¼	364¾
†80	Gt A&P 1st pf	116	115⅝	115⅝
4	Grocery Stores	16½	16⅛	16⅛
18	Ground Gripper	48	47	47½
9	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	202½	200	202½
3	Hall Print	26	26	26
8	Hap Candy Inc	2⅞	2½	2⅞
3	Haygart Corp	66⅞	65	66
18	Hercules Mot	36⅜	35	35½
1	Hazeltine	52	52	52
4	Houdaille Hrshy A	53	53	53
1	Homaokla Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4	Houston Gulf Gas	19⅞	19¼	19⅞
4	Hudson Bay M&S	17½	17¼	17½
4	Humble Oil & ef	122⅝	121	122
18	Hygrade Food	30¼	29⅛	30¼
50	Illinois Pipe Line	300¾	300⅜	300¾
8	Imp Oil Can new	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝
1	Industrial Fin ctf	38	38	38
8	Ins Co No Am	87⅞	86½	86½
7	Insurance Shares	23	22½	23
3	Inter Equity Ctfs	65	65	65
18	Internat Pet new	28⅞	27⅝	27⅞
14	Inter Sup Pow	88⅞	88	88½
1	Inter S Pow rts	3	3	3
8	Inter Utilities B	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
18	Interstate Hosiery	23	21½	22½
1	Irving Air Chute	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
78	Ital Super-power	31⅝	27	31⅝
118	Ital S Pw deb rts	21	16¼	21
2	Kirland Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4	Kolstr Brandes	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
12	Lackaw Sec n (4)	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝
8	LakFy&M (2.40B)	21⅞	20	21⅞
1	Lane Bryant (2)	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
4	Lefcourt R n (1.60)	21¼	21	21¼
3	Lerner Stores	68	68	68
8	LibbyMcN&Libby	20¼	19	19¼
18	Lily Tulip Cup	23	22⅝	23
1	Lion Oil (2)	32¼	32¼	32¼
1	London Tin reg (2)	14¼	14⅛	14¼
24	Lone Star Gas new	65¾	60	64⅝
19	Louisiana L&E	11	10	10⅛
3	MacMarr Stores	40	40	40
5	Magdalena Syndic	⅛	⅛	⅛
2	Marc WrlessE(.62)	15	15	15
†50	Mryld Casual(4¼)	125½	125½	125½
18	Mavis Bottlg Co	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
2	May Flower Assoc	96	95	96
1	Manning Pow B	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10	Memphis Nat Gas	20¼	19½	20⅛
8	Merritt C & S	31¼	30⅜	30¾
2	Mesabi Iron	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	Metal & Min	19½	19½	19½
2	Mid West Util	445¼	445	445¼
2	do new	40⅜	40½	40⅜
1	do 6% pf	157	157	157
2	do pr pf	168¼	168	168
1	Midl'd Roy cvt pf	27	27	27
4	Minn Hl Reg	115¼	113⅜	113¼
8	Mo Kan Pipe Line	29⅞	28	29⅞
†50	Mohawk Hud 1 pf	102½	102	102
1	Mohawk Mining	61	61	61
1	Montecatini rts	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	Mountain Prod	12	12	12
1	Nathan Straus	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
18	Nat Aviation	51¼	47½	51¼
1	Nat Container pf	33	33	33
5	Nat Elec Pow A	47	46	46
4	Nat Family Stores	31⅜	31	31
14	Nat Amer Co	20	18	20
4	Nat Food Pr B	9	8⅞	9
24	Natl Fuel&Gas	42	39⅞	42
4	Nat Investors	355	330	330
101	Nat Invest pf	101	99⅞	101
82	Nat Pub Serv A	42⅞	40⅛	41⅞
2	Nat Pub Serv B	90	85	85
1	Nat Theat Supply	27	27	27
1	National Tile	33	33	33
2	Nat Trans	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1	Nelson Corp	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
4	Newberry Co	92	91½	92
50	N Eng Power pf	90	90	90
1	Newport Co	46	46	46
5	Newport Co rts	¾	⅝	¾
2	NY Ro Buenos A	17⅝	17½	17⅝
10	N Y Investors	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛
900	Niagara Hud Pow	27¼	25⅛	27
40	Niag Hud P A w	8½	8	8½
20	Niag Hud P B w	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝
19	Niag Shares	66⅜	65	65⅞
1	Noma Elec	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
9	Noranda Mines	60⅝	59	60⅝
2	Northam W pf	40	40	40
30	No Am Aviation	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
1	No Cent Texas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
†10	Northeastern Pow	75	72	73
18	Nor States Pow	228⅜	280	285
1	Novadel Agene	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
8	Ohio Cop	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	Ohio Oil	78½	78	78½
3	Oil Stocks A	15½	15⅛	15⅛
3	Orange Crush	25½	25¼	25¼
2	Outboard A	17	16½	17
60	Pac West Oil	24¼	23⅛	24¼
2	Pandem Oil	1	1	1
1	Pant Oil Venez	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
42	Paramount Cab	23½	23	23½
2	Patterson Sargent	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝
†30	Penney A pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3	Penn Mex Fuel	32⅞	31½	32⅞
1	Penn Ohio Ed	92	92	92
†90	do pr pf	103½	103½	103½
30	Pennroad Corp	25¼	24⅞	25¼
2	Penn Wat & P	104⅜	104½	104⅜
1	Peoples Lt Pow A	51½	51½	51½
40	Petroleum Co	25⅞	25½	25⅞
1	Philippe L A	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1	Philippe L B	25	25	25
15	Pilot Radio	29¼	28⅞	29⅛
4	Pitney Bowes new	26	25⅜	26
2	Plymouth Oil	25¾	25⅜	25¾
2	Portland El Pw	65	65	65
5	Powdrell & Alex	99⅞	98	99⅞
74	Prince & Whiteley	13½	13¼	13½
13	Prince & White pf	50	50	50
80	Prudential I nvest	38	35⅞	38
†20	Puget Sd Pow pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Ry & Lgt Sec	109	109	109
2	Rainbow L Pr A	33	33	33
6	Rainbow L Pr B	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜
10	Radio Prod	36⅜	36½	36⅜
6	Raybestos Man	55	54	55
8	Reliance Bronze	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
20	Reliance Manage	62⅞	60	61⅜
1	Reynolds Metal A	42¼	42¼	42¼
2	Reynolds Metal B	74⅜	74	74
1	Rochester Cen Pw	42	42	42
3	Rockland L&Ptretf	33	33	33
12	Roosevelt Field	9⅜	8⅜	9⅜
1	Ryan Com	7	7	7
9	St Regis Paper	177⅛	175	175
7	St. Regis Paper wi	45	44	45
5	Salt Creek Cons	3	3	3
3	Salt Creek Prod	14	13½	14
1	Schiff & Co	55¼	55¼	55¼
60	Segal Lock	13⅛	12½	13½
1	Selected Ind pt pd	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Sentry Saf Contrl	17	16⅝	17
1	Seton Leather	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2	Shattuck Denn	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2	Shawinigan Water	105	105	105
4	Sheaffer Pen	67	65⅞	67
38	Shenandoah	32½	31	32½
20	Shenandoah pf	52⅜	51⅛	52⅜
2	Sierra Pac Elec	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
9	Silica Gel Corp vtc	35	30	35
†50	Smith A O	248½	248½	248½
91	Sonara Prod	4⅛	3⅞	4
3	South Coats	20⅜	20	20⅜
18	So Colo Pow A (2)	35	32	34½
12	Southern Corp	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛
5	Southld Roylty (1)	15	15	15
6	Southwest Dairies	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
14	Southwest Gas Util	17⅜	16⅜	16⅞
14	Southwest Stores	6⅜	4	4⅞
1	Standard Motors	3	3	3
56	Sta Oil Ind (2½)	57	56	56¾
2	Sta Oil Kansas	24⅜	24	24⅜
8	Sta O Kntcky(1.60)	37⅛	36¼	36⅞

(Continued on Page 22, Column 1)

Finance
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March 31, 1923, $272,463.58 — March 31, 1928, $2,116,982.70
March 31, 1924, $500,130.44 — March 31, 1929, $2,735,050.05
March 31, 1925, $750,097.74 — June 30, 1929, $2,904,521.54
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CUBA CO. EXPECTED TO SHOW PROFIT GAIN

NEW YORK—Cuba Company for the year ended June 30, last, is expected to show earnings of something over $2 a share on 640,000 shares of no-par common after allowing for 7 per cent dividends on $2,500,000 preferred, compared with $1.73 a share on the common for the year ended June 30, 1928, and 40 cents in the year ended June 30, 1927.

Despite the lowest sugar prices for many years, if not in history of the company, Cuba Company's sugar subsidiary, Compania Cubana is expected to show a small profit from last year's operations.

TIN SELECTION TRUST DIVIDEND

LONDON—Tin Selection Trust, Ltd., which controls the London tin syndicate, has declared interim dividend on the common stock of 5 per cent less tax, compared with 7½ per cent paid at this time last year. Capital was increased in February by issue of 500,000 new common shares at 25c each which are entitled to this year's interim dividend.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS

WASHINGTON—Dollar volume of trade, as indicated by check payments, covering week ended Sept. 7, was lower than the preceding week, but considerably higher than the corresponding period of 1928, says the Department of Commerce. Steel plant activity showed further recession, but was still well above last year.

ELECTRICAL BUSINESS GOOD

Predictions, based on the present satisfactory sales volume in the market for electrical apparatus and equipment, point to an even better turnover in the approaching fall season, the Electrical World reports. Commitments are well distributed, all sections of the country, with the exception of the Pacific coast, reporting business as quite up to expectations.

BLAW-KNOX RIGHTS

Directors of the Blaw-Knox Company, of Pittsburgh, have offered stockholders rights to subscribe to one share of additional stock for every 10 shares held on Oct. 1, at $40 a share. The stock closed yesterday on the New York Curb Exchange at $59 a share.

UNITED CHEMICALS PURCHASE

The United Chemicals, Inc., has purchased the Barum Products, Ltd., of Modesto, Calif., and the Peroxide Manufacturing & Specialty Company, Ltd., of San Francisco.

Women Keen on World Affairs, Sessions at Geneva Reveal

(Continued from Page 1)

piled on the tables and a gentle hum of conversation rises as the delegates greet each other after a year's separation.

If the hall is not dignified, the gathering which fills it certainly is. Nowhere else has there ever been brought together so great an array of the world's most eminent political personages.

A study of the roster of delegates shows that eight premiers and twenty-three ministers of foreign affairs sit in this year's Assembly. Names instantly recognized in every quarter of the globe are on that list, and one hears the spectators on every side pointing out their own particular heroes.

The press section fills the two sides of the two balconies in the rectangular hall—thus providing that half its occupants can see only the backs of the heads of the delegates, while a scant quarter are likely to hear anything at all of speeches not delivered in peculiarly resonant tones.

Protests in Many Tongues

Arthur Sweetser, who performs for the press of the world the benevolent functions which the redoubtable "Jim" Preston, of the Senate press gallery, exercises for the newspapermen of the United States, has thus presented to him the problem annually of seating several hundred correspondents—including innumerable quasi-correspondents—in sections affording inadequate space for 80.

Since the dissatisfied ones express their protest in languages ranging from Albanian to Siamese, the value of his job as a training in diplomacy may be recognized.

The most notable journalists in the world are gathered here, and yet the anonymity of the profession is such that probably not more than 10 or 12 are known by name even to the people of their own countries.

But as yet the League has not awakened public interest enough to attract what are known in the United States as "trained seals"—namely, the novelists, humorists, broken-down politicians, clergymen, newspaper poets, and movie stars, who are encouraged to report great national conventions, and reap rewards in inverse ratio to the accuracy or worth of their writings.

French Nomenclature Used

The delegates are seated alphabetically—that is to say, the first row is given over to those whose nations' names begin with A, while Venezuela and Uruguay bring up the distant rear.

But as the French nomenclature is followed, this produces some results unexpected, to Americans at least. Germany is in the front row, thanks to the French form of its name—Allemagne.

What Americans call Czechoslovakia is banished to the last row under the title of Tchecoslovaquie. If the United States were there at all it would be well forward as Etats Unis.

The plan works out well, however, putting the "big five"—Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—in close juxtaposition.

As I sit in the press gallery on the opening day, I can see in the very front row Count von Bernstorff, whose pre-war activities in Washington furnished a wealth of copy for newspaper writers. A vacant chair next him will be filled by Dr. Gustav Stresemann in a day or two. Diagonally across the aisle sits Ramsay MacDonald, with pure profile of a poet, with Arthur Henderson, looking like a clean-cut business man, next, and Viscount Cecil, who, next to Woodrow Wilson, was the most powerful force in the creation of the League, sitting next. Across the aisle is the snowy head and strong, bearded face of Raoul Dandurand, leading the Canadian delegation.

"Richest Man in France"

Two rows back of Mr. MacDonald sits Aristide Briand, Premier of France, with, at his right, Louis Loucheur, whom I hear people round about characterizing in whispers as "the richest man in France." M. Loucheur was, perhaps, the first Frenchman after the war to recognize and proclaim the need of an immediate rapprochement with Germany.

With Walter Rathenau of Berlin as a sympathetic and competent coadjutor, he put under way plans for the discharge of German indebtedness, largely by payment in kind, which would have advanced Europe far on the way to restabilization had not a fanatic assassinated Herr Rathenau, and German inflation come to defeat any intelligent and workable international agreement.

Perhaps under other conditions the name of Loucheur would have been as prominently identified with European reconstruction as is that of Charles G. Dawes or Owen D. Young today. Clad in blue, with a capacious white waistcoat, and a face expressive of alert, good humor, M. Loucheur looks the prosperous business man. His neighbor, M. Briand, dark, saturnine, keen of eye and impassive of manner, has an air which tempts the French cartoonists to depict him as a fox.

But he is deservedly one of the great figures of today's gathering. Not only has he contributed enormously to the prospects for peace and stabilization by his wise and courageous deference to the British proposals at The Hague—whence he has just come—but it was his initiative, swiftly seized and enlarged by Frank B. Kellogg, former American Secretary of State, which furnished the basis for the Pact of Paris for the Renunciation of War. Discussion of that instrument is heard on every side.

Americans Much in Evidence

While outside the League membership, unofficially the United States is prodigiously in evidence. More Americans throng the halls of the Secretariat than any other people, and their appeals for tickets couched in easily recognizable American English arise on every side.

Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard, who spends every summer here in active work with the Secretariat, informs me that in the last six months 8096 Americans applied to the American committee for information and aid, and it is reasonable to assume that several hundred more were in Geneva without registering with that organization.

At a luncheon, at which Lord Cecil spoke on the prospects for disarmament, at least four-fifths of the guests were Americans—and at least four-fifths of those women.

In the Assembly Hall this same overwhelming proportion of the fair sex is observable and it carries out an observation I have often made at home that it is the women of the United States who are studying foreign questions most eagerly, who support organizations like the Council of Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association, and who furnish the audiences for the European lecturers who visit American cities in such numbers every year. While there are no women among the delegates, there are no less than 12 who are alternates—or substitutes as they call them—or councilors, and innumerable secretaries.

A Notable Gathering

But to return to the figures on the floor. Back of France are the delegates of Greece and prominent among them the strong face, white hair and pointed beard of Eleutherios Venezelos.

Few statesmen of Europe have encountered the vicissitudes or enjoyed the triumphs that have fallen to the lot of this illustrious Cretan. The idol of a great part of his people, he was the bête noire of almost an equal number.

I have looked upon his house, pitted and scarred with the machine-gun bullets which the Greek populace employed as political arguments in the hectic days of the war. Now he seems firmly established and is giving to Greece what that country most needs—a period of political quiet.

Almost over his shoulder sits the Japanese delegation, quiet, watchful, suave, with at least one delegate well known in the United States—the Baron Matsudaira—not long ago Ambassador to Washington.

Another envoy from the Far East to the United States is present in the person of Dr. Wu, the present Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary from China to Washington.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Brearley, Hong Kong, China.
Arthur Brearley, Hong Kong, China.
Mrs. Edna Wright Dolf, Chicago, Ill.
Miss J. Margaret Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Henrietta J. Loesges, Congress Park, Ill.
Edna C. Arnold, Lincoln, Neb.
Emmogene Downey, Lincoln, Neb.
Mrs. Florence C. McGee, Highland Park, Mich.
Cushman McGee, Highland Park, Mich.
Bertha A. Meckstoch, Glencoe, Ill.
Ruth C. Pryor, Winnetka, Ill.
Ethne Tatham Kenrick, Elstead Godalming, Surrey, Eng.
Dwight H. Rood, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Clara W. Rood, Chicago, Ill.
Ione E. Thomas, Waukesha, Wis.
Mrs. Gertrude J. Losey, Waukesha, Wis.
Mrs. Katherine H. Dibb, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Maud Stoll, Marion, Ind.
Mrs. Harriet Brink, La Porte, Ind.
Miss S. K. Hazlefurst, Michigan City, Ind.
Mrs. E. H. Ducas, Evanston, Ill.
Miss Beulah Cardwell, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Roy Williams, Pomeroy, Wash.
Miss Edith M. Packer, Chicago, Ill.
A. Herbert Packer, Chicago, Ill.
Winifred Gardner, Monroe, Wis.
Laurene Gardner, Monroe, Wis.
Charles W. Crani, Kalamazoo, Mich.
William Earle, Gary, Ind.
Robin L. Earle, Gary, Ind.
Mrs. Arthur B. Harris, Gary, Ind.
Mrs. Katherine Coles, Gary, Ind.
Mrs. W. G. Wright, Gary, Ind.
Mrs. E. R. Wilson, Gary, Ind.
Edwin C. Schisler, Kirkwood, Mo.
Miriam Moreman, New York City.
Edna Huston, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. M. R. Hill, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. B. J. Dibble, San Francisco, Calif.
Eunice Pear, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. L. T. Bissegger, Swarthmore, Pa.
Marjorie Bissegger, Swarthmore, Pa.
Edythe Davis, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. Parker Hardin, Lake Geneva, Wis.
Jack Hardin, Lake Geneva, Wis.
Dora F. Combes, Chicago, Ill.
Emelia W. Lindquist, Chicago, Ill.
Ruth Maxwell, Chicago, Ill.
Susan Wills, Tomah, Wis.
Edward J. Vaughn, Los Angeles, Calif.
Sarah J. Vaughn, Los Angeles, Calif.
William B. Boulter, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. William B. Boulter, Chicago, Ill.
Mayme Graff, New Philadelphia, O.
Frank H. Ditto, New Philadelphia, O.
I. L. Haskins, Uhrichsville, O.
Orilla Bowers, Akron, O.
Mrs. Ethel M. Sutton, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mabel L. Powell, Denver, Colo.
Winifred C. MacFee, Kalamazoo, Mich.
V. R. MacFee, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Dr. Frank R. Snow, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Alice C. Faber, Bismarck, N. D.
Mrs. Cora B. Renneker, Cincinnati, O.
William F. Thomas, Birmingham, Ala.
Claire M. Thomas, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. Minnie McCray, Chicago, Ill.
Z. E. Mattern, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Edith H. Bautes, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Philip P. Mattern, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Sadie Miller Fox, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Beatrice B. Wilder, New York City.
Miss Lillian E. Therkorn, Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Georgia Smith, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Louise McCleman, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Edna Stetson, Janesville, Wis.
Mrs. Blanche L. Tubbs, Darien, Wis.
Miss Esther M. Ulrich, Kalamazoo, Mich.
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COPENHAGEN, DENMARK—Large comfortable villa with beautiful garden is for sale. Femte Juni Plads 15.

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SWITZERLAND—Married chauffeur-gardener in Swiss family near Berne, to look after cars and garden and do some housework; m t speak German or French; 2-room apartment with kitchen and bath on the premises; references exchanged. Please send letters with photo to MISS H. GEHRING, Schwarztorstrasse 31, Berne.

FOR SALE at Cannes A. M., France, large modern villa with lift, central heating gas, electricity; enjoying splendid view; 10 minutes from station, beach and casino; with beautiful shaded park; dependence garage, keeper's lodge. For information apply to PAUL WARNERY, Villa Val d'Azur, b/Cannes.

POST WANTED
GERMANY—Capable, experienced Weaving Expert, knowledge of English, hitherto foreman, with good testimonials, seeks post home or abroad. Please write: Box 14, The Christian Science Monitor, Berlin, U. d. Linden 11. Tüchtiger, praktischer Weberei-fachmann mit englischen Sprachkenntnissen, bisher als Meister tätig, gute Zeugnisse, sucht Stellung im In- oder Ausland.

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WANTED
GERMANY—Young girls received in family from 1st October to 31st March to learn housekeeping and simple or elaborate cooking. FRAU EMMY SCHRÖDER, Nordseebad Duhnen bei Cuxhaven.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY desiring home in French or Swiss family would be companion or with children au pair; Christian Scientists preferred. Box K-2365, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

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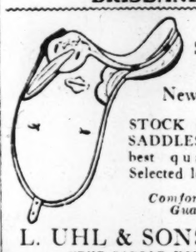
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4 Stein Cosmetics..	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
†25 Stern Bros A	46	46	46
5 Stutz Mot Car Am	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
1 Sunray Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Swift Int	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 Syr Wash Mch B	19¾	19½	19½
1 Taggart Corp	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
16 Tomga El	90½	85	90½
3 Teck Hugh Gold .	6	5⅞	6
9 Thermoid Co	23	22½	23
6 Third Nat Invest .	75½	74⅛	74¾
8 Thomp Prod A ..	54¾	52½	53¾
2 Thompson Star pf.	42½	42½	42½
4 Tishman Realty ..	62	62	62
6 Transamer Corp ..	159¾	159	159
6 Transcont Air Tr	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝
18 Trans Lux Day Pic	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
22 Tri Cont Corp ...	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛
2 Tri Cont Corp pf	109⅞	109⅛	109⅞
2 Triplex Saf Glass	13	13	13
1 Tri Util	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
1 Tri Cont Allied ctf	101½	101½	101½
4 Trunz Pork Stores	29½	29¼	29½
†50 Tub Art Slk B ctf	279	350	279
4 Ulen & Co	32⅞	32¼	32¼
1 Un Chm ptc pf (3)	42¼	42¼	42¼
876 Unit Corp war..	42⅞	41¾	42⅛
2 Unit Dry Dock....	14	14	14
20 Unit Elec Serv rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
32 United Gas	29¼	28⅝	29
25 Unit Gas Imp (4½)	291⅞	282	290
135 Un Lt&P A (.60)	53¼	51	52
5 UnLt&PConvpf(6)	113⅜	111½	113⅜
55 Unit Carb rts....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Unit P Sharg(1.20)	5	5	5
1 UnitShoeM (2½B)	70	70	70
12 US Shares Fin...	17⅞	17	17⅝
3 US Dairy Pr A (4)	55½	55⅛	55⅛
3 US Foil B (1).....	63	62⅞	63
2 US Gypsum (1.60).	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 US Lines	17½	17½	17½
2 US Radiator (2)..	49	47	49
6 Unit Stores pf (6)	70½	69½	69½
1 Unit-Verde Ext (4)	17	17	17
12 Utilities Equities	37	36⅛	37
13 Utilities Power ...	32	31⅞	32
4 Ut Po&Lt B ctf ..	78	74½	78
15 Util & Indust	52	50⅝	51½
8 Util & Ind pf	52	50⅛	50¼
2 Vacuum Oil	125⅞	123¼	123⅝
3 Van Camp Pk pf..	19	18¼	19
1 Venezuelan Pet ..	4	4	4
5 Vick Finance	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
2 Wenden Cop Min..	1	1	1
10 West Auto Sup A.	68¾	68⅛	68¾
1 White Star Ref ..	68	68	68
3 Widlar Food	29	28½	29
2 Winter Benjamin.	11½	11¼	11¼
1 Woodley Petrol ..	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 Zonite Prod	33	32⅞	33

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

5 AlaPow 4½s'67 ...	93	92⅞	93
5 AmComPw 6s'49 ..	117½	117½	117½
3 AmG&E 5s'28	91½	91½	91½
5 AmP&L 6s2016 ...	104⅝	104½	104⅝
1 AmRad 4½s'47	94½	94½	94½
1 AmRollM 5s'45	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 AmSeat 6s'6	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1 AmColy 6½s'36ww.	91½	91½	91½
1 AppPow 5s'56	95½	95½	95½
2 ArkP&L 5s'56......	93½	93½	93½
2 AsDyePrint 6s'38..	70¼	70	70
7 AsG&E 5½s'77	137	134½	136
10 AsG&E 4½s'48ww.	136	136	136
3 AsSunHdw 6½s'33	86½	86½	86½
1 AsTelUt 5½s'44 ...	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
10 AtFr&Sug 8s'49 ...	5¼	5	5
8 AtlasPlywd 5½s'43	90½	89	90½
3 BatesValve 6s'42 ..	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 BellTelCan 5sA'55	100	100	100
2 Boston&M 6s'33 ...	101	101	101
4 CapitalAd 5s'53 ...	117½	117½	117½
2 CarP&L 5s'56	98¼	98	98
4 CentStEl 5s'48	83¾	83	83¾
1 CentStP&L 5½s'53.	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 ChiRy ctfs5s'27 ...	77¾	77¾	77¾
28 ChiNW 4¾s'28 ..	111¼	110¾	111¼
1 Cities Ser 5s '66 ...	82	82	82
2 CitSerGas 5½s'42.	86½	86¼	86¼
25 CitSerPw 5½s'57 ..	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 ClevTerBld 6s'41 ..	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 ConGsBalt 4½s'69..	100	100	100
10 ContG&E 5s'58	83⅜	83⅛	83⅛
2 Cudahy 5½s '37 ...	94	94	94
2 DetCGas 5s'50	96½	95½	96½
1 DetIntBridg 7s'52.	73	73	73
6 EmpO&R 5½s'42 ..	87	86	86
1 FairMorse 5s'42 ...	94½	94½	94½
3 FedWat 5½s'54 ...	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 FlaP&L 5s'54	83½	83½	83½
1 GatineauPw 5s'56.	93½	93½	93½
3 GatineauPw 6s'41 .	98	98	98
1 GenAmIn 5s'52ww.	81	81	81
20 Gen Th Eq 6s '54A	123	117	120
3 Georgia Pw 5s '67	96	95½	96
5 Grd Grip 6s '44..	106	106	106
5 Gulf O Pa 5s'47 ...	99½	99½	99½
15 Gulf O Pa 5s '37..	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Gulf St Ut 5s '56.	93½	93½	93½
3 Hous G G 6½ '43.	77	77	77
4 Houst G G 6s '43.	75	75	75
3 Hygrade Fd 6s '49	99½	99½	99½
2 Int Pw Sec 7s '57.	95	95	95
4 Interstate P 6s '52	86½	85½	85½
10 Invest Co 5s '47.	129¼	128	128
1 Invest Eq 5s '47 A	75	75	75
1 Leh P S6s A2026.	103	103	103
11 Lone St G 5s '42.	93½	93	93
4 Louis P&L 5s '57.	90	90	90
5 Manit P 5½s '51.	97½	97½	97⅛
6 Mass G 5½s '46..	101	100	101
5 Memph N G 6s '43	99½	99½	99½
1 Minn L&P 4½'78.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1 Nat P&L 6s 2026.	103½	103½	103½
3 Nat Pb Srv 5s '78	76	75½	75½
2 NY For Inv 5½'48	87	87	87
5 NY P&L 4½'67..	91½	91½	91½
1 Niag F Pw 6s '50	105	105	105
11 Ohio Pw 4½ D '56	90	90	90
5 Pac G&E 4½'57...	90	90	90
79 Pac Wst O 6½'43.	97⅞	95	97⅞
2 Penn D&W 6s'49.	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Peop L&P 5s '79..	92	92	92
6 Phila E 5½'72...	104⅝	104½	104½
5 Pitts Cl Co 6s '49.	99	99	99
1 Pitts Steel 6s'48	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Poor & Co 6s'39 ..	115⅞	115	115
1 Potomac Ed 5s'56	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2 Proctor&G 4½s'47	94½	94½	94½
17 Reliance Mg 5s'54	111	110¾	111
2 StL Gas&C 6s'47	82⅝	82½	82½
7 SanAntPSer 5s'58	89	89	89
2 Servelinc 5s'48new	72	72	72
2 ShawngWP 4½s'67	90¾	90½	90¾
15 Shell U Oil 5s'40.	100½	100	100½
1 Snider Jack 6s'32	86	86	86
1 Solvay Am 5s'42..	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 SEP&L 6s 2025 ..	102	102	102
1 So Cal Ed 5s'44...	100	100	100
10 So Cal Ed 5s'51..	99	98¾	98¾
2 So Cal Ed 5s'52...	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 So Nat Gas 6s'49..	98¼	97½	98¼
1 So'westG&E5sA'57	91	91	91
11 Staley Mfg 6s'42..	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Sta Inv 5½s'39...	100½	100½	100½
3 †Sa Pow&t 6s'37..	96	95¼	96½
1 Sun M Raisin 6½s	82	82	82
3 Sun Oil 5½s'39...	100	100	100
3 Swift Co 5s'32....	99¼	99	99¼
6 Thermoid Co 6s'34	96¾	96	96¾
2 UnLt&Ry 5½s'52 ..	82	80⅛	80⅛
1 UnLt&Ry 6s'52	97½	97½	97½
42 UtilP&L 5s'59	95½	94⅝	94⅝
3 VanCPck 6s'68 ...	84½	84½	84½
2 WestNewsDel 6s'44	99	99	99

FOREIGN BONDS

1 Baden Con M 7s'51	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Buen A Pr 7½s'47	101½	101⅜	101⅜
2 Cen Bk Ger 6sA'52	75	75	75
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	97	96¾	97
10 do 6s '62	90½	90¼	90½
1 ComPrivBk 5½s'37	83	83	83
1 Danzig Pt 6½s '52	79½	79½	79½
2 Gelsenkirchen 6s'43	89¾	89⅛	89¾
1 Ger Con Mun 7s'47	94	94	94
5 do 6s '47	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
23 Ital Sup Pow 6s'63	73½	73⅛	73⅛
4 do 6s A '63 w w	94	92	94
2 Kg Rumania 7s'59	83⅝	82⅞	83⅞
5 Lima C Peru6½s'58	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 Parana Braz 7s'58	84	83	84
3 Prussia FS 6s'52..	83⅜	82⅞	83
7 Rio Jan 6½s'59..	87	87	87
10 Russn6½sctfsNC19	12	12	12
1 SaarBasinCon7s'35	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 SantiagoChile 7s'49	95½	95½	95½
2 Stinnes 7s'36 ww	91½	91½	91½
1 Stinnes 7s'46 ww	85½	85½	85½
2 UnitElSvc7s'56ww	90⅞	90	90
13 UnStdWks6½s'47A	84	83	83

†Actual sales.

GREAT NORTHERN EARNINGS HIGHER

ST. PAUL—Gross earnings of Great Northern Railway for August are approximately $12,800,000, an increase of about $1,000,000 over August, 1928, according to President Ralph Budd.

"Net railway operating income for August was about $4,000,000, which is $600,000 ahead of the similar month last year," Mr. Budd said.

In the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, net income was $25,168,230 after taxes and charges, equal to $10.10 a share on 1,490,016 shares of stock.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $1,099,230,400, unchanged; total net demand deposits (average), $18,319,-000, decrease; time deposits (average), 2,487,000, decrease; clearings week ending today, $9,522,500,662; clearings week ending Sept. 7, $8,094,472,529; clearings this day, $1,590,755,713.

BROCKWAY MOTORS CORP.

Brockway Motor Truck Company net for six months ended June 30 of $548,451 is equal after preferred dividend to $2.41 a share on 154,082 no-par shares of common, compared with $3.73 on 179,891 common shares in the first six months of 1928.

General Classified

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AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful $1 Christmas card assortments—also personal greetings; unsurpassed values; high commissions; earnings start immediately; experience unnecessary. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 8-2, Fitchburg, Mass.

CAKES

"POUND CAKE"
Le Cordon Bleu, Norwalk, Conn.
2 lb. Loaf $2.50, Plus Postage
Sent C. O. D. Anywhere

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

WE OFFER
The beautiful estate of
MR. TOM MIX
Either furnished or unfurnished, in the heart of the most beautiful and exclusive section of
BEVERLY HILLS

This palatial home is comprised of a magnificent 12-room residence, exquisitely furnished, beautiful tile swimming pool and bathing pavilion. One of the finest tennis courts in Southern California, stable for 3 horses, riding ring, garage for 5 cars, spacious servants' quarters. All situated on a beautifully landscaped 4½-acre knoll with commanding view of entire vicinity, ocean, etc. The price is unusually low. Shown by appointment only.

J. EARLTON MOORE & SONS
Exclusive Agents
1440 Santa Monica Boulevard
Beverly Hills, Calif. Phone Oxford 5608

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN $4 to $12 cash daily, also monthly profit-sharing bonus, selling Parchments Etchings and Novelty Personal Christmas Cards, unsurpassed in value and beauty; interchangeable greetings; samples free; we deliver and service absolutely guaranteed; heartiest co-operation; established 1914. SIDNEY B. COHEN CO., Mfgs., 1957 Eighth West, Seattle, Wash.

Good Opportunity for Women
Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

LADIES—Refined, of influence among wide acquaintance (social, club connections) are offered opportunity to represent European firm, leading creators of exclusive gowns, Sportwear, Dress Materials; excellent income. SONDEREGGER & CO., 419 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

GREY COURT INN
Coronado, Calif.
Homelike; private baths; moderate prices.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen Wanted
An opportunity is offered to a few men on a commission basis who can prove they possess qualifications that will meet our requirements, which are: Sincerity of purpose, clean habits, good references and sales ability. The organization you will represent is one of the largest in their line. The future of the men selected is assured. Give all details pertaining to yourself in writing, which will be treated confidentially. Address N-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.)
Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person.
230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman, refined, educated, desires service in Protestant family as teacher, companion, or attendant; 40 hours' teachers' college credit; can supervise piano practice. Write MISS E. B. JONES, Newtown, Mo.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

ATLANTIC, MASS., 109 Russell St.—Six-room, modern apartment, tile bath; handy to schools and churches. Granite 5925-M.

BACK BAY APARTMENTS
1-2-3 ROOMS in first-class buildings, convenient locations; some with dinettes, refrigeration, switchboard; resident janitor for each building; apartments may be seen Sunday. Apply COLEMAN & GILBERT ASSO., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 1516.

BEACON HILL
122 BOWDOIN STREET (opp. State House)
Attractive modern apartments; 1, 2, and 3 rooms; kitchenette and dinette. Apply Supt. or 100 Milk St., Boston. Phone Liberty 1447.

BELMONT, MASS.—Lower apartment, 5 rooms, with or without garage. Telephone Belmont 2008-M.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Furnished and unfurnished apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $38 up. Apply office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—I have a very desirable 5, 6, 7 and 8-room apartment in a restricted building; best location in Brookline; reasonable rental; if you want a real home phone Aspinwall 2644 for appointment.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—8-room heated lower apartment, select 2-family house; Frigidaire; $140 month, including garage. Tel. Aspinwall 5367.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $110 PER MONTH
Beautiful 10-room heated apartment; all improvements. Apply 289 Tappan St. Aspinwall 1800.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., CITY, 305 Ocean Ave., Corner Parkside Ave.—3 and 4 modern elevator apartments, every convenience, Frigidaire, decorations to suit; at subway station, facing Prospect Park. Special rates to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

FOR RENT

ATTRACTIVE STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS

3 to 6 Rooms. Continuous hot water. All modern conveniences. Centrally located. Readily accessible to downtown districts. Good neighborhood.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
65 Falmouth St., Boston Kenmore 0482

Local Classified Advertisements

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APARTMENTS TO LET
(Continued)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—2-family, in the heart of Harvard College section; an ideal home for a professor or professional man; seen by appointment only. GEORGE A. GILES, University 0477.

GOING out of city, obliged to give up my beautiful apartment, Tetlow Hall, Tetlow St., Boston, 1 minute walk to Huntington Ave. car; 1 large living room, dinette, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; will sublet less than present rent; furnished or unfurnished. Tel. Regent 4266.

HIGH CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston
8 large rooms, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—If you want a nice 3 or 4-room suite near Boston, on South Huntington Avenue car line, at very reasonable rental, phone Aspinwall 2644.

Lowell Manor
85-95 Prescott Street, Cambridge
A few very desirable 1- and 2-room suites now remaining with fireplaces, showers, refrigeration, elevators.
Management John T. Scully
UNIVERSITY 5170

MILTON, MASS., 112 Central Ave.—Excellent neighborhood, near rapid transit; 5-room modern apartment with sleeping porch; garage if desired. Tel. Milton 3997.

NEW YORK CITY, 240 Riverside Drive (96th-97th Sts.)—Penthouse apartment, 5 rooms, 3 baths; also 2 and 3-room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; superb view Hudson River; excellent transportation facilities; every modern convenience; special rates to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 West 95th St.—Beautiful large unfurnished 1-room apartments; bath, kitchen, steam heat, parquet floors; convenient all transportation; $65 monthly.

NEW YORK CITY, 324 West 101st St.—Three rooms, kitchen, bath; top floor private house; reasonable.

One Block Off Beacon Street
4 and 5 rooms, Frigidaire, elevator, tile kitchen and bath, mahogany and gumwood finish. Select tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Back Bay 3822.

Oxford Courts
Cambridge
1812 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Open for Inspection

APARTMENTS of 1-5 rooms with single bath, and 5 to 8 rooms with 2 baths. All modern devices for housekeeping. Tile baths with Showers, Refrigeration, Fireplaces, Elevators, Linen and Cedar Closets, Garage. Maid Service if desired. Rentals $45 and up. Some Furnished Apartments Available.

OXFORD COURT GRILLE
is noted for its fine foods and service at moderate prices.

OUR SPANISH COURTROOM
is available for banquets and socials.

For particulars apply on premises.

5 Arlington St. (off 1812 Mass. Ave.)
Tel. UNIversity 6659

87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
BOSTON
Suites 2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rents $50 to $75 per month; electric refrigerators optional. Apply to Janitor or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston

TETLOW HALL APARTMENTS
Corner of Evans Way-Tetlow St., Boston, in the Fenway, in educational center, 1 minute to Huntington Ave. street car; furnished or unfurnished apartments; a very pleasant suite of large bay window living room, bedroom, reception hall, kitchenette and bath; also another front suite of unusually large living room with bay window, alcove bedroom with window, kitchenette and bath, east, west and south exposure; abundant heat and hot water; unlimited view; good tenants preferred to high rent. Tel. Regent 4266.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS., 74 Park St.—Entire first floor, 3 rooms, fireplace, sleeping porch, kitchenette and bath in remodeled home; well heated, continuous hot water; conveniences of apartment house with exclusiveness of real home; references exchanged. Tel. Parkway 4253-W.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE
681 Beacon St., Boston Kenmore 6312
Trips to Pleasant View and Bow, Mrs. Eddy's Home, and all other points of interest. Send for booklet. Cars may be hired for any occasion at very reasonable rates.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION

EXPERIENCED instructor gives individual auto lessons. JONAS, 1210 Woodycrest Ave., Bronx, New York. Telephone Topping 4315.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

TWO CHILDREN, 10 to 12 years old, may share the care and country home of another 10-year-old boy and 2 little girls; good school and church; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Wellesley (Mass.) 1493-M.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Regent 1500

CLEANSERS AND DYERS

R. SCHLINSKY & CO.
TAILORING—CLEANSING—DYEING
We call for and deliver goods
119 St. Botolph Street, Boston Ken. 8230

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS SCHOOL OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Now open for appointments in all branches of dancing.
Children's classes now forming.
Tel. Back Bay 6060 Hall for Hire

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A.B.C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; references investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 105 W 40th St., N. Y. C., Tel. PENn. 5389.—A placement medium established 1920, for all office positions. Personal interviews only; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

REFINED couple or lady alone will be given three rooms, furnished, modern, electricity, steam heat, in exchange for care of young lady needing very little attention. Answer 2071 East 14th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Dewey 7545.

GARAGES

A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home; storage daily, weekly, monthly. MOTOR CAR GARAGE, 338 Newbury Street, Cor. Mass. Ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Business couple, girl 11; cooking; good home. Telephone mornings, Algonquin 7517, New York City. STEINFELD.

WHITE MAID, general housework; must be good cook; references. A. L. REGISTER, 1309 Denmark Rd., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. 3648.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest *A HOME FOR REST*
Experienced care if needed. Mrs. AMBER C. DOW, 473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass. West Newton 2789-W.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Back Bay 4988.

HOUSES WANTED

COUPLE wishes to rent in Westchester County or Connecticut for year or part, preferably furnished bungalow or small house, commuting distance New York City; must be reasonable; reply giving details. Box V-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Furniture of 5-room apartment, including upright piano and Edison console phonograph; all in good condition; very reasonable; leaving town. CUMMINGS, 1409 West Clinton Ave., Irvington, N. J. Essex 2256.

WANTED—Good household furniture to furnish small apartment in country; desire time payment plan; references on request. X-59, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies



Who: HENRY HUDSON.

When: Sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Where: Holland.

Why famous: The navigator and explorer who discovered the river and bay which bear his name.

In 1607, Henry Hudson was employed by English merchants to seek a northeast passage to India. Twice he made the attempt and was stopped by ice floes east of Greenland. The first of these voyages resulted, however, in the discovery of Spitzbergen. After the second attempt, Hudson's employers, discouraged, abandoned the venture. The navigator returned to Holland and offered his services to the Dutch East India Company, which accepted them. Setting sail April 6, 1609, in the Half Moon, he steered for Nova Zembla, but was for the third time stopped by ice.

Unwilling to return to Amsterdam a failure, he made for the northern coast of America, and followed the course of those who had tried to find the northwest passage to India. Here he met the same barrier which had stopped him before—ice. Turning south, he sailed along the coast of America, repairing his damaged vessel in Casco Bay, and proceeding past Cape Cod to the Cape of Virginia.

This voyage, although it did not fulfill his original purpose, was productive of rich fruit. Sailing northward from Virginia, he discovered Delaware Bay, and continued thence into what is now New York harbor. Into this harbor a large river flowed from the north, and Hudson turned his vessel's head up this stream, hoping that it might prove to be the long-sought Northwest Passage through or around America. This hope increased as the river measureably widened, at what is now Tappan Zee. Believing they had traversed the barrier of land and would soon emerge into the open sea, the explorers pushed eagerly on, only to meet with sharp disappointment as the river narrowed again and soon became unnavigable. Forced thus to retrace his course, Hudson sailed again for Holland, with news of his discoveries, but as far as the passage to India was concerned, still a failure.

The next year he set out again in quest of the Northwest Passage, discovering the bay which bears his name, but prevented from further progress by ice. He intended to winter on the site of his discovery and proceed with his explorations in the spring, but his crew became mutinous and compelled him to return homeward. Not content with having their own way, they put Hudson, his son, and seven faithful men in an open boat, and cut them adrift in the northern sea. This cowardly act was reported in England by one of the mutineers, and an expedition was sent out to look for the abandoned men, but they were never found.

Thus the stanch navigator's efforts seemed to end in failure, only because the extent and importance of his actual discoveries were apparent to no one in his own day.

Odds and Ends



THE AQUATIC TRAFFIC COP

The traffic on the Wannsea, a famous lake near Berlin, which attracts thousands of that city's holiday makers, is controlled by a water policeman. The equipment of this officer includes a special rubber suit with an inflated belt and paddles which he uses to propel himself to his station and also to direct traffic.

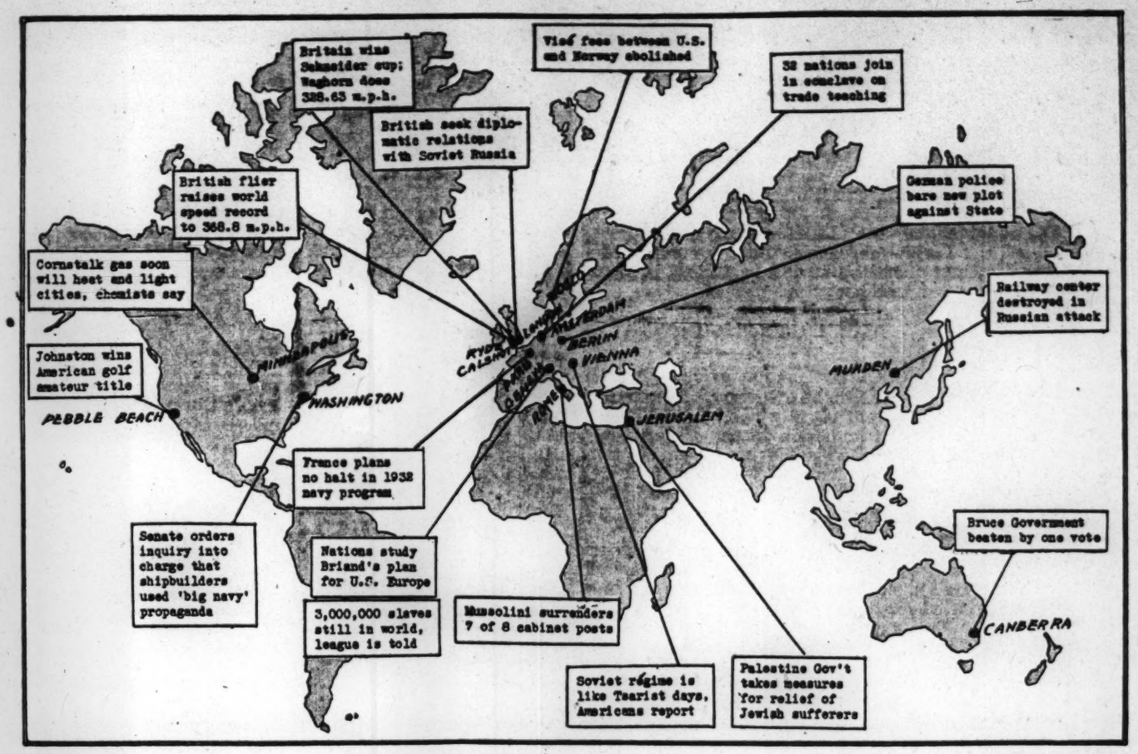
The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What new regulation affects the display of foreign flags in Italy? — *World's Great Capitals* 20
2. How many savings banks are there in the United States? —*Odds and Ends*..... 20
3. Who was the founder of the school of philosophy which teaches that pleasure is the ultimate aim of existence? —*One Minute Biographies*. 20
4. What race of famous rug makers do not copy their work?—*Home Forum*..... 20
5. What is the proposed U. S. E. which may soon be a reality? —*Editorial* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

World News of the Week at a Glance



A Word a Day

Ace

We are all familiar with this modern term as applied to an aviator, who during the World War brought down at least five enemy planes, and which since then has been broadened to include any aviator of unusual accomplishments, but we may wonder what connection, if any, it has with the single point in dice or cards.

We are led to believe that the history of the word is a singular one. It is supposed to come to us through the old French *as*, "an ace." Etymologists have agreed that the probability is that the ancient Latins invented the game of dice and their term, *as*, "unit," expressed the single point. Farther back, we find the Greek ἕς (as), said to be the Tarentine form of εἷς (eis), "one."

As applied to aviators, then, it signifies a "No. 1" man, a high-point man, a topnotch performer.

The *a* is long in ace.

"Lindbergh is America's ace of peace."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein



Klod Hans

"Have you any extravagances?"
"Yes. I wear a tie under my beard."

Nothing New

"Personally," said the young college girl, "I'm going to have a go at literature, Mother. No nonsense about artistic ideals. I'm going to write for money."

"My dear," said her mother, "you've been doing that for four years".—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Alibi

"You were going well on your endurance flight. What made you come down?"

"Well, I was up 30 days, and I had to make a payment on the plane."—*Detroit News.*

No Hot Dogs!

I love the narrow, winding road
That leads through farming lands;
I love it for the sparkling streams
That ripple o'er the sands.
But most of all I love it for
Its lack of hot-dog stands.

Popular Reading

"My son writes a good deal. His things are read with great interest by many people."

"Does he write humorous articles?"

"No—menu cards."—*Pearson's.*

Not Necessary

Landlady (to boarder): "You needn't polish your knife and fork so carefully, Mr. Snively. It isn't necessary, and, besides, you only soil the napkin with it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Something More Formidable

"That speech," said the secretary, "will enable anybody to know exactly what you had in mind."

"Do you think so?" exclaimed the Senator. "In that case we'd better get to work immediately and rewrite it."

The Reason

Chivers: "I take a cold shower every morning."

Williams: "Why brag about it?"

Chivers: "That's why I take it!"—*Answers.*

The Answer

Tourist: "If no one bought anything at your shop for a week you would be ruined, eh?"

Village Shopkeeper: "On the contrary, I give such value it might be the making of me!"—*Passing Show.*

A Quotation for Today

I NEVER could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.—RICHARD RUMBOLD

Brevities

London Humorist: "Deposits up to any amount can be left at a Post Office Savings Bank," we read. At the same time, we do wish they weren't so often left in the inkwells.

Detroit News: A front-wheel drive is being put on the market by an Indiana car manufacturer. Combining this with the back-seat drive will give it nice balance.

Detroit Free Press: Wanted—Somebody who will invent a well-ventilated but soundproof room that will exclude the noise from the neighbor's loudspeaker.

Boston Herald: The wealth of the United States, as estimated by the Census Bureau, is $320,000,000,000. You can pick out our figure anywhere after the first comma.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Help From the Circus

Ahmedabad, India

SOMETIMES one is inclined to think that a trapeze performance is rather a waste of energy and bravery. But some trapeze performers belonging to an Indian circus have proved that they can do more than amuse people, for their skill has been the means of saving several lives.

A serious flood of the River Sabarmati here caused the river to rise 18 feet in a few hours, and swept away men and women who had been washing clothes on the banks.

A traveling circus was at Ahmedabad at the time, and when the performers heard of the trouble they suspended ropes from a bridge, and, using their skill as trapezists, rescued those who were carried along by the flood. In this way they saved at least six persons.

Team Spirit

York, Eng.

THE Mill Mount Secondary School for Girls here has especial right to be proud of its pupils this year. Not long ago, the annual sports were held, but this time there were no prizes, for the girls had asked that their prize money might be sent to the National Playing Fields Fund instead (a fund started with the object of providing playing fields for poor children in crowded cities).

The Mill Mount girls treasure those little silver trophies for many years, but this time they gave them up, and said, "We have beautiful playing fields, and we ought to do something for those who have no playground but the street."

And that, one feels, is the right team spirit.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Johannesburg, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for some time, and I thought I would like to write to you. Until a month ago I lived on a poultry farm in the country. Our farm was in among the hills and on it there were two pretty little waterfalls. I was very sorry to leave the farm, but I like living in town. Since I have been here I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School.

I am a Girl Guide and I have just been in camp at Victoria Falls. There were 80 of us and we were divided into two camps and 11 patrols. When we arrived at the camping site on the banks of the Zambesi, each patrol pitched its own tent, then all settled down in their new homes. Nearly every day, we picnicked at some spot of the beautiful falls, and every evening we sang songs round a blazing camp fire.

One day we went up the river in a launch. We saw several crocodiles one of which was asleep on the bank. We landed on Kandahar Island, and got vegetable ivory which grows on palms.

We stayed in camp nine days. On our return journey we bought wooden animals from the Bechuanaland natives, which they carve themselves.

I am 14 years old, and would like to correspond with a girl of my age, preferably in France (as I am studying French at school) or a Girl Guide.

Margot H.

[Victoria Falls are the mightiest waterfalls in the world, so Margot had a wonderful spot for her camp holiday. —Ed.]

Independence, Kansas

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag, and I am writing it to tell you how glad I am to have made some very interesting correspondents from different parts of the world.

This year will be my last in high school and I intend to make a specialty of music through college as I am now doing in high school.

I play pipe organ, piano, clarinet, and saxophone, and like the organ best of them all because on it all the orchestral sounds can be registered.

Independence is a very pretty town, and ranks with the larger ones in business interests, to say nothing of having fine educational advantages. It also has a baseball club in the Western Association League, as fine tennis courts as are found most anywhere in the United States, a large swimming pool, and two fine golf courses. In the middle of the summer two tennis tournaments were held here and many players from over the Missouri Valley participated.

I should like very much to correspond with boys of 16 or 17 years of age in the United States, England, France, or Spain. My favorite sport is tennis and I have recently begun to collect post cards.

Hoping to hear from some Mail Baggers soon, Robert S.

Owensboro, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I do not think my first letter was published. I have been living in Florida but have recently moved to Kentucky.

I am 15 years old and am especially interested in stamps and post cards and I am a voracious bookworm. I would love to receive letters from girls any place in the world and I promise to answer them all.

For almost five years, I have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School. I think the Monitor is a wonderful paper and I enjoy reading it. It has often helped me in my school work.

Love to all the Mail Baggers and to the Editor. Mary Ellen H.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I have never written a letter to the Mail Bag, although I read the letters in each Monitor and have answered two of them. I think it is perfectly wonderful to correspond with other girls or boys from different parts of the world.

I am 15 years old and in my third year at high school. I should like to correspond with girls around my own age from any of the western states and Arkansas. I am especially interested in receiving letters from girls in Australia, England, Spain, France and Central America.

I have a number of stamps from South America, and would be glad to give them to stamp collectors.

Dorothy G.

Galveston, Texas

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for some time. I find it very interesting—such a wonderful amount of good reading is spread all over its pages!

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, which gets my first attention, as it is such a pleasant way to make new friends.

I am 13 years old, and would like to correspond with girls anywhere. California particularly interests me. Will girls from California please write to me? I visited there two years ago, and was charmed with its climate and beauty.

How many have heard about the beautiful and interesting city in which I live—Galveston? We have an ideal climate, a fine bathing beach and thousands of visitors flock here to enjoy a vacation on Treasure Isle.

Esther C.

Downey, California

Dear Editor:

I am a Boy Scout 13 years old and live on a two-acre orange grove. Downey is a small town of 2500 and is 12 miles from Los Angeles.

I have two cats and a bulldog, and am interested in stamps and coins. I will trade stamps with boys from any country in the world, and will also correspond. Wallace McE.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially the Children's and Young Folks' pages.

We live about three miles from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, which is in the center of Indianapolis. My sister and I went up to the top of it where we could see all over the city. It is about 300 feet high.

I enjoy all outdoor sports, especially swimming and archery. I also like reading and art. I should like to correspond with girls my age from anywhere. I am 12 years old.

Evelyn K.

Congress Park, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy Snubs and Waddles, also the One Minute Biographies and the Children's Page. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was 3 years old. I take piano and violin lessons. I have taken piano lessons for two years, but have taken violin lessons only for a month.

I am a Girl Scout. My favorite sport is horseback riding. I should like to correspond with any girl my age (11) from any country.

Dorothy B.

[Will you please send in your full name and street address, Dorothy?—Ed.]

Littleton, Colorado

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have only been reading the Monitor a short time, although we have had it in the home for years, but I did not realize what a wonderful paper it is. I have always been fond of reading books, or reading anything, but I find I enjoy the Children's Page, Snubs, Waddles and the Mail Bag better than any book I have ever read.

I take swimming lessons, and I am on my third year in swimming and like it very much. I also took art lessons for a short time, and I am very fond of that, too.

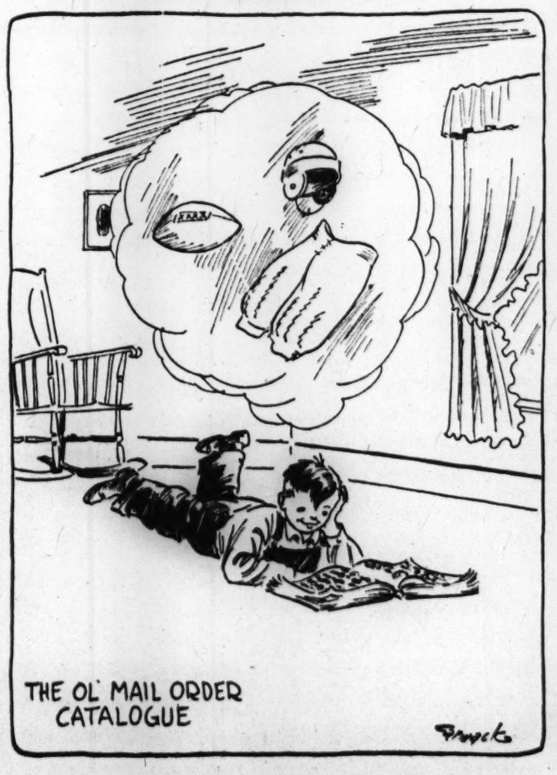
I should like to correspond with a little Belgian girl of my own age (11), and I promise to answer all her letters. Joy S.

Answering Letters

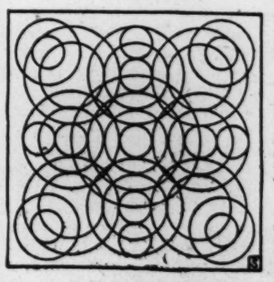
If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (3 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

RARE RECOLLECTIONS



Circle Puzzle



How Many Circles Are Shown in the Above Drawing?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Book Puzzle: Dictionary

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

United States and Britain Awake From Their Naval Nightmare

A FULL and forward-looking naval agreement between Great Britain and the United States is today a certainty. The gratifying news that Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, will arrive in the United States on October 4, and the assurance that his personal conversations with President Hoover will place the capstone of success upon their negotiations, burst like a resplendent light on the horizon of the English-speaking world and awakened Anglo-American friendship from its temporary nightmare of friction and suspicion.

The significance of these developments can scarcely be overstated. Such an agreement will definitely crush the movement toward the competitive construction of naval armaments in both Great Britain and the United States. Such an agreement will strengthen the bonds of Anglo-American solidarity as they have never been strengthened before. Such an agreement will present to the nations a joint leadership in the cause of world disarmament which cannot be denied.

The virtually complete understanding which Great Britain and the United States have now reached places the forthcoming five-power naval conference in December in a highly favorable position to obtain prompt and positive results. With these two principal naval powers determined to lop substantial tonnage from every category of fighting ships by 1936, there is every reason to believe that France, Italy and Japan will be willing to join in this great peace-preserving commitment.

The background of the Hoover-MacDonald negotiations yields many valuable proofs of the determination of both the President and the Premier and their colleagues to reach agreement and understanding where only disagreement and misunderstanding had prevailed before.

And what made possible this agreement and this understanding? Principally the fact that the conversations were not wholly conditioned by talk of tons and guns but were ever susceptible to concession and compromise. Every point of the twenty-point pact, it is authoritatively stated, was won on the basis of mutual concession. What a difference between these negotiations and the conflicting purposes which marked the abortive conference of 1927 at the conclusion of which each delegation was relentlessly placing the responsibility for the breakdown upon the other!

The forthcoming visit of Premier MacDonald to the United States is itself one of the most happy by-products of these negotiations. It is a gesture of good will and large-mindedness which will be deeply appreciated by the American public—a gesture which citizens of the United States should evaluate as highly as though their President were soon to embark on a similar mission to London.

It is certain that when President Hoover and Premier MacDonald make known the complete agreement of their governments on this naval question their announcement will command the spontaneous approval of the people of Great Britain and of the United States. This pact will have already been ratified in the consciousness of the great mass of English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic. Such a pact will but crystallize their earnest wishes.

Naval reduction is no longer to be a myth; it is to be a reality.

Adult Education Growing Up

IF THERE is anything in a name, the term "adult education" brings a somewhat jaded flavor to a movement that is comparatively new, distinctly alive and quite likely to develop into one of the great features of the age. New voices and new ideals heard at the recent world congress in Britain are matched by thousands of new names swelling the enrollment lists in many lands.

People, in a word, have begun to batter down the barrier that hitherto has kept education strictly mewed up within the years of youth and to make plans for its continuation throughout the period of maturity. Such a purpose is precisely what wise men of all time have prescribed, yet it has been left to the present matter-of-fact age to set about carrying it into effect.

Credit for the enterprise, however, lies not entirely with modern initiative. Circumstances have made the path clearer than it appeared to our forbears. Today society is beginning to understand, after somewhat prolonged cogitation upon the matter, that machinery, by multiplying the output of each individual, is intended to lighten the demands upon the industrial toiler. And with the increase of spare time come the cultural stirrings, the desire for a fuller and more balanced life and the demand to be taught how to put the new desires into effect.

Nor is the industrial worker alone to benefit by throwing open the advantages of education to all ages. A wider public is beginning to clamor for it. Child education has quite unintentionally helped on the good work. Until recently, school education has in its higher forms been considered a more or less complete procedure, not for turning out walking encyclopedias of knowledge, but for laying the foundation for assimilating and appreciating new culture. But, since the revolt of the nineties, old educational faiths have largely gone by the board. Education has become avowedly experimental. Teachers have even called in the pupils to help them work out a new procedure. The compulsory nature of the old style has largely gone and lighter and more entertaining devices congenial to the pupil have taken its place, with the result that less seriousness is attached to the early instructional period.

But the latent seriousness in the people, the desire for sound learning through steady effort, remains to be satisfied, and the demand is arising, on all sides and among all classes, for more help in the quest of cultural improvement.

The full extent of this demand has yet to be gauged. The means of satisfying it have yet to be fully developed. But the adult education movement has made a beginning. It promises to attain unexpected magnitude.

Is Il Duce Easing Up?

MUSSOLINI'S action in changing the personnel of his Government marks an important turning point in his dictatorship. He held, in addition to the premiership, eight cabinet portfolios. He has given up seven. He retains the Ministry of Interior, a post which, in Italy, is considered highly important. His reason for the reorganization is not stated, but the change has been attributed to the fact that he has satisfied his desire to become acquainted with the various departments of his Administration so that he might select the men best fitted for the posts.

This explanation is hardly adequate. Mussolini set out to restore order, discipline and peace in Italy. He wanted to make Italy more industrious and to enhance its prestige among the nations of Europe. To accomplish his purpose he deemed it necessary to establish a firm Government and a Parliament absolutely subject to his will. Italy had sunk almost into a state of indifference. It had to be energized. Mussolini took hold, swept incompetent officials from office, stopped internal quarrels, suppressed opposition, and imposed his will upon a nation fast falling into the hands of Communists and extreme Socialists.

The effect of his régime is evident in a revitalized Italy, freed from political corruption and strong as a power in world affairs. Italy has made rapid strides under Il Duce's dictatorship, although it must be acknowledged that by his ruthless methods his adversaries have become politically nonexistent. It has been placed upon a real working basis and set once again upon the road to prosperity. Having performed his task with consummate, although not always commendable, skill, Il Duce relinquishes seven of the portfolios he held. This is an act of statesmanship. A tendency toward the recognized methods of government helps to remove from his régime the suspicion of tyranny engendered by his stern rule, for under no pretense could his dictatorship be regarded as anything else had it continued in its extreme form beyond the point where he deemed it necessary to assist Italy in securing a more solid foundation.

Two for a Nickel, or—

TWO not-to-be-stopped Brooklyn boys have just addressed an appeal to Congress for the coining of half pennies. Confronted by a fiscal—and perhaps a gastronomical—dilemma because forced to pay three cents for single cakes which sell at the rate of two for five cents, these budding budgeteers seek legislative remedy in some way to split their nickels. Possibly their desire will find sympathetic response in the thought of many a thrifty housewife.

But there are objections. The man who tries to keep his coppers in a separate pocket, and uses them only to buy newspapers, would not welcome an addition to the penny family. And then, think how tiny the infant would be! The situation in the United States might approach that in some other countries where because of depreciated currency there is hardly anything cheap enough for the smaller coins to buy. In France, the lowly sou, now worth about two mills, has become a nuisance, and in Spain the five-centimo piece, better known as the "perrilla" (little dog), needs the help of its big sister, the "perra gorda," to obtain even a prickly pear from the curbstone vendor. What would an American half penny buy?

Probably small coins make for economy, but there is also convenience to be considered, and convenience sometimes spells economy. For instance, how many seconds a day can a $100,000-a-year man afford to spend fishing in his pocket and sorting newspaper coins? Possibly such men never carry pennies; a newspaper man can hardly be expected to know!

Perhaps it is not a move to increase the penny family—or, rather, the cent family, since there is, properly speaking, no penny in the United States—that is needed so much as some plan to banish the tribe entirely. Of course, that would mean more coins. The Brooklyn boys would soon be wanting half nickels, there would be an instant demand for a seven-cent-fare piece, and bills would have to be made to fit the $1.49 and the $1.98 prices. Almost any trade could find use for a special currency. And where would it end?

When the Roman Read His Paper

ARCHÆOLOGISTS excavating at Ostia, on the shore of the Tiber, recently unearthed fragments of what may fairly be called ancient Roman newspapers. Engraved on stone and set up in the market place, anyone who wished could read the news; nor does it nowadays seem altogether a disadvantage that this journal remained so permanently in one place. On the other hand, as appears by the fragments, the Government controlled and censored the ancient newspaper, and a modern student of history does not find it invariably reliable. Such newspapers, it appears also, were in existence before the time of Cæsar, who, when he became Emperor, founded an official journal which was displayed in the Forum, its "circulation" being widened by the exhibition of copies throughout the provinces.

Ancient Rome seems more neighborly when one thinks of the Roman as reading a newspaper. It appears by the fragments that editorial policy emphasized three kinds of news. The official gazette, says a modern newspaper correspondent in Rome, recorded news about the state, news about the imperial family, and news about the city of Rome. One may believe that it was an especially popular edition (locally, if not in the provinces) when it announced a distribution of free food or a free show of gladiators. One can imagine the excitement when one of these recently discovered fragments was part of a whole which recorded the news that Cæsar had driven Pompey out of Rome. One is reminded of the bulletin board of a modern newspaper and the citizens stopping to read it on their way.

The time is long past for that kind of newspaper, but there is still something to be said for it. Limitation of space and the labor of engraving letters by hand must have compelled a certain selectivity of material, and the ancient Roman, after he had read his newspaper, probably had a correspondingly distinct notion of what he had just been reading. Taken altogether, the readers were probably influenced by what they read very much as a like number of readers are nowadays. The ancient Roman could not take his newspaper with him on a picnic and leave it scattered all over the landscape; nor did it expand at seven-day intervals and distribute itself all over his home.

No Machine Age Here

CRITICS of American life who assert that the home has become a cog in a whirling machine that stamps its product with the same trade-mark of uniformity should take a day off and watch four or five lively youngsters as they work out some adventurous scheme that brings fresh surprise to parents and neighbors.

Here is a young lady of six sunny years who drops in upon her uncle and aunt at dinner time. She likes the prospect of a meal away from home, so accepts an invitation to join the family circle almost before the invitation is extended. "But you call up Mother and say I'm staying for dinner," she suggests to Uncle George. "If I call up she will think you haven't invited me." Does that sound like standardization of thought?

If the student seeks additional evidence to prove that spontaneity and freedom of action still inhabit the planet, let him watch these same youngsters busy in the manufacture of an airplane, utilizing sundry discarded articles of the neighborhood.

Any mother knows that the age of exploration and discovery is still at its peak in the land possessed by children. Here a sense of wonder touches every day with new magic, and adds spice and gayety to the little exciting dramas of real life in which children are always the unconscious comedians with slight regard for rules and regulations. The world will not become standardized so long as children find channels of expression.

Distributing Prosperity

MORE than 900 corporations filing their earnings statements with the New York Stock Exchange indicate that their profits during the first half of 1929 showed an increase of better than 27 per cent over last year. Reports just issued by the American Bankers' Association give further proof that the business of the current calendar year is running far ahead of the 1926 record. The most recent survey indicates that some three dozen commodities during the first eight months of 1929 sold in quantity approximately 15 per cent ahead of the same period last year. Business analyses are replete with such statistics despite the fact that some commentators are inclined to criticize and to say that the mere piling up of totals may be an indication of industrial activity but is no proof of real prosperity in the country.

Sales totals, however, may very properly be taken as an indication of social conditions as well as of production records. It is known that the export trade of the United States measures but a small fraction of the domestic output. Consequently the sales totals are indicative of the consumption possibilities of the domestic markets. The increase in sales, which appears to have grown at such a large rate, is due primarily to the broader distribution. If the wealth of the country had been massed into a few hands, nothing like this volume of goods would have been sold. It is only because the current wealth is more generally distributed that a greater volume of commodities is being consumed.

No particular pride should be felt in the fact either that more units of goods are being consumed, or that the per capita consumption is larger. The really gratifying point is that the statistics indicate a much more equable sharing of the material wealth of the country. Here is an explanation for the tremendous growth in the sale of low-priced automobiles, of medium-priced radios and other semi-luxuries.

It is time sales totals were looked upon as something other than a mere measure of factory output. Business statistics today present sociological aspects that deserve to be studied in a new light.

Random Ramblings

The 1431 inhabitants of Bloomfield, Neb., pay as they buy. For a year the town has been on a cash basis, and no business at all has been done on a credit basis. There's really no doubt, however, about the credit of this community in Nebraska.

September—school-opening time: hazelnuts along the wall, butternuts getting sticky and ready to drop, wild grapes fragrant in the sun, blue skies, gentle breezes, crickets.

We read that the newer cars do almost everything but eliminate the man behind the wheel. The question of the future is, What will become of back-seat drivers?

The old-fashioned hitching post is coming into its own again, but in a more up-to-date manner. It is now the mooring mast for dirigibles.

What most folks are looking for is not so much the transmutation of lead into gold as the transmutation of household bills into receipts.

We may all be thankful that the Vanishing American has left behind a glorious heritage—Indian summer.

Well, how could you expect a normal summer when not a single person has succeeded in swimming the English Channel?

A golfer is never satisfied until he is in a hole.

The Servant Question in Peiping

PEIPING

WE FIRST heard about Chang Pa-fang from his son, our waiter at the Grand Hotel de Pekin. "My father cooked for six years for Mr. Burton and Mr. Baxter," he said by way of recommendation.

"But we have not even found a house yet," I told him. "It may be a month or more before we shall need a cook."

Chang Jr. implied that his father then must wait, and something in his tone and manner made me realize how poignantly the moving of China's capital from Peking (Peiping) to Nanking had affected the Chang family fortunes.

For Messrs. Burton and Baxter, in the rich old days, had been noted for hospitality. Their fine house, their great staff of servants, and their lavish dinner parties had attracted all the wit and beauty of the Orient. Now in the waning prosperity of North China, they had moved to Shanghai and there was none to take their place. And their cook, the one responsible for those exalted dinners to which we had not even ranked an invitation, was now offering his services to our modest ménage.

The following day Chang Pa-fang called upon me, bowing low, as a prime minister might bow to his queen. He was a tall, dignified Chinese about fifty-five years old, and his proud bearing was justified by the letters he carried. For, in the thirty years that Chang Pa-fang had been cooking for foreigners, he had won the praises not only of extravagant bachelors, but of titled members of the diplomatic set. With appropriate reverence I read his recommendations written on stationery with legation crests, signed by once famous residents of Peking. All had found Chang Pa-fang a most satisfactory cook and were releasing him, regretfully, only because the writers had been transferred to distant cities.

"But my house is very small," I explained to Chang. "I can pay only $20 a month for a cook."

He smiled, as any brave man smiles in misfortune.

"And we do not entertain much," I added, "never more than six guests."

* * *

Chang knew that I was implying that he must expect "squeeze" in proportion.

"I know," said he. "My son say you very nice lady. I do not charge you one copper too much."

Passing over this evident exaggeration, I then told him also that our new house would have only a Chinese brick oven, and that I allowed no more than $10 a month for kitchen coal.

"I always have foreign stove," said Chang, "but I will try."

So I engaged him with no more ado and proceeded to make myself insufferable to my friends by bragging that I was to have the Burton-Baxter cook. They warned me that I probably would be "squeezed" out of house and home—but meanwhile they all clamored for invitations to dinner.

Settled at length in our house, I sent word to Chang that I was ready for him to come to work. He was ushered into my study by the Number One Boy and so regal was his bearing that I, fresh from democratic America, committed the mistake of asking him to be seated. With a shade of annoyance crossing his face, he drew himself up in an even more stately manner than before, and I was made aware that even if I did not know my place as mistress of the house, Chang Pa-fang at least knew his.

Later, the Number One Boy told me in awed tones that the new cook's name was Chang Pa-fang.

"Yes, I told you his name is Chang," I said carelessly.

"But he is Chang Pa-fang!"

And I realized that it was all the difference between Jones and John Paul Jones.

"Do you know him?" I inquired curiously, and I learned in reply that everyone knew of Chang Pa-fang.

It made me rather uneasy, having such a notable in the kitchen, and I was so apologetic about the poor Chinese stove that only the acute poverty resulting from newly furnishing an entire house kept me from supplying the cook with the imported stove which his rank merited. Personally, I was delighted with the roasts and pastries which he was able to prepare in the brick oven.

He had been working for only two days when I saw a strange young man loitering about the back door.

"Who is he?" I asked the Number One Boy.

"That is the Number Two Cook," he answered.

"Must we have two cooks for only one master and one missie?"

"Chang Pa-fang is an old man now," the boy explained. "He cannot carry chow and clean kitchen."

I knew, of course, that he was not referring to the strength of Chang, but rather to his dignity. It would not be seemly for the renowned Chang Pa-fang himself to carry a market basket. He would "lose face."

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Chang had not consulted me about hiring the assistant cook, nor would I be expected to pay him any wages. That is, not directly. I was prepared, however, for some additional "squeeze" to make up the difference, so I did not complain when he charged me twelve cents for ten cents' worth of bread, or twenty cents for fifteen cents' worth of potatoes. My grocery bills soared, but the pleasure of my palate and the envy of my friends was worth gold to me.

Still, one does not like to appear obviously witless, so I could not help on occasion remarking to Chang that, for example, I knew muskmelons were only ten cents in the market, not thirty. I had priced them myself and even from me, an alien, the fruit vendor had asked only ten cents.

"You must be mistaken," said Chang, and that ended that.

Conscious of the favor he was bestowing by working for us at any price, Chang grew increasingly arrogant. One word from me, and he did as he pleased. If I requested chicken, he served pork, and if I asked for pork, I got eggs. When I suggested that the bills were outrageous, Chang informed me that he could not buy coolie chow.

Three months of this sort of thing, and my appetite began to pall. The flavor vanished from even the best oysters when I recalled that they were as costly as pearls. Our company dinners were still marvels, but our everyday fare grew commonplace. Chang could not be bothered with such simple meals.

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The inevitable ending to our misalliance occurred when corn on the cob came into season. For weeks I had been telling Chang to watch for corn, as both my husband and I were very fond of it. He assured me that we would have the first cob on the market—but we learned in time that everyone in town was enjoying sweet corn while we had none.

"Why don't you buy some corn?" I insisted.

"It is too expensive," said Chang calmly.

"Nonsense," I retorted. "It is only three cents a cob now."

"But you have told me you want more cheap chow now," said he imperturbably.

"Never mind, buy some corn at once."

That evening we had corn for dinner, but the next day I learned that it had cost us twenty cents a cob.

It was then that the master lost his temper and fired Chang Pa-fang on the spot. It was a most deplorable incident, for every one of us "lost face": the master for his display of emotion, myself for the haggling way in which I prevented Chang from carrying off with him the balance of the coal and groceries, and Chang himself, of course, for having to deal with such outer barbarians.

It was that very same day that I received a letter from my dear friend at home in the States.

"How fortunate you are to be in China," she wrote. "I hear that food costs practically nothing in Peking and that good servants may be had for a song." D. G

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE influx of Americans into Germany, and into Berlin especially, has this year been unprecedentedly great, even for pre-war times, and, from all accounts, seems likely to break the record. Berlin has been full of sightseeing chars-à-bancs, crowded with holiday-making foreigners, the majority of them from across the Atlantic. Of 700 passengers to Potsdam conveyed by one of these touring companies in a single day, no fewer than 600 were Americans, and all companies running these vehicles reported a large increase in percentage over last year. Munich, too, has reaped a harvest from foreign visitors; more than 70 per cent of the audiences at the annual Wagner-Mozart Festspiele being foreigners, Americans being in the majority, followed by the English. Cologne, though it had no Pressa or any other special exhibition this year, was visited in early summer by 30 per cent more foreigners—Americans predominating—than was the case in May and June of last year. The Rhine steamers have been filled with foreigners, all admiring the Lorelei and other natural beauties as they glide gently down that magnificent river. Thus, Germany is coming rapidly into her own again, and there are surely none who will grudge it her, particularly as the foreigner is no longer considered here as the goose with the golden eggs.

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An idealized "show boat" is being equipped by a group of German enthusiasts in the cause of German classical drama. The scheme has been on foot for nearly two years, unknown to all but those most concerned, and has received financial support from competent quarters. A large, old-fashioned, four-mast schooner has been renamed "Pro Arte" and converted into a floating theater to seat 500 persons, with a capacious stage and up-to-date accessories. The artists' rooms are commodious and comfortable and, for lectures, there is an additional room which also serves as an exhibition of German arts and crafts. It is confidently believed by the enthusiasts that classic dramas of Goethe and Schiller, of Kleist and Lessing, when presented in the high-class manner intended by the "Pro Arte," will be welcomed in all parts of the civilized world. And so they are planning to tour the world, and the great adventure will be entered upon in January, 1930. Among the places to be visited are Hamburg and Bremen, Dutch, British, Spanish and South American ports, followed by New York, Washington, Boston and the Azores. The first voyage is expected to last a year. The names of the traveling artists have not yet been divulged, but it is said that a number of excellent German actors at present out of a job will be among them.

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According to figures just published by the German Statistical Bureau, Germany's place in ocean shipping is highly gratifying. The port of Hamburg took second place in respect of total incoming and outgoing tonnage in 1928. Its total was 19,300,000 net register tons, and the increase was greater than that registered at Rotterdam, Antwerp, Marseilles and Genoa. The total outgoing and incoming shipping at the port of Bremen was 4,600,000.

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At Frankfurt a library for the students at that university has just been opened which is unusual of its kind and well worthy of imitation. It is what may be termed a secular library, being intended for reading, not for study. Books on the sciences and all learned subjects are plentifully provided in the university and city libraries when heavy reading is required, but it is contended that the students have no opportunity of keeping themselves abreast of the times in the matter of modern books which they cannot afford to purchase. Frau Wunderley-Gutzkow, a daughter of Karl Gutzkow, the eminent German writer and scholar, has placed a suite of large rooms on the ground floor of her villa at the disposal of the organizers of the new library, as a memorial to her father. Three thousand volumes form the nest egg of the undertaking, they consist of dramas, novels, poetry, biographies, books on travel and similar subjects, all of a superior character, but with a view to relaxation and instruction combined. Daily newspapers and good magazines are also provided. Everything has been avoided that savors of an "institute"; the rooms are charmingly and cosily furnished, so that the students may imagine themselves to be in a delightful home. Some of the windows look onto the beautiful Palm Garden, one of the sights of Frankfurt. Libraries of a similar kind already exist in Bonn and in Breslau, where their great worth has been fully proved.

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As soon as the loan of 6,000,000 marks to the Luft Hansa, granted by the Reich and approved by the Reichstag, has been placed, the realization of the company's comprehensive plans will be fulfilled, financial and technical steps having already been taken. The Luft Hansa is ambitious, but there is no reason to doubt the practicability of the concern's great schemes. A regular service to South America and another to the Far East are included in the plans. The German-Russian conferences concerning the "Trans-Eurasian" service are about to be resumed, and a satisfactory termination appears as good as certain. The route will lead over Siberia, direct to Nanking; the service will be chiefly for the transport of goods and mail. As soon as the night illumination of the Siberian stretch is accomplished, it is believed that it will be possible to make the journey in three days, but, until then, the time required will be five days. Direct connection by air is already established between Nanking and Tokyo, and the entire service will operate as soon as the loan is placed. The transocean service will take longer to start; the new "DO-X," the gigantic Dornier, has still to prove her mettle in such a capacity, but a trial flight to South America is to be made almost immediately by the Rohrbach Romar, which has thoroughly proved her seaworthiness. The route leads by way of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands to Pernambuco and thence to Buenos Aires via Rio de Janeiro.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Blessed Are the Merciful"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is certainly good news that an attempt is to be made in the District of Columbia to have a law enacted to prevent vivisection. One comment, however, which I would like to make on your excellent editorial in the Monitor of August 8 is that if such a law were to be passed it would have a very far-reaching effect farther afield than in the United States alone.

There is quite a strong antivivisection feeling in the British Isles, and undoubtedly that feeling is growing. If a law prohibiting the practice of vivisection could be put into force in the District of Columbia it would certainly have a most beneficial effect with us, and many over here will follow the bill's progress with interest and support.

The general apathy and selfishness in regard to hunting and vivisection—the two outstanding forms of seemingly legalized cruelty toward animals—would sometimes seem astonishing. The follower to hounds, who would be horrified at any cruelty toward a horse, will ruthlessly and savagely do his utmost to put to death a stag—an animal admittedly of a most sensitive nature. The owner of a much cherished dog would stand aghast at the thought of his own pet straying and being subjected to vivisection, but that same man will assume a negative "Oh, well, it seems a pity but it can't be helped" attitude over the same practice on stray dogs in general.

As a matter of fact, both hunting and vivisection are remnants of the superstition of the dark ages, and every progressive step away from that "chaos and old night" helps mankind universally. The remedy in the last analysis is to lift the thoughts of men from selfishness up to the better understanding of the words with which you head your editorial, "Blessed Are the Merciful."

London, S. W. 13, Eng. BROUGHTON H. HUBB.